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Opp. Marshall Field's.
Spectacles adapted to
all defects of vision.
Opera and Field Glasses
Photographic Goods.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LIV.—NO. 260. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1895—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FIGHT THE NEW LAW

Authority of City and County Civil Service Attacked.

COUNCIL CLAIMS POWER.

Says the Naming of Officeholders Is Vested in It.

ALDERMEN ARE UNANIMOUS.

Committee of Five Named to Take Any Necessary Action.

COUNTY ATTORNEY ILES' OPINION.

If the Common Council of the City of Chicago succeeds in carrying into effect plans formulated last night the City Civil Service Commission may find itself under the jurisdiction and control of the Aldermen.

If an opinion to be handed the Cook County Civil Service Commission by County Attorney Robert Iles today is good law, 70 per cent of the servants of Cook County, holding nearly all the lucrative offices, are not amenable to its rules and regulations.

The first act of the Council last night was to take a shot at civil service. Ald. Campbell got a resolution through protesting against the action of the commission in passing the age limit rule and Ald. Madden followed with a set of resolutions providing for the appointment of a committee to inquire into and report as to what ordinances or other action was necessary to enable all citizens to receive appointment under the city government.

Both resolutions were passed by unanimous vote, the roll being called on the Madden resolution. It received sixty-five affirmative votes out of sixty-eight, Kent, O'Neill, and Engel being absent.

The position taken by Ald. Madden in discussing the relations of the Council to the Civil Service Commission was far-reaching and, if pursued persistently, may result in the crippling or even overthrow of the merit system should the basis of his argument be supported by the courts. He boldly maintains the commission, according to the charter, is under the jurisdiction of the City Council the same as any other department of the city government. The most striking feature of his position is, however, that the Council has the right, under the charter, to direct that every appointment in the city government shall be made by the Mayor and confirmed by the Council. If he is correct in this position all appointments can be made exempt from the jurisdiction of the Civil Service Commissioners, as the civil service law provides officeholders for whose appointment the confirmation of the Council is necessary are not amenable to the Civil Service Board.

In an opinion to be delivered today, defining the jurisdiction of the Cook County Civil Service Commission, County Attorney Robert Iles holds the only class of employés coming under the law are those who gain their places through appointment by the President of the County Board. This confines the operations of the commission, with few exceptions, to the selection and discharge of people employed in minor capacities, such as firemen, elevator conductors, watchmen, attendants at the county institutions, and scrubwomen. There are 579 people of this class holding places under President Healy and they draw $277,000 a year in wages. All the clerical forces in the big offices, like those of Sheriff, County Treasurer, and County Clerk, are exempt. Of these there are nearly 900, and between them they draw $1,096,000 a year in salaries. Attorney Iles bases his decision on the fact that Paragraph 9 of the civil service act expressly exempts from the control of the commission this class of employés, and it is further backed up by the State Constitution and the statutes governing the selection of county officers.

ATTACK ON THE CIVIL SERVICE LAW.

Resolutions Introduced by Ald. Hepburn and Madden Passed Without Opposition.

When Ald. Hepburn had been elected to the chair at the Council meeting Ald. Campbell caught his eye and introduced the following resolution:

Be it resolved by the City Council of the City of Chicago that we protest against the action of the Civil Service Board of the City of Chicago in fixing what is known as the age limit rule, which debars veterans from examinations for civil service appointments, and while we approve the purpose of the civil service laws based upon the merit system we believe veteran soldiers physically and mentally capable of rendering the required service should not be debarred from applying for entering such service by reason of age.

There was some objection to the suspension of the rule which Ald. Campbell asked, but when the roll was called the opposition disappeared, and the motion received sixty-one affirmative votes and no negatives. And the resolutions were passed unanimously by a viva voce vote.

Ald. Madden's Resolution.

A few minutes later Ald. Madden sent the following resolution to the Clerk's desk, and asked a suspension of the rules for the purpose of placing it on its passage:

Whereas, In consequence of legislation by the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, a vote of the people, and the action of the Mayor of the City of Chicago a department of the municipal government of said city has been established known as the "Civil Service Commissioners of the City of Chicago"; and

Whereas, Said Commissioners, as is alleged, are required by law to establish reasonable rules, and some other, in respect to applications for appointments to and removals from positions, offices, employments, and places in the service of the municipal corporation known as the City of Chicago; and

Whereas, It is currently reported through the public press, and asserted upon the testimony of many citizens of Chicago of good repute, that the said "Civil Service Commissioners of the City of Chicago" have, by certain pretended rules or orders adopted by them, attempted to prevent the employment by the city of citizens in every respect qualified to perform every service and discharge every duty connected with the positions, offices, employments, and places to which they aspire simply and only because they are beyond the age of 45 years, and wholly without reference to the capacity of such citizens to fill such positions, offices, employments, and places; and

Whereas, The City Council is alone vested by law with the power to provide, by ordinance, in regard to the relation between all the officers and employés of the corporation in respect to each other, the corporation and the people, and is also vested by law with the exclusive power, in its discretion, to provide for the election by the legal voters of the city, or appointment by the Mayor, with the approval of the Council, of such officers as may be by said Council deemed necessary or expedient, and prescribe the duties and define the powers of all such officers, with the term of their offices, and to discontinue any and all such offices, be it resolved by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

That a committee of five members of the Council be appointed by the Chair to inquire and report at as early a day as may be practicable as to what ordinances or other action the Council may be necessary or expedient to give all citizens of Chicago, without reference to their age, color, sex, or condition, who possess the requisite qualifications therefor, to apply for and receive appointments to and in any office, position, place, or employment connected with the government of the City of Chicago.

Second—That his Honor the Mayor be requested and the Corporation Counsel and all other heads of departments, officers, servants, agents, and employés of the municipal government of Chicago be directed to furnish the said committee such aid, assistance, and information as may be within their power to accomplish the spirit and purpose of these resolutions.

Explains His Reasons.

The rules were suspended by unanimous consent and Ald. Madden made a speech in support of the resolution, in the course of which he said:

"The purpose of the resolution is not to protest against the Civil Service Commission, but to indicate its creation simply establishes an executive branch of the city government, the same as every other department, and to serve notice it is within the power and duty of this Council to pass such ordinances and make such regulations as, in its judgment, ought to be made, and that this Council has jurisdiction over the commission. The object is not to antagonize civil service reform but to place it under the direct jurisdiction of the Council. The law provides certain officers are exempt from the jurisdiction of the commission, and the charter says the Council has the power to legislate as to the relations one department shall bear toward another. The charter says the Council may provide for the election of a Controller or a Corporation Counsel and other officers, or it may legislate to the effect that these positions shall be filled by appointment by the Mayor and the confirmation of the Council.

"I take it the Council has the right to provide every position in the City Government can be filled by the Mayor with the confirmation of the Council. It is within the power of the Council to establish rules for the government of the commission, but it has not the right to say that a man 45 years of age is not fit to live on the earth. I have yet to learn of a man 45 years of age who is unfit for service simply on account of his age, and am surprised that the men who constitute this commission should have passed such a rule, and discriminated against and ostracised the soldiers of the late war.

"This rule is a shame and a disgrace and this Council ought to stab it with its disapproval. It is within the power of the Council to say every appointment shall be made by the Mayor and confirmed by the Council, and we have the power to dictate the rules of this commission."

Ald. Madden asked for a roll-call on his resolution in order that there might be no question as to the passage. The vote was unanimous for its adoption.

Ald. Madden, Kahler, Keats, Stuckart, and Schlake were appointed the special committee.

MAYOR SWIFT OPPOSES AGE LIMIT.

He Is at a Loss to Understand Ald. Madden's Statement Last Night.

New York, Sept. 16.—[Special.]—Mayor Swift was called upon tonight at the Holland House and shown a telegram containing the gist of the resolution passed by the Chicago City Council protesting against the 45 year age limit in the civil service law. In reference thereto the Mayor said he would like to see the resolution in its entirety before venturing to comment at length upon the action of the Council. While he was emphatically in favor of the civil service law, he believed the 45 year age limit would create a strong antagonism, and had so expressed himself before coming East. The age limit, he said, he believed would array the old soldier element against the law, and this element, together with those who would seek public employment, although barred by the law and utterly opposed to it, would develop such a formidable opposition as might be used to either modify the present law so as to practically nullify the law or add to its repeal.

As to Ald. Madden's bold contention that the Civil Service Commission was as much under the jurisdiction of the City Council as was the Department of Public Works Mayor Swift said he was at a loss to understand the basis of such an argument.

Several times during the interview he referred to the anticipated difficulty in contending for the 45 year limit as against the old soldier, and although he would not state that he thought the age provision of the law was not fair and equitable, he spoke of the veterans who are applicants for position and who are yet capable of performing any duty assigned them as entitled to recognition at the hands of the people of Chicago.

COMMISSIONERS REFUSE TO TALK.

John M. Clark and Christoph Hotz Silent as to the Council.

John M. Clark, President of the Civil Service Commission, refused absolutely to talk last night concerning the action of the Council.

Christoph Hotz refused to say anything on the subject. He had no information as to the action of the City Council, and declined to discuss it or even to express an opinion as to its propriety.

LITTLE IS LEFT OF THE REFORM LAW.

County Attorney Iles' Opinion on the Civil Service Commission's Power.

County Attorney Iles holds the new county civil service rules apply only to those employés who are appointed by the President of the Board of County Commissioners. All employés who do not hold place by the direct sanction of the President of the board are exempt from the workings of the law.

This is the position Attorney Iles will take in the opinion he is now preparing in response to a request from the members of the Civil Service Commission of Cook County. The opinion, which is largely made up of quotations from the civil service code and the general statutes and Constitution of Illinois, with clearly-worded explanations and interpretations, will be formally presented to the Commissioners today, and, unless some unexpected opposition arises, it will be accepted as the official guide. While apparently amply sustained by the law he quotes, Attorney Iles' opinion will be a sad and disheartening blow to those friends of civil service reform who took it for granted the new rules would apply to all employés. Under this ruling the county officers are classified as follows:

UNDER CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

Institutions.	No. employés.	Yearly salaries.
County Hospital	183	$ 29,200
Detention Hospital	23	7,380
Superintendent at Dunning	37	18,192
Insane Asylum	124	45,900
Poor House and Farm	63	22,896
County Agent's office and extra help	6	14,160
Custodian Court-House	77	56,080
Custodian Criminal Court	67	40,800
	579	$227,008

EXEMPT FROM CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

Institutions.	No. employés.	Yearly salaries.
Sheriff's office	185	$ 245,800
Superintendent Public Service	10	16,020
County Board	5	6,700
Controller's office	8	14,940
State's Attorney	9	23,000
County Attorney	5	8,900
Superintendent of Schools	3	4,000
Coroner's office	16	21,960
Clerk Criminal Court	36	46,850
Election Commissioners	1	9,000
County Treasurer	177	208,460
County Clerk	137	177,160
Clerk County Court	17	24,290
Clerk Circuit Court	53	73,300
Clerk Superior Court	41	59,490
Clerk Probate Court	41	61,976
Recorder's office	88	101,750
Total	831	$1,096,340

[This does not include an allowance of $11,

(Continued on second page.)

PAY FOR EARLY SPORT

DUCK SHOOTERS ARRESTED AT GRASS LAKE.

Six of Them Taken In—Some for Gunning Before the Law Is "Up," and Others Because They Hunt Before Sunrise, Which Is Unlawful at All Seasons—Chicago Men Are Among Those Who Are Mulcted for the Offense—Say They Did Not Know the Law.

Grass Lake, Fox Lake, Channel Lake, and all of that region in Lake County is in a state of ferment and excitement.

Yesterday afternoon 300 duck hunters, many of whom are Chicagoans, were unexpectedly driven from the sport by a posse of game wardens.

C. H. Blow, State Game Warden and S. L. Hough, State Fish Warden, led the raid, and they had with them twenty deputies. They made six arrests, according to their own report, of men who had violated the game laws, and scared many would-be hunters out of the region.

The trains leaving Grass Lake after the raid were filled, and many a sportsman carried his gun back home in disappointment.

The "duck law" was up Sept. 15. Many people from Chicago, anticipating good shooting, gathered at Grass Lake Saturday, so as to secure the game as early as possible.

Many, if not most of them, having never read the law, supposed that hunting was permissible at all hours after the law was "up."

But the game laws provide that duck and all other water fowl must not be shot before sunrise or after sunset, and this clause holds good the year round.

There was some shooting Saturday, and a great deal of shooting before sunrise the morning of Sept. 15, and still more yesterday morning.

Officers were on the ground as soon as they knew the facts, and the arrests were made yesterday afternoon.

Lawbreakers Arrested.

One of the first law-breakers to be arrested was R. A. Dandliker, Chicago manager of the Van Houten & Zoon Cocoa company. Others taken into custody were J. Weber, Reynolds Island, Fox Lake; George Mason, Chicago; J. Mattern, Fred Willett, and an unknown man in the employ of O. W. Richardson.

The cases of these violators were brought before Justice J. J. Burke at Antioch. Dandliker and Weber pleaded guilty and paid $10 each. J. Mattern's case was held over until Thursday of this week. Fred Willett was fined $10, but judgment was suspended until his employer could be seen. The sixth man also was held and will suffer the same penalty.

The boat Katydid belonging to Mr. Richardson was confiscated. Other arrests will probably be made, as Warden Blow says he intends to stop illegal hunting "if it takes a month."

Orlo W. Richardson was at his summer home on Channel Lake until Sunday, but did not do any shooting. He said last night:

"The Columbia club of this city seems to be very zealous in causing the game laws to be enforced to the letter. Heretofore there has been pretty fair observance of the law except that part of it prohibiting shooting before sunrise and after sunset. I did not know that the law contained such a clause, but supposed that after Sept. 15 the duck hunting was free and unrestricted at all hours. I am certain that this part of the law has not been closely enforced before this year. Hunting is allowed from Sept. 15 on. So 300 people from Chicago and the surrounding country went to the lakes the day before to be ready as soon as the hunting is permitted. Usually on the morning the game laws are up there is a perfect fusillade. You would think a small army had begun operations in the lake region.

Hears Illegal Shooting.

"I heard considerable shooting Saturday evening and again early Sunday morning. I reached town Sunday night, and today I learned that a man working for me, to whom I had lent my boat, had been arrested. But he says he had not fired a shot. Some of the victims, he says, were made to pay fines of $10 each. Others were compelled to give up their guns. He saw two officers fight half an hour with a German to get his gun, which he would not give up.

"My boat was lying on the bank with some things in it when the warden took it. I have no fears about recovering the boat.

"The Columbia club or the warden himself could and should have posted the game laws—have given notice of the illegality of shooting before sunrise. If that had been done there would have been no such violation. The law provides a penalty of from $5 to $25 and the deputy making the arrest gets half of the fine imposed."

DRIVER KICKS AND INJURES A DOG.

Crowd That Witnesses His Action Becomes Indignant.

Patrick Phibbs, a driver of one of Frank Parmelee's wagons, kicked and beat a little dog in front of No. 508 Dearborn avenue Sunday afternoon, in spite of the indignant protests of several people in the neighborhood.

The dog was injured so badly a policeman had to shoot it to end its misery.

The Humane Society is investigating the case.

INVESTIGATE CHARGES OF BOODLING.

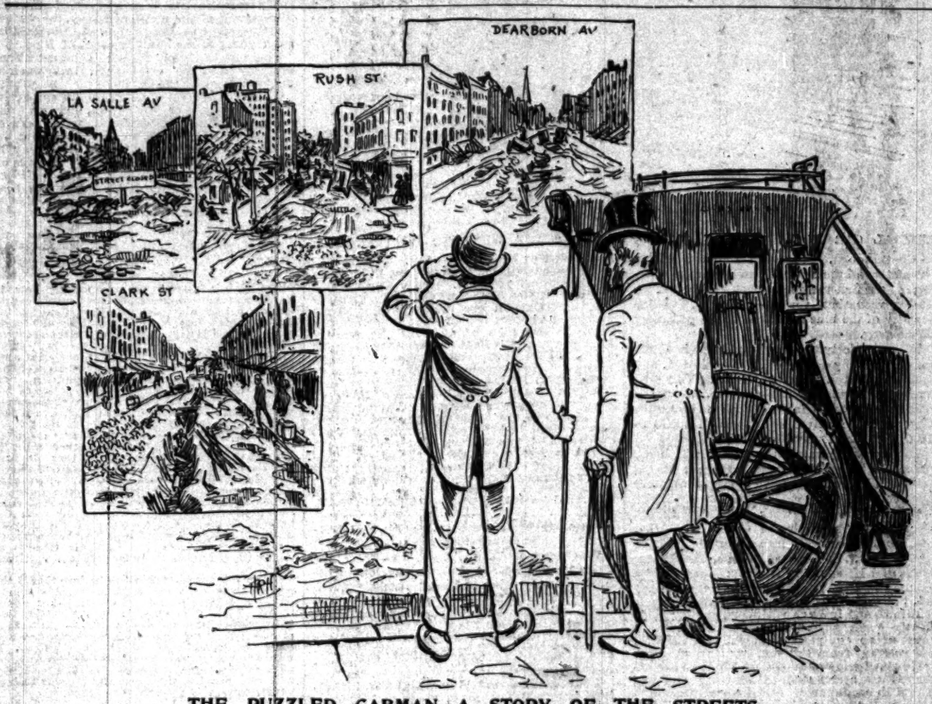
Engineer and Inspector Mutually Charge Each Other with Carelessness.

Charges of boodling in connection with the construction of the Lake street sewer were heard at River Forest last night by the Board of Trustees of the Town of Proviso. As a result of the evidence last night it is said charges of criminal carelessness will be preferred against William Iken, the engineer, and non-fulfillment of contract against the contractors, Kelly and Dillon.

Iken testified he was appointed a year ago to take charge of the construction of the sewer. Ole Anderson was foreman, or inspector, and as he considered him a competent man he had paid little attention to the work himself.

Anderson was called and read a communication, in which he claimed the defects in the sewer were due to bad engineering on the part of Iken. He was forced to obey Iken, he said, and, although he made complaint, he was told it was all right.

The intention of the board as expressed last night is to investigate the sewer system carefully, repair it, and force the bondsmen to pay for the work, if it is not properly completed by the original contractors.



THE PUZZLED CABMAN—A STORY OF THE STREETS.

Stranger, Entering Cab, to Driver—"I am an Invalid. Take Me by an Easy Road to Lincoln Park."

Final action will be taken in executive session of the Council next Monday night and a report made the first Monday in October.

COURT SAYS IT IS PREJUDICED.

Justice Hamburgher Sends a Remarkable Message to Police Justice Kersten.

When the charge preferred against Policeman Thomas J. Loftus of the Larrabee Street Station by Miss Grace Martin, No. 576 Lincoln avenue, was called for trial in Justice Kersten's court yesterday the defense asked a change of venue, and then handed the court a note from Justice Hamburgher, the nearest Justice, which said Hamburgher was prejudiced and could not try the case. Justice Kersten considered this a remarkable statement for a Justice to make in black and white, and ordered the clerk to make the note from Justice Hamburgher a part of the record of the case.

A change of venue was then granted to Justice Woods. When the case was called in Justice Woods' court Assistant City Prosecutor Oscar Hebel asked for a continuance in order to subpœna a physician, whose evidence as to Miss Martin's state of health was important. Justice Woods refused the continuance on the ground no diligence had been used to secure the presence of a doctor. Attorney Hebel then entered a nolle prosequi.

Miss Martin will swear out another warrant, and Loftus, who has been suspended from the police force, will be reinstated.

TRAGIC DEATH OF WILLIE COSTELLO.

Mangled by an Engine He Dies in His Father's Arms.

Willie Costello, aged 5 years, No. 627 Fortieth street, had a strange and tragic death yesterday afternoon.

He was walking with his father in Fortieth street, and as they approached the tracks of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad an engine was passing. While his father's attention was distracted for a moment the boy jumped on the footboard of the engine.

He was thrown under the wheels immediately and terribly mangled.

Some one sent in a call for the ambulance at the Stock-Yards station, and Dr. Downey went with it. Costello, carrying the mangled form of his boy in his arms, had started for home close by, and the ambulance men took Dr. Downey to the house. They reached the place just as Costello with his dying son in his arms walked up the stairs leading into the house.

They started after him, and had just reached the top of the porch on which Costello was standing when the porch fell to the ground.

Death had overtaken the boy in his father's arms, and beyond a slight shaking up no person was injured by the collapse of the porch.

SIX STRUCK DEAD BY A FAST TRAIN.

Family Killed While Crossing the Track Near Lynchburg, Va.

Lynchburg, Va., Sept. 16.—Six persons were killed as a result of a railroad crossing accident at Lawyer's Station, eleven miles below here, at 4:23 this afternoon.

A vehicle containing six persons, supposed to be Joseph Callahan of Rustburg, Campbell County, Va.; two women, a girl of about 16, and two small children, was crossing the tracks of the Southern railway when it was struck by the engine of No. 35 south-bound passenger train.

Five of the occupants of the vehicle were killed outright and the young girl was so severely injured that she died shortly afterwards. The parties were unknown in the vicinity of the accident and it was only with difficulty and some uncertainty that they were identified as the family of Mr. Callahan of Rustburg.

FEAR IT WILL BE A PACKED JURY.

Lemont Citizens' Association Thinks Prosecution May Be Tampered With.

The Lemont Citizens' Association says it has information that when the case of Mayor McCarthy and the others arrested in Lemont come up for trial there will be an attempt to pack the jury.

"We are ready for this kind of police court practice," said Attorney Rosenthal. "Any tricks attempted like this will only injure the defense.

"If necessary a special bailiff will summon the jury."

CLEAR UP THE CRIME.

POLICE SAY THEY KNOW WHO MURDERED FRANK FIELDS.

Three Men Are to Be Charged with the Killing of a Young Englishman a Year Ago—Their Names Are Griffin, McCafferty, and McAuliff—Evidence at the Time Insufficient to Hold Them—What Capt. Wheeler Will Present to the Grand Jury as His Evidence.

Three men who, the police say, murdered Frank Fields a year ago, have been located. Capt. Wheeler of the Maxwell Street Station after a month of hard work on the case has gathered sufficient evidence, he says, which will convict Thomas Griffin, a man named McCafferty, and another named McAuliff of the brutal murder. He will go before the grand jury this week to obtain indictments for the accused persons.

Frank Fields, who was an Englishman, was 24 years old. He was employed by the Butler Paper company and lived at No. 678 West Polk street. He was a member of Lily Lodge, Sons of St. George.

At 10:20 p. m., Sept. 8, 1894, he was assaulted by a gang of hoodlums in the vicinity of Polk and Wood streets, and the following morning his body was found in a lot near by, where it had been thrown over a fence. His head was crushed and his remains bore every evidence of foul play.

Shortly after the discovery of the body five men were arrested and among them were McAuliff, McCafferty, and Griffin. The police at the time said they had the right men, but after the Coroner's inquest the police were unable to make out a case against them.

The failure to hold the prisoners to the grand jury was owing to the lack of evidence. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death. One month later, Oct. 27, the members of Lily Lodge of St. George held a meeting, at which Coroner Buckley was scored, and open charges of negligence on his part were made.

A committee was appointed to look into the case and there the matter dropped.

A month ago the police learned that two men, friends of the murdered man, said they were eye-witnesses to the murder. At that time Capt. Wheeler of the Maxwell Street Station received a letter from a man named John Bennett, who said he was with Fields the evening he was killed. The letter said the writer possessed positive knowledge as to who Fields' murderers were. He would have given this evidence at the time the Coroner's jury was inquiring into the case, he said, but had been threatened with death if he made his appearance there. The knowledge, however, had been a burden on his mind and for some time he had been unable to sleep. He had at last made up his mind to make a clear breast of everything and clear his conscience.

Lieut. Stewart, acting under orders of Capt. Wheeler, locked up Bennett and his detectives were surprised at the direct character of Bennett's testimony. Bennett, it is said, is illiterate and cannot read or write. An affidavit was made and read to him and was signed by him with a cross mark. The letter to the police also was written for him.

Bennett says he saw the three men mentioned assault Fields with a wooden pail. After they had knocked him down with a blow that crushed his skull they threw him over a fence and left him there to die.

Through Bennett the police learned of a man named Brown, whose testimony, it is said, will corroborate all of the former's statements.

"I have asked Lieut. Stewart to get an affidavit from Brown," said Capt. Wheeler last night, "and as soon as I have this I will present the case to the grand jury. As the men whom we had arrested at the time were not held by the grand jury this is the only course left to us. Lieut Stewart has been working in the case, and I think we shall succeed in clearing up the mystery which surrounds the murder of Fields, and I hope to bring the murderers to justice.

"Had Bennett gone before the Coroner's jury it would have enabled the Coroner to hold the men for the crime. As it was there was no evidence for that body to sit upon."

WHEN THE BLUE BIRDS BEGIN TO SING.

"Gen." Kelley Says Then the Coxey Movement Will Be On Again.

Pocatello, Idaho, Sept. 16.—[Special.]—"Gen." Kelley of Industrial army "fame" spoke here in the street tonight for two hours. He reviewed the travels and hardships of Coxey's army last year and asserted that this movement was just in its infancy and as soon as the blue birds begin to sing in the early spring they would be "marching on to Washington." He advocated government employment and said Chicago would be headquarters for the army. He says they will not "keep off the grass."

FALLS THREE STORIES AND DIES.

Charles Knapp Tumbles Through a Skylight to His Death.

Charles Knapp, aged 31, employed as a conductor on the Metropolitan Elevated railway, was instantly killed last night at 11 o'clock by falling through the skylight of the three-story building, No. 483 Ogden avenue. Knapp was on the roof and in attempting to descend he fell to the ground. When picked up he was dead.

BULLETIN OF
The Daily Tribune.
CHICAGO, TUESDAY, SEPT. 17, 1895.

Weather for Chicago today: Fair, warmer.
Sun rises at 5:32; sets at 5:57.
Moon 20 days old; rises at 3:58 a. m.

INDEX OF TODAY'S IMPORTANT NEWS.

Pages.
1 City and County Civil Service Attacked.
Duck Shooter Are Arrested.
After the Slayers of Frank Fields.
Council Acts on the Lake-Front Plan.
2 Veterans Gathering at Chickamauga.
Finishing Touches at Atlanta Exposition.
3 Wall Street Rumors About Bonds.
Central and Southern Pacific Combine.
Fox River Mills May Use Water.
Court-Martial Trial of Maj. Garrett Carroll.
4 Methodist Conference Assignments.
Boodle Cases Before Sangamon County Jury
New York Republicans Silent on Excise.
5 Mexico to Recognize Cuban Insurgents.
Fatal Fire Aboard a British Ship.
Health Officers to Tackle Bottled Waters.
6 Patrick Quinlan Sues Police Officials.
Uncle Sam Frowns Upon Football.
Battle Royal at Lawn Tennis.
7 No Racing at Roby Today.
Cleveland Shuts Out Cincinnati.
Irrigation Congress Meets.
8 Kern Examines Dunning Attendants.
Pullman and School Board at Outs.
9 Over the Graves at Chickamauga.
Fraud Charged in Chicago Grain Inspection
10 More Men to Dig for Illicit Pipes.
11 Wheat Higher at the Close.
West Chicago Company Issues New Bonds.
Reading Road's New Engine.
13 Republican Central Committee Meeting.
Events in Social Circles.
Mystery of the Hinshaw Murder.
14 Swimming Season at an End.
Affairs in the Insurance World.
Reopening of the Local Courts.
Shipping News of the Great Lakes.
16 Where Modern Civilization Falls.
Sunday Grog Question in New York.

WOMAN IS FAT AND THE DOOR STICKS.

Amusing Incident in a Carette During Sunday Evening's Storm.

During the hardest part of the rain-storm Sunday evening six or seven persons were detained from ten to fifteen minutes unwilling prisoners in a carette near the Rush street bridge. The door had been closed on account of the storm and refused to be opened when a woman desired to alight at Kinzie street. The united efforts of passengers and driver proved unavailing, and even the help of a pedestrian passing at the time failed to budge the obstinate wood. Meantime two carettes passed from the north. The driver of one was about to render assistance, but his passengers objected to being left driverless, so he passed on. At length, by dint of pounding and pushing, the door was moved about eight inches and the woman essayed to get through. Vainly, as the space was inadequate for her proportions, her weight being 220 pounds. The other passengers, realising the gravity of the situation, united in a last desperate "tug," and the door jumped spasmodically into position. The driver gave a sigh of relief and vowed the door should never be closed again, even in a deluge.

ATTACK THE STANFORD ESTATE AGAIN.

Suit for Fifteen Millions Filed in Another Court at San Francisco.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 16.—The people of the United States began the second attack upon the Stanford estate in the Circuit Court of Appeals today in a suit involving $15,000,000.

When the case was heard in the United States District Court the demurrer interposed by the defense was sustained, so the case never actually came to trial.

It was considered a victory for the widow of the late Senator, however, for her attorney was upheld in every point. L. D. McKisick, attorney for the government, began his argument on appeal today. The history of the Central Pacific as made by Congress, the bill of complaint, and the decision of the United States District Court were enumerated in the opening argument.

MISS SUSAN B. ANTHONY FAINTS.

Will Have to Give Up Exhaustive Campaign Work in Future.

Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—Susan B. Anthony has been in pretty bad health since her fainting spell at Lakeside, O. She is to have her portrait painted from a photograph, and, not being able to sit for the New York artist, she today went to the gallery of Ranger & Whitmore to have the photograph made. The trip to the gallery tired her and while she was sitting for the exposure she fainted and fell to the floor. Her sister, Mary Anthony, was present and helped to revive her. For a time it was thought the illness was serious, but Miss Anthony soon revived sufficiently to be able to ride home in a carriage. Mary Anthony says her sister will have to give up exhausting campaign work in the future. Tonight Miss Anthony was resting easily.

DID NOT BRING ANY RAIN TO KANSAS.

Meteor Explodes Near Salina in the View of Many Persons.

Salina, Kas., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—A meteor of large proportions burst a short distance north of here yesterday afternoon.

It was seen by a large number of persons from different positions, and occurred in broad daylight. It was seemingly a large ball of fire, and exploded with a crash before reaching the ground, flying into innumerable atoms. Although the sun was shining brightly it was seen distinctly. No rain followed.

ABUSE OF PUBLIC TRUST CHARGED.

Assistant Dairy Commissioner Graham of Minnesota the Defendant.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—A dairy supply firm of this city today filed with Gov. Clough charges against Edwin J. Graham, Assistant Dairy Commissioner, who is accused of being a paid agent of an Eastern separator company. Dairy Commissioner Anderson will investigate.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

At Montgomery, Ala., J. P. Sayres, a liveryman recently from Chicago, took his own life.

At Atlantic City, N. J., the Sovereign Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., is in session.

At Montreal the Provincial Synod of the Church of England in Canada refused to allow the use of the revised version of the Scriptures.

Glen Ford McKinney of New York, son of Banker John L. McKinney of Titusville, Pa., has been lost in the mountains in Northwestern Colorado for ten days.

The Milwaukee Civic Federation will try to help defeat the reelection of the officers of the State Agricultural Society for allowing the sale of beer and race gambling on the State Fair grounds.

LAST EDITION.

LAKE-FRONT ON TOP.

Aldermen Take Action on the Illinois Central Plan.

ORDINANCE IS VOTED ON.

After Discussion It Goes to a Joint Committee.

HEPBURN TAKES THE CHAIR.

Mr. Wetherell Presents a Statement and Is Scored.

BIG GRIST OF BUSINESS ON HAND.

Enough material was thrown into the hopper at the Council chamber last evening to keep the legislative mill going for six months or a year if proper attention was given to all the ordinances, orders, and resolutions that were handed in. The principal measures were the Lake-Front ordinance, submitted by the Mayor in a communication; the Union Loop company's ordinance for its line on Wabash avenue from Harrison to Lake streets, an ordinance of the down-town Underground Terminal company, which no one seems to know who is backing; and several ordinances of more or less importance relating to financial measures.

The Council renewed its labors with a spat over who would be Chairman. Mayor Swift was not present, and Ald. Madden, after Clerk Van Cleave had called the roll, moved that his colleague, Ald. Hepburn, should take the chair. Clerk Van Cleave promptly put the motion and declared it carried while Ald. McCarthy was wildly calling for recognition.

"I want to move as an amendment," cried McCarthy, but Hepburn was in the chair by this time and the noise of his gavel prevented the Twenty-ninth Ward Alderman's positive statement from being completed. McCarthy became white with rage as he called to the Secretary for recognition and refused to pay any attention to the appeals of the Chairman for him to sit down. Finally he gave up and the Council proceeded to business.

Message from the Mayor.

The following message from the Mayor was then read, it being accompanied by the ordinance providing for the depression of the Illinois Central tracks and the settlement of the Lake-Front controversy:

Chicago, Sept. 16.—To the Honorable, the City Council—Gentlemen: After the adjournment of your honorable body July 22 the necessity of providing for safe and convenient access to Lake Michigan upon the Lake Front over the Illinois Central tracks was pressed upon me in the course of action taken to remove the viaduct at Van Buren street pursuant to your previous order. Negotiations immediately arose over the matter with the railroad company, and out of these grew conferences and negotiations in which the entire status of the Lake-Front was discussed. Extended consideration of the subject resulted in the apparent finding of a basis for an adjustment of pending controversies and for an improvement of the Lake-Front, which it was hoped would prove mutually satisfactory to all interested. This basis has been embodied in the terms of a proposed ordinance, which I have caused to be drawn and which I herewith submit for your careful consideration.

It seems to promise a final settlement of the whole Lake-Front question, which has so long vexed the community, and if passed by your honorable body I believe will result in great benefit to the city. It carries out our idea of a grand park upon the Lake Front, and I beg to submit it with the recommendation that it be passed by your honorable body, and that your action upon it may be as prompt as is consistent with the proper consideration of its provisions. As this ordinance is self-explanatory I refrain from any special comments upon its provisions.

GEORGE B. SWIFT.

Goes to a Joint Committee.

Then the Council got into a little tilt as to the committee the measure should be sent to. It had been originally intended to refer it to the Committee on Finance, but it seems this was abandoned yesterday afternoon and Ald. Manierre moved that it be published and referred to the Committee on Wharves and Public Grounds. This excited Ald. McCarthy and several others and a motion was made that it be sent to a joint committee composed of the Committee on Wharves and Public Grounds and the Committee on Streets and Alleys South. After a little sparring and the discussion of a few points of order the ordinance took this course by the following vote:

YEAS.		
Coughlin,	Bidwill,	Ehlert,
Gleason,	Kahler,	Schendorf,
Ballard,	Holman,	Larson,
Best,	Keats,	Weisbrod,
Deist,	Mugler,	Finkler,
Doerr,	Lammers,	Foster,
Martin,	Haas (15th),	Bigane,
Stuckart,	Schermann,	Sayle,
Cooke,	O'Connor,	Mulcahy,
Haas (7th),	Revere,	McCarthy,
Slepicka,	Brennan,	Merchant,
Bennett,	Powers,	Utesch—38.
Rohde,	Lawler,	
	NAYS.	
Marrenner,	Lenke,	Milne,
Judah,	Mahoney,	Schlake,
Hepburn,	Hartwick,	Butler,
Madden,	Hoyer,	Noble,
Watson,	Maltby,	Greenacre,
Hambleton,	Currier,	Mann,
Campbell,	Manierre,	Chadwick—28.
Stanwood,	Chapman,	

Bennett Taken in Hand.

Later in the evening Ald. Bennett sent up the set of resolutions he has stirred in the papers providing that a committee be appointed to investigate by what right the Mayor has conducted negotiations with the Illinois Central company regarding a settlement of the Lake-Front matter, and by what right he had retained special counsel. It was apparent the Aldermen were in not much of a mood to listen to nonsense. Ald. Madden stated after the resolution had been read that the preamble of the resolution was not a correct statement of the facts in the first place, he said, the Mayor did not do what the resolutions claimed he had done; in fact, he had done just what the Council had asked him to do, and he suggested that Bennett's resolution be placed on file.

"The Mayor has performed a simple duty," said Ald. Madden, "he has done just what he was directed to do. The resolutions are an insult to the Mayor and Corporation Counsel and I move they be placed on file."

Ald. Lawler suggested that Ald. Bennett withdraw the resolution, but he seemed disinclined to do this. Then Ald. Mann said:

"It seems to me it was eminently proper for the Mayor to do what he has done. He has acknowledged, by sending a report to this Council, that this body was the final judge in the matter. It seems to me he has made a most splendid settlement of the Lake-Front controversy. He has accomplished what no other administration has ever been able to do. And, so far as I am able to judge, the Mayor has acted for the best interests of the city, and his actions appear to be without

prejudice to the rights of the Council. It is the desire of every citizen that this question be settled once for all."

Ald. Madden then took occasion to give Mr Bennett some information as to why John S Miller had been retained as special counsel. He said it was the wisest step the Mayor could have made, as Mr. Miller was better posted on the Lake Front question than any living man. He then moved that the resolutions be placed on file, and the Council passed the motion.

City's Financial Condition.

Controller Wetherell submitted the following statement in reference to the condition of the finances of the city:

Office of the City controller, Sept. 16.—To the Honorable the Mayor and Aldermen in City Council, assembled—Gentlemen: In view of the many statements that have been made by the public press and others, I deem it best to make the following statement concerning the condition of the city's finances.

I call your attention to the fact that there was in the City Treasury at the commencement of my term of office, $1,278,172, and that there was due trust funds, $1,294,702; leaving a deficit of $16,530 in the general cash account. There were also unpaid vouchers of over $2,000,000; besides a large amount of bills for 1894, for which vouchers had not been given, or which had been given direct to contractors and of which we had no record in this office. From the taxes and licenses collected since then, I have paid nearly all of these old vouchers, replaced most of the money taken from the trust funds; paid all salaries to Sept. 1, 1895, as well as a large amount for current expenses.

Previous to that time I saw that we would need in the immediate future more money than would be available from the ordinary collections and I decided to issue warrants drawn against the tax levy of 1895 and payable in 1896. I need not tell you of the failure of this plan or the cause of its failure. I think I have been unjustly criticised for trying to issue these warrants, and all assertions made, either through malice or ignorance of the true condition of the city's finances, that there was no necessity for their issue, are false. In order that you may more fully understand the situation I herewith give the cash on hand, Sept. 14, 1895, and outstanding bills payable on the same date as well as an approximate estimate of the receipts and expenditures from Sept. 14 to Dec. 31, 1895:

Sept. 14, 1895, cash in general fund (distribution having been made to school, public library, etc.).....	$ 369,856
Estimated receipts from Sept. 14 to Dec. 31, 1895:	
From County Treasurer, account taxes of 1894, for corporate purposes.....	$ 972,919
From City Collector, account licenses	1,395,000
From miscellaneous sources.....	58,500
Total.....	$2,796,276

CONTRA.

Unpaid vouchers and warrants outstanding Sept. 14, 1895, including judgments payable this year and interest on the public debt.....	$2,487,092
Estimated expenses from Sept. 14 to Dec. 31, 1895:	
Ordinary expenses of the departments, including salaries.....	$2,766,000
Total.....	$5,253,092
Available cash receipts as per above statement.....	2,796,276
Cash deficiency to meet expenses.....	$2,456,815

These figures speak for themselves and show whether or not the city is in need of ready money. Under ordinary circumstances I would have waited until the end of the year, but it may be as well to bring this matter to your notice now, so that you may take such action as you may think will best promote the interests of the city.

You will understand that this report refers only to the receipts from the 2 per cent taxes, licenses, and miscellaneous receipts and payments chargeable thereto, and in no way connected with other funds.

CITY CONTROLLER.

Madden Scores Wetherell.

Ald. Madden moved that the foregoing be referred to the Finance committee, but before the motion was passed he took occasion to make a few caustic remarks regarding the recent action of Controller Wetherell. He said:

The Controller ought to take a higher position than to play the baby act. If he had taken counsel from persons equally interested in the city's success as himself, he might have been able to dispose of the tax warrants. If he thinks all the wisdom and all the financial knowledge is embodied in his form, it is impossible for others equally well informed to advise him. I am credibly informed that local bankers would have taken every dollar of these warrants. Instead of consulting with them he has been obliged to let New York bankers refuse our paper. Now we are obliged to get down on our knees."

The Controller reported the following receipts and expenditures for the month of August, 1895. Ordered published:

Receipts.....	$5,713,331
Expenditures.....	2,738,774
Balance in treasury.....	$2,974,747

An invitation from the City Council, of the City of Atlanta to the City Council of the City of Chicago to attend the Cotton States and International Exposition this fall was read by the Clerk and ordered published.

Ald. Mann introduced an ordinance, which was referred to the Committee on Finance, providing that no account, demand, warrant, or other charge shall be paid by the City Controller unless a specific appropriation has been made therefor in the annual appropriation bill, or on the absence of such appropriation unless such account, bill, salary, or other charge has been presented to and ordered paid by the City Council.

Mayor Swift sent the following appointment, which was unanimously concurred in: Jarvis Blume, Police Justice at the West Chicago Avenue Police Station, vice Charles J. White.

Lawler Is Heard From.

Ald. Lawler introduced an order allowing all city employés, except the Police and Fire Departments and the employés of the various pumping stations, a half holiday Saturdays the year round. The order was placed on file by a vote of 47 yeas to 17 nays.

Ald. Fleas of the Fifteenth Ward introduced an ordinance for the appropriation of $60,000 for an addition to the John Worthy School at the House of Correction to be used as a cell-house. The ordinance was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Ald. Mugler introduced an ordinance calling for the removal of all telegraph and telephone poles along Milwaukee avenue, which was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys West.

Ald. Holman introduced an ordinance, which was passed, calling for the immediate publication of the August pay-rolls.

Ald. Martin introduced an ordinance calling for the plans from the Commissioner of Public Works for the erection of a pumping station at Thirty-ninth street and Lake Michigan and a six-foot conduit to the south Stock-Yards slip of the river for the relief of the condition of that portion of the river.

Ald. Judah introduced an ordinance granting a franchise to the Union Elevated railroad company for fifty years with a route, as follows: Commencing on Wabash avenue and Lake street, south on Wabash avenue to Harrison street, with the right to connect with the Lake Street "L" road and the Chicago and South Side Rapid Transit company at a point on Harrison street between Wabash and Fifth avenues. The provisions call for two tracks, which shall be subjected to the joint use of the Northwestern Elevated railroad company, the Lake Street "L" railroad company, the Metropolitan West Side railroad company, the South Side Rapid Transit company, and the Union Elevated railroad company.

Ald. Coughlin introduced an order extending the time for the removal of the First Regiment and Battery D Armory.

Ald. Judah offered an amendment extending the time of removal for that part of the building occupied by the Police and Fire Departments. The amendment was voted down. The original order was then passed by a vote of 55 yeas to 10 nays.

Ald. Foster introduced an ordinance, which was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys West, authorizing the Chicago Passenger Traction company to construct and operate a street railroad on Ridgeland, Belmont, Warner, Oak Park, and North avenues, Claremont boulevard, and Avondale avenue.

Ald. Bunce introduced an ordinance granting a franchise to the Suburban Electric Light and Power company to operate electric light plants and string wires for heat, light, and power purposes from Milwaukee avenue and city limits east to Carpenter road, thence south to Milwaukee avenue, northwesterly to point beginning within the City of Chicago. The ordinance was referred to the Committee on Gas, Oil, and Electric Light.

Bill-Posting Comes Up.

Ald. Mann introduced an ordinance regulating the posting of handbills, advertisements, and notices, and it was sent to the Committee on Judiciary. He also introduced an ordinance providing that the Commissioner of Public Works enter into negotiations with the Chicago Telephone company to place its wires on Forty-second street from State street to Cottage Grove, and on Lake avenue and Cottage Grove avenue in the Thirty-second Ward in conduits under the ground. It was sent to the Committee on Judiciary.

Ald. Coughlin introduced an ordinance, which was referred to the Committee on Railroads, requiring that street cars shall stop to let off and receive passengers at the near corner of the intersecting streets instead of the last.

Ald. Lawler made a vain effort to get his ordinance, which was introduced into the Council several times, directing that the $36,000 in the interest fund be transferred to the street repairing fund, passed, but the Council placed it on file by a vote of 48 to 17.

Ald. Best introduced an ordinance which was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys south providing that authority be given to the Down-Town Underground Terminal company to construct and operate for a period of fifty years an underground railroad, having not to exceed six parallel tracks, nor less than four parallel tracks, for the operation of a railroad. The route of the proposed railroad is to be some place north of Twenty-second street, between Lake Michigan on the east and the south branch of the Chicago River on the west, running thence in a generally northward direction to the main branch of the Chicago River, where the same intercepts State street.

"I don't know who is behind this ordinance," said Ald. Best after the Council meeting. "I introduced it for a friend upon his request without learning the details about it. I am told the pub ic will not be informed about the matter for several days."

UNDERGROUND PLAN IS ITS BOGIE.

How One Newspaper Sputters Over a Drunken Alderman's Vaporings.

Some one told a reporter for an evening paper an underground railway ordinance was to be introduced in the Council, and straightway the paper proceeded to sputter to the extent of three-fourths of a column. It charged Mayor Swift with being hoodwinked by the Illinois Central, which, it was alleged, was hand in glove with the underground promoters.

Startling developments—in the near future—were promised, "grab" ordinances were paraded as bogies, councilmen were to grow fat at the expense of the Illinois Central, and this ordinance was to be the "last straw" which would break the public's back.

For all of which Mayor Swift was held responsible.

Nicely hidden in this philippic, this prophesy of woe and dire calamity, was the source of the paper's information—a drunken Alderman. A "citizen" heard the vaporings of this city father in his cups, heard him boast of the good thing "the boys" would have in bleeding the Illinois Central, and straightway told a reporter. He did the rest.

All of which shows the evolution of a story from overindulgence in liquor.

THREE WOMEN IDENTIFY DURRANT.

Witnesses Connect the Prisoner More Closely with the Scene of the Murder.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 16.—Today began the ninth week of the Durrant trial. The prosecution estimates it will require fifteen days of actual court session for its direct testimony.

Miss Lanigan, a fellow-pupil of Blanche Lamont at the Normal School, today testified that April 3, when school was dismissed, she left with Alice Pleasant, now Mrs. Dorgan. They noticed Blanche Lamont in company with a man whom she identified as Durrant. Miss Lamont was smiling up at Durant, who was carrying her books. They boarded a street car going toward Market street, and she could see the pair in animated conversation.

Mrs. Vogel, a new witness, told how she, from her parlor window, on the afternoon of April 3 noticed a man who waited about forty-five minutes outside the Normal School. When asked who the man was she pointed her finger toward Durrant and dramatically exclaimed: "There he is!" Fearing he was a burglar she watched him with a pair of opera glasses. When school was dismissed she saw two girls emerge from the building. Accompanied by Durrant they boarded a Powell street car. One went inside and the other sat with Durrant on the dummy. When Durrant was arrested she recognized him from his pictures in the newspapers.

The defense was evidently much worried over Mrs. Vogel's testimony. She was positive in her identification, and stood cross-examination quite remarkably well.

Mrs. James Crosset, the last witness of the day, had known Durrant well for four years. The day Blanche Lamont was murdered she said she was riding on a Valencia street car, when she saw Durrant sitting on the dummy with a young woman whom she did not know. She identified Durrant with great positiveness. Shown the clothes worn by Blanche Lamont at the time of her murder, she said the woman she saw with Durrant wore garments of similar cut and material. The pair rode on the dummy as far as Twenty-second street, where they left the car, proceeding toward Bartlett street. Emanuel Church is in Bartlett street, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets. Mrs. Crosset's testimony was not shaken by cross-examination.

The identity of the "Sweet Pea Girl," the mysterious young woman who has constantly attended the Durrant trial, and who has attracted so much attention by her devotion to the alleged murderer, has been discovered. She is Mrs. Grace Bowers, the wife of an insurance clerk. Last Wednesday she left her husband as a result of her infatuation for Durrant. Mr. Bowers says that his wife never knew Durrant, but that from the beginning she has taken a great interest in the trial and believed Durrant innocent. It is thought that her mind has become affected and that she is not responsible for her actions.

GIVE WHISKY AND WATER TO HARVEY.

City Council Finally Passes Both the License and Bond Ordinances.

Saturday last the citizens of Harvey at the polls said: "Give us whisky." Last night the Council convened and granted their request. The ordinance was taken from the hands of the special committee and brought up for final reading. The same action was taken in the matter of the water, or bond, ordinance.

The water ordinance, calling for an issue of bonds amounting to $3,440.18 to pay a judgment against the City of Harvey for the laying of water for the half year ending July 1, 1895, which bonds are to mature June 1, 1897, and draw 6 per cent interest per annum, was read and passed by a unanimous vote.

The license ordinance was next taken up. The salient features of this ordinance are briefly these: A penal bond in $3,000, with two sureties; a license fee of $1,000; no business to be done before 5 o'clock in the morning or after 11 o'clock at night, nor upon Sunday; and that no screens, blinds, or other hindrances to a clear view of the interior of all saloons Sunday be permitted; also that no billiard tables or gaming devices of any kind be allowed. The vote taken was a strict party one, Ranger, Hutton, Dean, and Kissel, the four "Drys," voting "No," and Degraaf, Resert Kirk, and Applegate voting "Aye." The Mayor's decisive vote was then given, and the agony was over.

When asked what steps, if any, would be taken by the temperance people Lucy Page Gaston said: "We shall do nothing until the result of the appeal made by the Harvey Land Association for an enforcement of the restrictive clause in their deeds is known."

When Mayor Mathews was asked concerning the matter he replied: "A friendly suit will undoubtedly be begun which will be carried as high as it can go—to the United States Supreme Court if necessary—and you can rest assured it will be at least fifteen years before the case is settled."

SMALL BOY GOES TO STEALING HORSES.

Seven-Year-Old Lad Gives an Officer a Ten-Mile Chase.

Jackson, Mich., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—Eddie Thayer, 7 years old, stole a horse and buggy from a hitching post this afternoon and was run down by a Deputy Sheriff after a ten-mile chase to the Village of Parma.

The lad has thus taken four rigs in less than two weeks. He has been locked up in jail twice, but was liberated without action, as the authorities can find no law under which so young a criminal is punishable.

Eddie seems to realize the absence of law and told the officer: "Next time I am going to take a dandy ride—clear to Detroit."

NEW LOCK DEMONSTRATES ITS VALUE.

Crush of Boats at the Soo Is Relieved by Its Operation.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—The great benefit of the new Canadian lock to vessel-owners was shown today when there was a great crush of boats from both directions. Twenty-nine boats were locked through the Canadian canal between 10:30 this morning and 5 o'clock this afternoon, relieving the pressure on the American locks that much, and preventing delays of from twelve to twenty-four hours on a good part of the fleet. From 11 o'clock last night until 5:30 this afternoon seventy-eight boats passed the Soo.

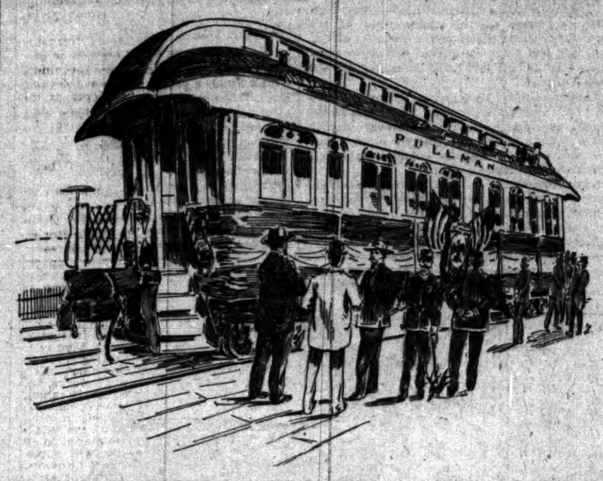
ON TO CHICKAMAUGA.

GREAT PREPARATIONS FOR THE MEMORIAL PARK DEDICATION.

Distinguished Generals of Both Armies and Governors of Many States Are Gathering for the Historical Event—Illinois Monuments Are in Place and Distinguished Citizens of the State Are Present—Gov. Altgeld and Party to Arrive This Morning.

[For illustrated historical article on Chickamauga see pages 9 and 10.]

Chattanooga, Tenn., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—This is the most notable week in the history of Chattanooga. It is even a notable one in the history of the Nation, which sees the opening of the first memorial park authorized by the government to be dedicated to the bravery of the blue as well as to the gallantry of the gray.



SPECIAL CAR IN WHICH GOV. ALTGELD AND STAFF WENT TO CHATTANOOGA.

Thirty or forty thousand strangers in Chattanooga simply doubles the population, and seems indeed a mighty throng. This estimate is extremely conservative, as many place the attendance as high as 100,000. Chattanooga received not to exceed 8,000 to 10,000 of the Louisville crowd.

The incoming trains tomorrow will bring perhaps 5,000 more people. Of eight special trains bulletined to arrive tonight all were delayed.

Through the hard work of Col. Belknap, Chairman of the Michigan Commission, that State will have all her monuments in position by Tuesday. So also has Illinois, Minnesota, Ohio, and Missouri. Indiana is not troubled by the fact that her shafts are not one-half up, but will dedicate those standing.

Illinois and Indiana will be paired for place in the great rush. The Hoosier State has sent camp equipage sufficient to shelter all old veterans from Indiana.

Gov. Altgeld and party of fifty-two are expected to arrive before morning and will establish headquarters at the Rossmore, which has also been selected as Illinois State headquarters.

Tuesday night will witness the greatest influx of titled and distinguished Americans almost any city ever held.

Camp on Lookout Mountain.

The State Executives, like the Presidential party, have in most instances chosen the Lookout accommodations as the lofty eyrie whence they may overlook the scene of the entire Chickamauga campaign. A "Governors" train will connect direct from Lookout Mountain at the entrance to the big tent.

Cleveland Troop, A, cavalry, arrived tonight with seventy-five superb steeds. This command will be the personal escort of Gov. McKinley. Gov. Upham of Wisconsin and the Hon. Lucius Fairchild and party are expected tonight.

One of the most patriotic men here is Louis M. Buford, United States Consul at Zurey, Mexico. He is a member of the Illinois commission and is from Rock Island. A. R. Everett of Chicago, another Commissioner and one of the speakers on Illinois day, is here. Gen. J. B. Turchin, Gen. S. D. Atkins, and William Peacock of Chicago are other eminent Illinoisans present.

The big tent, which has a capacity of 10,000, was dedicated last night by a union service conducted by Chattanooga divines. When the hour approached for Gen. Gordon's famous lecture tonight rain was falling steadily, and travel by electric railway was so impeded by the storm that few veterans turned out.

GOV. ALTGELD FOR CHICKAMAUGA.

Cordially Greeted by Citizens at Arcola and Mattoon.

Centralia, Ill., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—Gov. Altgeld is having a sort of triumphal tour through the lower end of Illinois on his way to Chickamauga. There was no crowd attending him here he joined his staff on the official car Newport at Champaign and no cheers sped him on his journey, but as the train moves southward the people turn out at the stations in crowds and whoop it up lively with cheers and yells.

At Arcola a big brass cannon banged him a welcome and 500 or 600 of his fellow-citizens trotted down the platform to the Newport, which as the official car forms an appendix to the regular train.

At Mattoon apparently the whole town was waiting for him at the station, and while a band saluted him with "Hail to the Chief" the crowd roared and yelled. In response he stepped out on the rear platform and made them a little speech, which was interrupted by the starting up of the train.

Bloomington, Ill., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—Vice-President Stevenson, accompanied by his son and private secretary, Lewis G. Stevenson, and his younger daughter, Miss Letitia, departed at 9:45 o'clock tonight for Chattanooga, going via the Big Four and Cincinnati, reaching Chattanooga at 5 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. Mr. Stevenson is to preside at the dedication of the Chickamauga Battlefield Park Sept. 19. The party returns to Bloomington Saturday morning.

The largest drawing-room and buffet car of the Illinois Central's equipment—the "Newport"—was handsomely adorned with the national colors yesterday morning before it was boarded by Gov. Altgeld's staff for their trip to Chickamauga. The decorations were simple but pretty. Along the outsides of the great coach were bars of red, white, and blue bunting. These were fastened in place by narrow bars of the same colors, but running the opposite direction. The hand rails of the platform were also decorated. There was a large shield in the center on each side of the car bearing the Illinois State coat of arms, with the inscription, "State Sovereignty—National Union." Festoons of small flags about the interior of the car made a bright contrast with the upholstering.

The car was attached to the 1:35 p. m. New Orleans limited and when it pulled out it had on board Gen. Alfred Orendorf, Adjutant-General; Col. H. E. Bayles, Assistant Adjutant-General; Cols. D. B. Moore, John G. Neumeister, William H. Purcell, John F. Heffernan, Edward Noonan, John G. Miller, G. C. Parkhurst, and W. G. Sanford. Gov. Altgeld, Col. N. B. Wiggin, Col. McKnight, and Col. Morell of the staff boarded the train at Champaign, Ill., and Col. Ross R. Fuller completed the party at Mattoon.

INDIANA SENDS A DELEGATION.

Gov. Matthews and a Number of Distinguished Officials Depart.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—Gov. Matthews' special train for the Chickamauga battlefield left today with most of the distinguished Indianans who are to attend the dedication ceremonies on board. An invitation had been extended to Gen. Harrison to be a member of the party, but it was impossible for him to reach home before tomorrow.

Besides the official Indiana Chickamauga Commissioners the following were in the Governor's party: Commander-in-Chief Ivan N. Walker and Adjutant-General Robbins of the G. A. R.; S. H. Sheerin, Logansport; State Treasurer and Mrs. Scholes, Attorney-General and Mrs. Ketcham, and Gen. Lew Wallace.

The Indiana delegation will reach Chattanooga tomorrow morning. The Indiana veterans' train leaves in the morning. It is scheduled to reach Chickamauga Wednesday noon, two hours before the State dedicatory exercises begin. The exercises in remembrance of the Indiana soldiers who took part in the battle include:

Prayer by Chaplain D. R. Lucas of the Indiana Department and addresses by Gov. Matthews, Col. Ivan N. Walker, Gen. Lew Wallace, Maj. James R. Carnahan, and D. B. McConnell of the Ninth Indiana Infantry.

There will be an artillery salute fired by Indiana survivors of the battle.

SONS OF VETERANS IN SESSION.

Thousands in Attendance Upon the Meeting at Knoxville.

Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 16.—The ninth annual encampment of the Sons of Veterans assembled at Knoxville today.

Commander-in-Chief William E. Bundy of Cincinnati presided. Every State division with the exception of Colorado, California, and Oregon are represented. Three thousand visitors are in attendance. Many of them are men of national importance, among whom are Past Commander-in-Chief Thomas G. Lawler and staff of the Grand Army of the Republic, and Govs. Upham of Wisconsin, Woodbury of Connecticut, and Wert of New Jersey. Gov. McKinley of Ohio will arrive tomorrow.

The city is one mass of flags and bunting and tonight is brilliantly illuminated with electric and gas arches. The encampment is the largest ever held by the order. The program of entertainment is excellent and thousands are being royally welcomed.

CABINET OFFICERS ON THEIR WAY.

Messrs. Herbert, Harmon, Smith, and Wilson Going to Tennessee.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 16.—Secretary Herbert has accepted the invitation to attend the dedication of the Chickamauga National Park. He was a participant in the historic battle at the place and probably will be called upon to deliver an address.

Attorney-General Harmon will attend the celebration and will be accompanied by Secretary Smith and probably by Postmaster-General Wilson.

Lieut.-Gen. Schofield and his staff, including Col. D. Sanger of the Inspector-General's Department and Maj. Comba B. Schofield, Second Cavalry, and Maj. Bliss of the Subsistence Department, also will be present, leaving Washington this evening for Cincinnati to attend the reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, and proceeding thence to Chattanooga.

Topeka, Kas., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—Gov. Morrill left here today on his way to the dedication of the battlefield at Chickamauga.

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE REUNION.

Col. Fred D. Grant Delivers the Annual Address Before Distinguished Veterans.

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—The Grand Hotel headquarters presented a martial appearance this morning as befitted the headquarters of the Army of the Tennessee. Twenty armed regulars from Fort Thomas were stationed about the corridors, cannon commanded the entrance, and flags, bunting, and pictures of famous warriors adorned the walls. The "assembly" called the veterans to the council room. Maj.-Gen. G. M. Dodge called the society to order with a tap of a gavel in the shape of a conical shell made from the hickory tree near which McPherson fell in the fight before Atlanta. The list of members who died last year was read by Gen. Hickenlooper. It is as follows:

Lieut.-E. P. Tobey and Maj. C. H. Dyer, Chicago; Capt. E. H. Webster, Denver; Capt. T. H. Griffin, St. Louis; Maj. George B. Hogin, Chicago; Gen. Samuel Cooper, Kansas City; Maj. Frank F. Peats, Rockford, Ill.; Lieut.-Col. E. C. Dawes, Cincinnati; Lieut. Oliver Anson, Council Bluffs, Ia.; Gen. Charles Sutherland and Gen. Walter Q. Gresham, Washington, D. C.; Maj. J. W. Paddock, Omaha, Neb.

Gov. McKinley delivered an eloquent welcome on behalf of the State of Ohio, and Mayor Caldwell responded.

Gov. McKinley left for Chattanooga as soon as he had done speaking. Gen. Hickenlooper in introducing him mentioned him as the probable next President. He had just come from a dinner given him at the St. Nicholas, at which Mark Hanna and others were present.

Gen. Force, the Treasurer, stated that it would be necessary in the future to draw upon the permanent fund, now amounting to $12,000, to meet the current expenses, as the income is now decreasing each year.

Gen. Dodge appointed Committees on Nomination and on Next Place of Meeting. On motion of Judge Tuthill of Chicago the following committee was named to draw up and report a proper resolution inaugurating the Grant statue agitation: Gen. Dodge, Judge Tuthill, Gen. Henderson, and Gen. Howard.

Col. W. S. Oliver, who commanded the fleet that ran the batteries of Vicksburg, was reported to be in a private sanitarium in California disabled and almost blind from war injuries. It will be asked that he be transferred to the home at Santa Monica.

Col. Fred Grant delivered the annual address tonight at the meeting in Odd-Fellows' Temple. He outlined Gen. Grant's plan of campaign for closing the war and described the order in which Gen. Grant would have narrated the story in the second volume of his memoirs had his life been spared. Upon being appointed Lieutenant-General and assuming command, Gen. Grant had an interview with President Lincoln, who wanted some one to take the responsibility of action, and called upon him for supplies, the President pledging the full powers of the government in rendering all assistance possible.

"Gen. Grant then planned movements for all of the armies to move at once. He regarded the army of the James as the left wing, the army of the Potomac as the center, and the troops operating under Sherman, of which the army of the Tennessee was a most important part, as the right wing, all other troops being coöperative columns. By continuously hammering against the Confederate armies he proposed to destroy both them and their source of supply."

Among those present at the speech-making were: Gen. O. O. Howard of Ticonderoga, the only surviving commander of the army of the Tennessee; Gen. S. H. M. Byers, who wrote the poem "Sherman's March to the Sea"; the Rev. Father T. E. Sherman of St. Louis, P. Tecumseh Sherman, a young New York lawyer, sons of the late Gen. Sherman, and Mrs. Gen. Logan.

WALLACE MURDER TRIAL AT PEKIN.

Opening Day Consumed in Securing Three Jurors and Exhausting the Panel.

Pekin, Ill., Sept. 16.—The trial of Albert Wallace, charged with the cold-blooded murder of his sister, Mrs. Belle Bowlby, in Dillon Township, Tazewell County, began here today. Three jurors had been secured when the panel was exhausted. Court adjourned for a new venire.

Asks Mr. Holbrook to Look at Signatures.

D. H. Louderback of the Union Loop company addressed a letter yesterday to Z. S. Holbrook of the Wabash Avenue Protective Association, which fought the loop so long. He asked Mr. Holbrook to look over the signatures to the loop project with him, to check them off, and to thus avoid future questions as to the validity of the transaction.

TO BUY ROME BACK.

PROJECT FOR THE POPE TO PURCHASE THE CITY.

Catholics to Raise a Vast Sum of Money—With This the Public Debt of Italy Could Be Reduced Sufficiently to Afford Great Relief to the People—Leo XIII. to Become the Ruler of His Cathedral City Under Guarantees from the Powers—Millions Are Required.

London, Sept. 16.—[Copyrighted, 1895, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—Somewhat over a month ago the New York World published from London a cabled synopsis of a proposition submitted to the leading Catholics of Europe to take advantage of the financial difficulties of Italy to raise a fund for purchasing Rome and re-establishing the temporal power of the Pope.

This was the first public announcement anywhere of what seemed a serious scheme on the part of influential Roman Catholics. Today the London Daily Telegraph prints a copy of this circular with all the prominence of an editorial position and double-leaded type.

The Telegraph says it has received the document "through a source amply guaranteeing its serious inspiration and practical purpose. The writer is in a position to be well acquainted with the policy of the Vatican."

The circular, which occupies one column and a half, reviews the history of the enthronement of the house of Savoy, the virtual imprisonment of the people, and the gradual bankruptcy of the new Kingdom of Italy.

There have been hostile demonstrations everywhere to the celebration this week of the overthrow of the Papacy.

There is a revival of Catholic life and activity in every part of the nation, and an utter failure of Italian unification under the crushing burden of taxation, which today finds the great mass of the people "sunk into an abyss of starvation, disease, and death." It goes on to say:

Bankrupt already, the national debt has been increased since last December by nearly £8,000,000 ($15,000,000), and yet a deficit for the next year is already certain by nearly £2,000,000 ($10,000,000). While the triple alliance continues there can be no possible decrease in taxation, but a constant increase.

Full of Sagacity.

Leo XIII. is full of sagacity, knowing how to speak and how to be silent. He sees his course clearly before him and steadily pursues the policy which has been dictated by the needs of the Papacy and the circumstances of the hour. The kingdom is stifled under the double incubus of her financial difficulties and the ever threatening Roman question. Rome demands certain temporal guarantees as essential to the life and action of her unique religious institution, whose influence and authority are recognized from Berlin to Washington, from Lisbon to Japan, and to Egypt.

What if a scheme could be devised by means of which each should supply to the other what is lacking in such an hypothesis? It may at first sight appear extravagant and impossible, but is a matter of fact it is under serious consideration. Nothing less is proposed than that the Catholic countries and peoples of the world should combine to remove those difficulties which hamper the organization and the working of the Roman Catholic communion and with the intensity of desire which animates the Catholic Church to secure the perfect independence of its spiritual head.

It would not be difficult to believe that if the scheme was once set on foot a large sum of money may be collected and placed in the hands of Leo XIII. The Peter's Pence alone, 4200,000,000 ($1,000,000,000) at his disposal, would have it in his power to deal with the distracted and bankrupt govern ment of the Italian King. It would rest with the Pope to meet the government with proposals that might save the Italian Kingdom, reinstate its exchequer, and thereby restore peace, unity, and prosperity to Italy.

Claim in Return.

The claim which the Roman Catholic Church would make upon Italy in return for the benefits referred to would be the independence of Rome and of a Roman port guaranteed by Italy and by the powers of Europe to the Roman Pontiff, that the Italian postoffice, telegraphs, railways, and certain other services might run through Rome.

It would also be a matter for arrangement and mutual advantage that the interest on the floating debt should be reduced from 574,000,000 to 349,000,000 lire ($114,800,000 to $69,000,000), in other words, that the permanent relief to be afforded by the payment of $60,000,000 lire would bring substantial betterment to the whole population of Italy. It would mean a lowering of taxation and the relief of agricultural industry. The peace that would ensue from a reconciliation of the government with the papacy are motives strong enough to sway the minds of statesmen capable of measuring the needs of nations and a realization of the possibilities of Italy. Sustained by the undivided patriotism of its children and practically supported by the active sympathies of Catholics throughout the world, it would rise to take its place among foremost nations of the earth—strong in unity and in material prosperity.

After a further discussion of the international questions involved the circular continues:

These views have been broached in more than one Catholic country. The idea of raising the large sum of money needed has been carefully considered by eminent financiers and men of brains, and it has been pronounced as practicable.

It is said in my original dispatch "the scheme would seem chimerical enough except that Italy's practical bankruptcy, and more than threatened anarchy, is perhaps lost in other vital political questions before Europe." But the most widely circulated newspaper in England, by the importance it has given to the circular, testifies to the gravity of the situation and the the real weight of that extraordinary proposition.

BALLARD SMITH.

PARADE OF ITALIAN SOCIETIES.

Order of Their Marching in Honor of Italian Unity.

The Executive committee having in charge the Italian festivities in celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of Italian unity met last night at the Italian club and arranged the formation of the parade of next Friday, which will be as follows:

Platoon of Police.
Grand Marshal G. S. De Stefano and Staff, as follows:

Luigi Spizzirri,	Luigi C. Durso,
Luigi Arado,	S. Tomaso,
I. Raimondo,	R. Nigro,
A. Laurino,	Frank Derosa,
A. Frieri,	G. Izzo,
T. Parillo,	James Pacelli,
E. Scaglino,	Frank Policetti,
A. Bergamo,	P. Seratelli,
James Ricci,	C. Paladina,
V. Baraglia,	B. Seratelli.

Executive Committee and representatives of the City Council in carriages.

FIRST DIVISION.
Marshal, John Simone.
Genova Cavalleria, mounted.
Cristoforo Columb.
Agricola di Ricigliano.
Margherita di Savoria.
Umana Baragiano.

SECOND DIVISION.
Marshal, Paolo Pagliuchi.
Vittoria Emmanuelli.
San Michali Arcangelo.
Trimacria Siciliana.
Alutanti Musaiciati.
Representatives of the italian newspapers.

THIRD DIVISION.
Marshal, Frank Lobraico.
Societa Laurenzenese.
San Vito.
Cavalleso.
Societa Femminile Monte Carmela.

FOURTH DIVISION.
Marshal, O. H. Serritella.
Unione e Fratelianza.
Lizione Garibaldi.
Baraglieri di Savoia.
Re d' Italia.
Stella d' Italia.
Corte Generale Garabaldi.
Corte Liguria.
Club Italia.
Operaia Italo Americana.
Lega Calabria.
Nuova Lucania.
Young American Italian Pleasure club.
Citizens in carriages.

The committee expects not less than 4,000 Italians to be in line. Every society in the first three divisions will have a separate band of music.

TO STOP THE BILLPOSTERS' WAR.

Chief Badenoch Will Take a Hand in the Conflict Today.

Chief Badenoch has taken a hand in the war between the billposters. He will hold a conference with their representatives in his office tomorrow. The law will at that time be laid down to them. Yesterday the Chief had some of the billposters before him, and the matter was discussed at that time, but will be taken up more generally tomorrow.

Mrs. Conrad Haney Gets Her Divorce.

Bloomington, Ill., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—Judge Tipton in the McLean Circuit Court today granted a divorce to the wife of the Rev. Conrad Haney, who, while pastor of the fashionable Lake Avenue M. E. Church of Chicago, eloped with Mrs. Brandt, leaving his wife and several children almost penniless. Haney was recently seen in London in company with Mrs. Brandt.

FIGHT THE NEW LAW.

[Continued from first page.]

800 for extra help. In no instance is the head of a department, or his salary, included in the totals.]

Cause of Mr. Iles' View.

In explaining the peculiar features of the law by which 831 important employés, drawing salaries aggregating $1,096,240, escape its provisions, and only 579 people, holding minor positions for which they are paid $227,008 a year, are affected, Attorney Iles calls attention to paragraph 9 of the civil service act, which reads:

All officers and employés of the County of Cook in the classification hereinafter provided for, except those whose election or appointment is otherwise provided for by law, and except those enumerated in paragraph twentieth of this section, shall be appointed by the President of the board according to the provisions of this section. Their salaries or rate of compensation shall be fixed by the Board of Commissioners prior to the adoption of the annual appropriation, and shall not be changed during the year for which the appropriation is made. The Board of Commissioners shall also determine whether any and what amount of bond any officer or employé shall give.

This, in Mr. Iles' construction, expressly releases all the employés of such county officers as do not take their power direct from the County Board and for whose election or appointment provision is otherwise made by law. He then points to that section of the Illinois statutes in which laws for the government of counties are laid down and from this show no provision had been already made before the passage of the civil service act for the election or appointment of the county officers whose employés he exempts from the authority of the commission.

Case of the County Treasurer.

In the case of the County Treasurer special attention is called to the fact that he pays his employés from the receipts of the office and is personally responsible for their honesty. His bondsmen are always bankers and it is possible, Mr. Iles says, these men might not care to become surety for the millions of dollars that pass through the Treasurer's office if they were to be debarred from the privilege of naming or at least passing upon the qualifications of those employés who are directly intrusted with the handling of these moneys.

"There are other and constitutional grounds," said Attorney Iles last night, "on which my opinion is based. I do not, for instance, think a civil service act can be made binding upon all the officials and employés of Cook County alone. It must cover all the counties in the State or it might be open to the charge of being special legislation. Neither do I believe it possible to pass a civil service law which will bring all the appointments into the hands of the presidents of the various county boards unless the Constitution is changed, for it is from the Constitution the powers and duties of some of these county officials are taken. Personally I would like to see real civil service in general effect, but as the legal officer of the county it is simply my duty to interpret the law as I find it."

Commission Has Two Victims.

Engineer Green and Fireman Gielow, the men accused of leaving jurors in the Criminal Court Building to suffer for want of water, have been ordered discharged from the service of Cook County by the Civil Service Commission.

Ex-Congressman William E. Mason called upon Corporation Counsel Beale yesterday in relation to the bill which he will file asking for an injunction to restrain the Civil Service Commissioners from operating under the forty-five-year age limit which they have adopted. Mr. Beale agreed he would file an answer to the bill in behalf of the commission and said the hearing on the bill and answer would be had this week. It has not been decided whether the cases will be brought before one Judge or whether the Judges will sit en banc. The latter proposition meets with favor by Mr. Mason. Corporation Counsel Beale has not yet made arrangements for the answer to the bill, as he will employ special counsel to assist him in the case.

LABORERS BEFORE CIVIL SERVICE.

Examinations of Applicants for Places in City Employ Are Held.

The work of examining applicants under civil service rules was begun yesterday by the City Civil Service Commission. The applicants were for places as common laborers in the employ of the city. There were 234 who appeared; of these 201 were passed over and twenty-three were rejected. The examination was conducted in Battery D and there were present, President John M. Clark, Commissioners Waller and Hotz, Secretary E. J. Phelps, Chief Clerk George Bernick, and Medical Examiner Dr. Joseph R. Hawley. The applicants assembled in an outer room and after presenting their postal card summonses to the policemen at the door were allowed to appear two or three at a time.

The height of each applicant was first measured and then he was weighed. Next he was passed along to Dr. Hawley, and when he had

ATLANTA.

THE SOUTH IS XPOSITION.

Fair Move Into the ting on the Grounds y Plaisance Is Fast boys for '49 Camp —Woman's Build- than Any of the R. Delegates.

—[Special.]—It is a Atlanta that their e South. To clinch the work they have and say there are continent with the their people to plan ition.

e were out at Piedtook a look at the n States and Inters the World's Fair as Chicago's show, of activity on the n of the days just of the Columbian plasterers, electrind of artisans and tting the finishing

e click of the hamthe colored laborers hurried about their re straining every showing possible on day entrance to the refused all except and workmen.

rument Buildings. position transferred town into the Admine main entrance, ng of callers kept The Department of arters in the Fire Chief Cooper will tatives of the press. rush today. Nearly rrived and they will omorrow morning. night, as electrical made and plenty of

nited States troops, t, marched into the morning from Fort nd were piloted to overnment Building, he purpose of guardbuilding and illustrat- oldier. These consonth out, then be re- panies. The policommence tomorrow. y men detailed from

Midway rapidly in- rivals are Dahomey rs this morning. A the Streets of Cairo were unloaded on e dancing girls and anta. Their arrival er of inhabitants in of Indians from the ntine, Neb., cowboys and squaws, at 2 o'clock. They e at the exposition. oys who started to Chicago to Atlanta had outridden their g races, and, dust- e mailed their colin lodging place. The re Henry Gararden H. G. Payne and her two riders, were Ga., and up to date ity. All four of the n the show of the '49 osition.

taking an active in- Today the Women's hape than any other Art Building.

A Good Showing.

ere at work getting it will not be their nt is not one of the e Exposition. Miss nt of the Pennsylre here and are full Exposition. They ors, unaided by a ought an interesting tion. The Women's n space in the Woms room. Mrs. Murray e in song by the pliment to the wom-

the President of the missioners, will read tober on women as n. Schofield of the ill reach Atlanta in e exercises of "Blue occurs next Saturrived today to look Manufactures Buildn, Chicago. Atlanta up with strangers, ges are seen on the

d with guests and the for the opening day e hotel accommodicials of the Exposithe hotels fill up they house the largest utilized if the throng e hotels. Tomorrow t to work clearing up d tracks which have portation of exhibits and every vestige of the la- ried away, and when the grounds Wednesy see the entire place

MAKES THEM GUESS

Think She Is Hyp- thers Don't.

would have been had been at the roof ney would have seen tism and suggestion s, off-hand way by a who seemed to en- ho failed to die along well regulated people

itnessed the performLorenz last night are er they saw a gen- m or were duped by

Friulein Ella Kenn Lorenz. The first Miss Kennedy. Then rn into the audience ever was handed him would point his right who, quick as a flash, ames of the objects, and even the num- e date on money were ded woman, who proved her versatility lads and national airs t of old coins and nce eagerly poked out down the aisle. equal to the audience, mixed from the songs luded the "Flower the "Wacht i am e Girl in the World for

ADIAN RESOURCES.

s, Minerals, and Other to Be Made.

nterior of the Dominsed an exhibit of the he Canadian northwest nipeg to be brought to spection. Cereals and , grasses, fruits, coal, other kinds of minproducts, game, and The exhibit will be in Daley. The Northern take steps at once to asimilar display of the re- along its lines.

Coming Home.

Sept. 16.—[Special.]— ates Minister, has left for The President of Costa as far as Port Limon. as presented a project to ing a military engineer the President's regan, the President has submitted Rafael Lisa has submitted ain the construction of

t school, Bryant & Stratton, 2415 Wabash avenue.

STILL TALK OF BONDS.

RUMOR MONGERS AND FINANCIERS ON OPPOSITE SIDES.

Wall Street Flooded with Stories About the Reserve and the Syndicate, Which Have Little Foundation—Treasury Officials Say the President Will Not Fail to Maintain the Country's Credit—Rate for Call Money May Advance Till Gold Exports Cease.

New York, Sept. 16.—[Special.]—Wall street was flooded with rumors today about the gold reserve, the action of the members of the syndicate, the banks holding gold, and a rejected new issue of bonds by the government. There was very little foundation for the rumors.

Because William E. Curtis, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was in town and had a conference with Assistant Treasurer Jordan the rumor mongers started a story that an issue of bonds amounting to $50,000,000 was imminent.

Mr. Curtis and Assistant Treasurer Jordan remained in conference for an hour and then went out to luncheon together. Mr. Curtis declined to discuss the situation. He said he had come to this city from Bar Harbor, where he had been spending part of his vacation, on private business entirely. When asked whether he had a conference with some bankers here on the subject of the condition of the gold reserve he declined to answer.

Assistant Treasurer Jordan also refused to discuss the gold question or the issue of bonds. He said: "I have not held any conferences nor joined in any discussion about a new government bond issue with Mr. Curtis nor with any one else. A great many well-informed financiers do not consider a new bond issue desirable or necessary at this time."

J. Pierpont Morgan, the head of the bond syndicate, said he had no information about a new bond issue. He also said he did not see the necessity for such an issue at present, but he was disinclined to discuss the question.

Although sterling exchange was easier $1,000,000 in gold was withdrawn from the subtreasury for shipment today. William H. Crossman & Bro. took $850,000 on their own account and H. J. Baker & Bro., importers of chemicals, took $150,000. This is the first time the latter firm has appeared as an exporter of gold and the coin is believed to have been taken to meet obligations on the other side.

There were no deposits of gold by the syndicate or by the national banks. There were several substantial sums deposited by banks in notes of large denomination for the transfer of small notes to the South for moving the crops.

It was persistently rumored on the street that there was to be a meeting of bank Presidents to arrange for a large deposit of gold at the Subtreasury, but no such meeting was held. President Nash of the Clearing-House Association said he had no knowledge of any conference of bank Presidents.

The rate for call money advanced today to 2½ per cent and all the banks marked up their call loans to that figure. If the reserves decrease during the week as much as they did last week it is believed the rate for call money may reach 6 per cent before the end of the month. If this should prove to be the case the exports would cease and with it the drain on the Treasury's gold, for, with a 6 per cent rate, the money could be more profitably invested here than in Europe, and instead of exporting gold it would probably be imported.

At the close of business at the Subtreasury the Treasury's gold reserve stood at $95,-000,662.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—In all the talk about the financial situation the fact has generally been lost sight of that President Cleveland has pledged his honor to issue new bonds the moment the gold reserve falls to the danger line. At the Treasury it is said there is no apprehension that the President will fail in the slightest degree to maintain the credit of the country. At present there is not the slightest cause for a bond issue. If the withdrawals continue after the reserve is affected materially there will be more bonds. The reserve is now less than five millions below the point where there are good grounds for belief that the syndicate will within a few days make this good and deposit a large lump sum for the moral effect it would have.

The true amount of the gold reserve at the close of business today was $95,348,642. Since the arrival of heavy shipments of gold at in the government has received a number of offers of gold in exchange for notes. This is particularly true of banks in the Northwest, where small notes are in active demand in moving the grain crops. Other banks, apparently disinterested, have offered gold in exchange for silver certificates. The available cash balance in the Treasury today was $182,622,311.

London, Sept. 16.—James H. Eckels, Controller of the Treasury of the United States, made the following statement today:

Being thus far away from New York and not knowing the exact conditions prevailing there which are producing the shipments of gold abroad, I feel that I can say nothing upon that subject which will be of special benefit to the public. Generally speaking, these gold shipments come about from the fact that the American people are buying a great deal abroad and selling enough of their own produce to equalize matters, necessitating a settlement of the balance due in gold.

We maintain a financial system which makes the United States Treasury a general market of supply for all requiring gold. Consequently more or less embarrassment comes to the administration of the Treasury Department when these balances have to be settled. However, the Treasury has always managed to maintain unbroken the payment in gold of its obligations and always will do so. The system under which it is forced to operate makes it sometimes impossible to do so, but as long as the representatives in Congress refuse to change that system and as long as the voters tolerate them the people have no right to complain of the expense.

SETTLE AT 40 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

Affairs of Bernheim, Bauer & Co., Manufacturers, in Bad Condition.

New York, Sept. 16.—[Special.]—A large meeting of the creditors of the firm of Bernheim, Bauer & Co., clothing manufacturers, 6 to 12 West Third street, was held today. Nathaniel Myers, attorney for the firm, stated to the creditors that the firm was in a bad way and should have stopped business three years ago, but did not have the courage to do so then.

The firm undertook to pay off its bank and merchandise creditors by borrowing money from relatives and friends, and would have done so if matters had gone right, but in the last three years it has lost immense sums in business, and also outside. The firm lost $120,000 in a concern here, also $130,000 in an electric light plant in this city; $50,000 in a concern in New Orleans and $40,000 in St. Louis, besides bad debts.

Instead of making an assignment or preferring relatives by judgments, Mr. Myers said the firm adopted a way opposite to the usual course and let the loss fall upon the family creditors, giving up the assets to the banks and merchandise creditors.

The banks, after putting an expert on the books, agreed with one exception to accept a compromise at 40 cents on the dollar.

Mr. Myers stated the firm's liabilities at $2,000,000, of which $375,000 is due to five banks, $275,000 to relatives, and $165,000 for merchandise.

Mr. Myers, on behalf of the firm, made an offer to pay the merchandise creditors 40 cents on the dollar in six, eight, ten, and twelve months. It was agreed by those present to accept the settlement offered.

MR. HARRISON LEAVES FOR HOME.

Gives the Artist a Final Sitting for His Life-Size Portrait.

New York, Sept. 16.—[Special.]—Ex-President Benjamin Harrison left this city for Philadelphia tonight on the 7:50 train over the Pennsylvania railroad. He will stay there a short time and then go to his home in Indianapolis.

Gen. Harrison did not have much to do with politics today. Nearly all the New York Republican politicians of note were at Saratoga and he did not have the usual number of callers. Ex-Congressman O. E. Steward of Chicago, a strong man among St. Louis Republicans, spent half an hour with the ex-President. He said the issues which made Missouri Republican by 15,000 last year were still alive, and promised the Electoral vote of his State would go to the Republican ticket next year.

After calling on Mrs. Russell B. Harrison, daughter-in-law, who is staying at the Victoria Hotel, the General went with her to the studio of Coerles Ayer Whipple, No. 58 West Seventeenth street. The life-size portrait of Gen. Harrison, which the artist is painting, is almost finished. The ex-President was two hours for the artist today, and will probably no further sittings will be necessary. He expressed himself much pleased with the portrait, which will hang in Gen. Harrison's Indianapolis residence. It pictures him standing at a table, with the index finger of his right hand pointing to a sentence in his last message to Congress in which he expressed his pleasure at the commercial and industrial prosperity the country was enjoying.

DEMOCRATS WORKING FOR HARMONY

Tammany Waiting for Croker and the Coming Conference of Leaders.

New York, Sept. 16.—[Special.]—Harmony having been secured in Kings County between the regular Democratic organization and the Democratic faction more familiarly known as the Shepard organization has led Democrats in this city, both Tammany as well as those classed as "Independent," to inquire whether a similar arrangement could not be successfully carried out in New York County.

Tammany leaders have been carefully considering the method whereby harmony had been secured in Kings County and how it can be utilized to effect a similar and equally desirable result in this county.

Generally speaking, however, the Tammany leaders are loath to discuss the matter, in view of the fact that Mr. Croker will reach this city within the next few days and that at a conference of the leaders to be held in Syracuse Monday next, every effort will be made to adopt a plan of harmony whereby the regular Democrats and the "Independents" may mutually agree to support the State Democratic ticket and the Democratic nominees for Senate and Assembly.

TOBACCO IN BOND NOT TO BE SHOWN.

Collector Kilbreth Excites the Trade by a Stringent Order.

New York, Sept. 16.—[Special.]—Collector James T. Kilbreth has stirred up the leaf tobacco trade by an order doing away with the custom of permitting tobacco in bond to be shown to prospective purchasers. The order is a general one, but it hits the tobacco trade hardest. Under the law tobacco can stay in bond three years.

A. M. Scoville, President of the Leaf Tobacco Board of Trade, said: "This order astounds us. It will result in at least a temporary paralysis of the trade. The only thing importers can do is to pay duty on their goods and take them out of bond. In the high-priced goods, when the duty is $1.50 a pound, it will make a tremendous drain on the importer, and will subject him to great hardship. The Board of Trade will hold a special meeting tomorrow to consider the matter."

Collector Kilbreth said: "The order became absolutely necessary because of the encroachments on certain privileges given to importers. They converted the government warehouse into showrooms and salesrooms. It is not a new order. We are simply enforcing an old one made in 1886."

POMPADOUR JIM BEGINS TRAINING.

Denies Reports of His Bad Health, and Says It's His Last Fight.

New York, Sept. 16.—[Special.]—Jim Corbett began training today at Asbury Park. He is not as good-natured as he used to be. Little things appear to irritate and annoy him. But Trainer Delaney says the champion is always irritable in training. The reports of a general breakup of his health, which have been widely circulated, have annoyed Corbett. The injured knee was treated today to a final rubbing, and then went out to the lawn and played with his collies. After a bit the newspaper stories about his physical condition occurred to him.

"Look here, now," he remarked, as he stopped near the porch and folded his arms, "do I look like a consumptive? I weigh 187 pounds stripped, and if it wasn't for that knee I'd be as good as I ever was. That knee will be all right three days from now. This is positively my last fight. It may look like a good thing to be a champion, but when this is over I'm done with the fighting business." Corbett will leave Asbury Park Sept. 29. The following day the champion will go through a day's training at Madison Square Garden. He will start for San Antonio Oct. 1.

GENERAL NEWS FROM NEW YORK.

Hunt Testifies Rather Against Himself in Forney Court Martial.

New York, Sept. 16.—In the Forney court martial at the Brooklyn Navy Yard today Thomas H. Hunt, who testified Saturday, was called. He was asked about the coal that was taken to Col. Forney's apartments. He could not give the exact number of tons. Ninety-eight tons of coal he said had been delivered March 3, 5, and 8. He said it had lasted until June. His evidence, he said, was based on the number of coal tickets he had received. Hunt admitted to Mr. Bartlett that he had a private coal bin of his own, but despite that he always used government coal for his own quarters at the barracks.

Will Sail on the Spree.

The following will be among the passengers sailing on the North German Lloyd steamer Spree tomorrow for Southampton and Bremen:

Mr. and Mrs. Balder	Mr. and Mrs. J. Hirsch.
Fraudsen, child and nurse.	
Mrs. Louise Katz.	Miss Fidelia Katz.
Miss H. Kreutzman.	Miss E. Kreutzman.
Miss Helene Roober.	G. H. Kean, Indiana.
Miss M. Meyersburg.	Rev. A. Spiekers.

Passengers by the Majestic.

List of cabin passengers booked per steamship Majestic, sailing from New York Sept. 18:

James A. Patten.	F. P. Frasier.
Arthur Porter.	Mrs. M. S. Tuttle.
Margaret E. Avery.	Almer Coe.
Cecil Cuthberbert.	John Ingham.
William Onsley.	Miss Emma Gilbert.
Mrs. W. H. Weed.	Mrs. John Hughes.
Master Hughes.	Mrs. Cuthbert.

White Squadron in Port.

The White Squadron of the United States navy, under Admiral Bunce, dropped anchor in New York Harbor today. The squadron consists of the New York, Minneapolis, Raleigh, Montgomery, and Columbia. The fleet will remain in the harbor about three days and then will go to sea off the Jersey coast to exercise the fleet in tactics.

News Notes from New York.

J. S. Cooper of Chicago says ex-Mayor Hopkins and he are figuring on a proposition to clean New York streets.

Reports from Sing Sing as to the health of John McKane, ex-Boss of Gravesend, indicate he may not live out his term of imprisonment.

Nate Salsbury's "Black America" was given its first production as an indoor show at Madison Square Garden tonight. There was a large audience.

It is understood President Cleveland has practically determined to appoint W. L. May of Omaha, Neb., Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, to succeed the late Marshall MacDonald.

One of the results of the new combination of the transatlantic steamship companies is the abolishment of the Scandia steamship company, which is controlled by the Hamburg-American company.

With the exception of the Thingvalla line all the continental steamship companies made important advances today in the rates for outgoing steerage passages. The steerage rates are now as high as they were before the rate war was started two years ago.

DEFICIT IS NEARLY HALF A MILLION.

Creditors of G. Y. Root's Company at Cincinnati Will Lose Heavily.

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—The rumors on the street as to the desperate financial condition of the G. Y. Root company, the assigned dealers in grain, were verified by the inventory of assets and schedule of liabilities filed.

The Indiana assets filed previously were $70,282. Those of Ohio, filed Monday, are $48,854, making total assets of $128,136. The liabilities amount to $537,624, leaving a net deficit of $409,487.

Some of the heaviest creditors are: Aurora National Bank, $10,000; Citizens' National Bank, $5,000; Edinger & Bro., Louisville, $8,000; S. B. Knowlton, Milan, Ind., $7,000; McIntyre & Wardwell, New York, $27,567; H. P. Piper, Cincinnati, $6,500; Piper, Sue, Jane, and Ada L. Root, Cincinnati, $5,000; People's National Bank, Lawrenceburg, $5,000; Southern Ohio Loan and Trust company, Cincinnati, $11,700; Third National Bank, Greensburg, Ind., $3,000; Rushville National Bank, $4,500; First National Bank, Cincinnati, $51,250; First National Bank, Louisville, $9,000; P. N. Moore, St. Louis, $11,000; People's National Bank, Lawrenceburg, $6,500; Citizens' National Bank, Lawrenceburg, Ind., $3,000; E. D. Moore, $4,800; Samuel Strasburger, Cincinnati, $17,550.

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—The plan for the settlement of the affairs of the N. F. Clarke Lumber company has been called off because the Eastern creditors would not agree to take 50 cents on the dollar. The estate will now take the usual course through the courts.

Honor Father Shulak.

The Polish Church of St. Stanislaus celebrated the golden jubilee of Father Shulak yesterday morning with high mass and a dinner in his honor, given in the parish house.

TO LEAVE OFF TRAINS

CENTRAL PACIFIC AND SOUTHERN PACIFIC INVOLVED.

Through Service from Ogden to the Pacific Coast to Be Abandoned in Good Part—Statement Borne Out That Presidents Spencer and Huntington Have Formed an Alliance—Plan to Cripple the Central Pacific in Order to Evade the Indebtedness to the Government.

Much excitement has been caused in Western railroad circles by the announcement yesterday that the Central Pacific would soon abandon its principal passenger train from Ogden to the Pacific coast and would cease to make direct connections with the trains at Ogden and Salt Lake City.

Private advices received by Western railroad managers say it is the Southern Pacific's intention to discontinue, Nov. 1 next, trains Nos. 1 and 2 between Ogden and Reno, reducing connections at Ogden for transcontinental passenger business to one train daily. The trains to be discontinued handle a large share of the first-class passenger traffic and nearly all of the second class and tourist business. The Union Pacific and Rio Grande roads will of course be mostly affected by the arbitrary action of the Southern Pacific, but great damage will also accrue to every road running west from Chicago; not so much on account of their being restricted to one through train only for first-class passenger business but because the trains which carried the second class and tourist business from Ogden west are to be discontinued.

This latest action of the Southern Pacific fully confirms the report recently published in THE TRIBUNE that an alliance had been formed between President Samuel Spencer of the Southern railroad company and President Huntington of the Southern Pacific. The intention of these two railroad magnates is to divert all the overland business, both freight and passenger, from Eastern seaboard points and other points in the East, and especially the tourist and immigrant business, over the Southern railroad company's lines direct to New Orleans and there connect with the Atlantic system of the Southern Pacific, and thence by the Southern Pacific direct to the Pacific coast. This route is known as the "Sunset route," and has long been a thorn in the sides of the Western transcontinental lines so far as freight traffic is concerned. For the last three or four years fully 75 per cent of the transcontinental freight traffic has gone over the Sunset route of the Southern Pacific. This business, however, was taken by steamship lines controlled by the Southern Pacific from New York to New Orleans. Of course passenger business from the East could not be shipped like freight by steamers to New Orleans. The consummation of an alliance between the Southern railroad and the Southern Pacific gave the latter the long-cherished opportunity to divert the overland passenger traffic also via New Orleans. By doing this the Southern Pacific gets the entire mileage from New Orleans to San Francisco, while if it permitted the business to go via Chicago or St. Louis it would only get the mileage or haul from Ogden to San Francisco, which is not more than one-fourth the distance it is from New Orleans.

But there is another and equally important object which the Southern Pacific is trying to gain by discontinuing through train service at Ogden and running only local trains via New Orleans. The Central Pacific management, like the Union Pacific, owes a large debt to the United States Government which it is trying to get rid of. With this object in view it is crippling the Central Pacific all it can and therefore diverts all the freight and passenger traffic from it and turns the channel where the government is not interested.

The Union Pacific receivers, it is understood, intend to bring the matter at once to the attention of Congress. Steps will be taken immediately to enlist Western Senators and Congressmen in an effort to compel the Central Pacific to operate its Ogden line in full harmony with the original plan of the government that a continuous line should be operated and maintained.

TWO CHICAGO ROADS ARE HARD HIT

Burlington and Rock Island Will Be Discommoded by the Change.

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—If the Central Pacific railroad persists in its determination to abandon some of its important passenger trains between Ogden and San Francisco the change will affect the passenger business on all lines between Chicago and Ogden.

The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and the Rock Island roads will be handicapped on coast business quite as much, if not more, than the Union Pacific. Those Chicago roads make direct connection with Denver and Rio Grande Western trains for Ogden and the coast. It is not proposed by the Central Pacific to abandon its train which connects with the Union Pacific overland flyer, but the trains to be taken off now connect with the Denver and Rio Grande first-class trains and the Union Pacific slow train reaching Ogden at 2:40 o'clock p. m. daily.

Should the Central Pacific abandon the trains as proposed coast business from Chicago via the Burlington and the Rock Island and Union Pacific slow trains would have to lay over at Ogden eleven hours. It is against this damaging handicap that officials of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and Union Pacific roads are now vehemently protesting.

J. A. Fillmore, General Superintendent of the Central Pacific, recently addressed a letter to the high officials of Eastern connections to the effect that in all probability the trains as stated would be abandoned in November. The managers of the Burlington and the Union Pacific have filed vigorous protests against the proposed abandonment and it is said the Rock Island has also joined the protest. It is hoped in railroad circles in Omaha that the Central Pacific may yet be induced to continue its trains.

"It is not regarded as certain that the Central Pacific will abandon its passenger trains in November," said an official of the Union Pacific, high in authority, today, "yet the Southern Pacific has just announced a new and magnificent through Pullman train to run on its Southern line, designed to take the business that would naturally take its Central Pacific trains, as trains now run. The Denver and Rio Grande Western and its Eastern connections, the Rock Island and the Burlington, will be harder hit than the Union Pacific. Their trains out of Chicago will have to start eleven hours sooner than the Northwestern train connecting with our flyer at Omaha in order to make direct connections at Ogden. The proposed change will not affect freight business. It may be a measure of economy on the part of the Southern Pacific and they may be in a measure justified in efforts at retrenchment, but the Eastern roads are delivering a great deal of business to the trains that it is proposed to abandon.

"No, I am not ready to discuss the legal aspect of the case. I cannot say whether the abandonment of the trains as proposed would be in violation of Congressional acts which contemplated a continuous line between the river and the coast."

General Manager Holdrege of the Burlington said notice had been received of the proposed abandonment, and the Burlington had protested against it. There the matter stands.

Ogden, Utah, Sept. 16.—[Special.]—The Southern Pacific officials at this point deny all knowledge of any change in trains or routing of business on Nov. 1 as reported from Omaha. Yet it is common talk among trainmen that changes of this character are to take place. It is well known that a reduction of 200 hands is to be made between Ogden and Wadsworth in train service, section and bridge gangs. Some changes in motive power are also being made. These are all to the advantage of the Ogden division, as heavier engines have been sent.

LAW FORBIDS A DISCONTINUANCE.

No Information Has Been Filed in the Office of the Attorney-General.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—"So far as this office is concerned," remarked Attorney-General Harmon, "no information has been filed regarding the intentions of the Central Pacific railroad to abandon the principal trains connecting at Ogden and Utah with the Union Pacific railroad. All matters relating to the Union Pacific and its connections were turned over to ex-Gov. Hoadley, who was designated by my predecessor to act as special counsel in these cases. Inasmuch as Mr. Hoadley is in Europe at present it is difficult to say anything on the subject. Besides, it is a matter which may be brought before me for action and I would not like to express an opinion in advance. To the best of my knowledge, however, action by the Department of Justice hitherto in these Union and Central Pacific cases has been confined to the questions of receiverships and bonds, but I have not been advised of any trouble in regard to traffic or transportation facilities. If there is any necessity for legal action by the department it will be attended to promptly after consultation with the counsel specially assigned to this subject."

According to the statute of July 2, 1864, the several companies authorized to construct the Union Pacific, Central Pacific, and any other railroad connection were required to operate and use the roads and telegraph for all purposes of communication, travel, and transportation so far as the public and government are concerned as one continuous line. In such operation and use to afford and secure to each equal advantages and facilities as to rates, time, and transportation, without discrimination of any kind in favor of the road or business of any other or either of the others.

It was further provided that should the Central Pacific railroad company complete their road to the eastern line of California before the line of the Union Pacific railroad company should have been extended westward to meet the line of the Central Pacific and comply in all respects with the provisions and restrictions of the act as to the Union Pacific road it should enjoy all the rights, privileges, and benefits conferred on said Union Pacific railroad company.

BOARD OF EQUALIZATION FINISHES.

Assessment Rolls Corrected, Read, and Finally Approved.

When the County Board met yesterday the action of the Judiciary committee in reducing excessive valuations made by Town Assessors was indorsed and the report of the committee adopted. The total changes made on the appeals of property-owners who considered themselves aggrieved were:

Owner	Assessors' valuation.	County Board's valuation.
Servite Sisters	$ 11,000	Free
Ogden, Sheldon & Co.	28,980	19,320
Beidler estate	79,500	44,530
F. S. Amick	60,000	45,000
P. S. Peterson	10,000	450
Enos Ayres	35,000	12,250
J. D. Lehner	90,000	60,000
J. D. Brez	59,900	42,000
C. H. Zimmerman	850	300
	$375,230	$223,850

This wiping out of $151,380 from the taxable valuations made necessary some tinkering of the town assessment rolls when they were presented to the board for approval, but the job was done quickly. The totals for the towns in which reductions had been made were changed by subtracting the amount of the reductions, and the rolls were then approved and declared equalized without going to the trouble of correcting the grand totals. By the footings as adopted the assessed valuation of real and personal property in Cook County this year is $211,-269,818, but in reality it is only $211,118,438, as the $151,380 was not taken into consideration when the rolls were passed by the board.

The Servite sisters, who own a row of flats on West Congress street, near Homan avenue, asked the board to relieve them from an assessment of $11,000. They presented an affidavit alleging that all the income is used in supporting and educating orphan children, and County Attorney Iles said if this is the fact the property was undoubtedly exempt under the law. There was no contraversion of the affidavit and the $11,000 assessment was stricken off.

Nurseryman Peterson was well pleased Friday last when the $10,000 assessment on his trees in Jefferson was reduced by the Judiciary committee to $3,750, but President Healy got his work in before the Public Service committee yesterday, and it was further cut to $450, virtually wiping out the assessment. This was done, Mr. Healy explained, because it is the rule in other counties to assess nursery stock at only $6 an acre, and he saw no reason why it should not apply here.

Ogden, Sheldon & Co. complained of a valuation of $150 an acre on 193 acres in the Town of Lake, while other land of a similar nature was marked at $100. A reduction of $50 an acre was ordered. In considering this case, as well as in taking final action on the other Town of Lake appeals, Commissioner Cunning asked Assessor Shutters if he had anything to say in opposition to the action of the board, and the latter said:

"Not a word. I'm only here to answer questions."

Nobody asked any questions, and the list of appeals was speedily put through. In the Beidler case three separate pieces were acted upon, the reductions being from $33,-000 to $19,026; from $23,830 to $12,757; and from $22,670 to $12,757. All of this property is situated at the corner of Union street and Washington boulevard, and the reduction just places it on the same footing as adjoining lands, the valuation being 80 cents a square foot.

Frank S. Amick, who owns a sixty-acre tract near the Great Western tracks between Kedzie and Central Park avenues, got a reduction from $1,000 to $750 an acre. The other cases acted upon have been previously described in THE TRIBUNE.

Several appeals were thrown out for informalities, and a number were placed on file, the board not having time to consider them, as the assessment rolls had to be equalized yesterday. In one or two instances owners who appealed for a reduction were told they ought to be well satisfied with the standing assessment, as it was much too low, and relief was refused.

IRONWORKERS WILL NOT WEAR TAGS.

Illinois Steel Company Makes Concessions to Its Milwaukee Men.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—The Illinois Steel company has made an important concession to the tonnage men employed at its Bayview works.

It has been practically decided that the men shall not be required to wear tags, and that if the new system is introduced at all the men can carry their pieces of brass in their pockets or anywhere else they wish, so long as they have them in their possession to show the timekeeper whenever they are requested. The ironworkers are feeling jubilant over this victory, but the questions in dispute between them and the company have not been finally settled and will not be for at least two weeks.

The principal bone of contention is now over requiring the tonnage men to submit to the clock system, and it is believed that the company will concede this point also.

Moline, Ill., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—The striking grinders at the Deere company's plow works are still out, although their demand for the old method of dressing the stones has been conceded by the company. The strikers then demanded additional pay, which was refused. It was decided today at a meeting of strikers to ask the intervention of the State Board of Arbitration.

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—A number of delegates are here ready to attend the eighth annual meeting of the National Association of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Carroll D. Wright, United States Labor Commissioner, is at the head of the organization and will make several addresses. The convention will last three days.

Ishpeming, Mich., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—The Miners' Union at the meeting today granted the local steam shovel men permission to return to work. It is now believed the end of the strike is not far distant. The shovel operators have refused to work with the outside men working ahead of the shovels, and the companies have given them permission to select their own helpers. The shovels will now be operated day and night, the outside men on one shift and the old hands on the other.

Ironclad Contract Creates Trouble.

Muncie, Ind., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—The Union Iron and Steel company at Alexandria is beginning to feel the first effects of the war which it promises to wage against organized labor. It was announced that a couple of hundred men would arrive from St. Louis tomorrow to sign the contract and go to work at a reduced price. Tonight fifty Muncie men quit to avoid the trouble that will follow. The company has an ironclad contract for each man to sign to the effect that he will affiliate with no labor organization, but promises the men union wages. Some went to work without signing the contract, but tomorrow everybody must sign the paper.

Telegraphic Notes of Labor.

Striking miners at Louis Creek, W. Va., will attempt to force the men at work in the mines at Upper Top Creek to quit work.

Coke workers are in session at Scottdale to demand an 11 per cent raise in wages. All the works are shut down pending a decision, and 20,000 men are out of work.

Ex-President John L. Kennedy of Columbia, D. C., Typographical Union has been expelled from the union for writing an article censuring Public Printer Benedict.

The strike at the Woodside Coal company's shaft at Springfield, Ill., for 40 cents per ton gross weight has ended by the miners, 100 in number, returning to work at the operators' terms, 55 cents per ton.

Farewell of the Hawaiian Band.

The Royal Hawaiian Band gave a farewell concert at Tattersall's last evening before a small but appreciative audience. The saxophone solo by Prof. J. S. Labornio received several encores, while the audience was delighted with the songs by the members of the band. The program was ended with the playing of the "Star Spangled Banner" and "Hawaii Ponoi," the Hawaiian national tune.

MAY USE FOX RIVER.

GOVERNMENT ALLOWS PETITION OF WISCONSIN MILL MEN.

Factories in the Valley Will Start Up at Once—The Rev. Dr. Talmage May Be the President's Pastor This Winter—Private Concerns Moving to Be Allowed Bids for Great Gun Contracts—Secretary Olney's Troubles in the Mora Case Beginning.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—"Since the water was shut off from the paper mills on the Fox River in Wisconsin," said Gen. Craighill, Chief of Engineers, "there has been a great deal of pressure brought to bear on Secretary Lamont to induce him to revoke this order.

"Today I received a telegram from the Secretary directing the mill-owners be permitted to use the water again providing they do not exhaust more than 40,000 cubic feet per minute and that the depth of the water at the crest of the Menasha dam shall not be less than eighteen inches. Instructions to this effect were sent at once to Capt. Zinn, the engineer officer at Milwaukee, and it is likely the mills will begin running again at once.

"There has always been trouble between the vesselmen and mill-owners along the Fox River and it has been the aim of the War Department to make the navigation interests first in importance. Of course if heavy rains should come and fill up the river above its ordinary dimensions there would be no restrictions against using all the water millmen may require."

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—The troubles of the water power users in the Fox River Valley appear to be ended, at least for the present year, and within a few days every idle wheel will once more be turning throughout the valley. Capt. Zinn, in charge of the Milwaukee office of the engineer corps, this morning received a telegram from Washington stating that the War Department had decided to permit the mill men to draw water from Lake Winnebago at the rate of 40,00 cubic feet per minute, on stated conditions. This amount of water will supply every demand of the mill owners, providing there is no waste. The instructions are in accordance with the results of a meeting held in Oshkosh Saturday afternoon between the mill owners and the steamboat men, so that there will be no objection from Oshkosh.

Appleton, Wis., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—As a result of the War Department order allowing the use of water from Lake Winnebago every paper and pulp mill in the Fox River Valley will be running tomorrow. While the quantity of water allowed by the new order is not sufficient to run all the mills, it will allow mills which have steam to help out to run at full capacity, and those which have no steam to run at half capacity. The output of the whole valley will be three-fourths of the normal capacity. Two thousand workmen will be given employment by the increased activity of the mills. During the four months of partial idleness of the mills the loss to employes has been $2,500,000, and to employes in wages $400,000. The indirect loss to general business in the valley has been many millions.

* * *

The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, the Brooklyn divine, may become President Cleveland's pastor during the coming winter. Active negotiations are now on foot looking toward the engagement of Dr. Talmage as copastor with Mr. Byron Sunderland in the old First Presbyterian Church, where President and Mrs. Cleveland have a pew. Dr. Sunderland is now in Brooklyn conferring with Dr. Talmage. Talks with several members of the church this evening indicate that there are excellent prospects of the arrangement being made.

New York, Sept. 16.—[Special.]—Dr. Talmage said tonight Dr. Sunderland did not intend as yet to leave the church. He added he received a communication today from the Rev. Dr. Sunderland, the deacon and elders, and a number of prominent members of the church, asking him if he would work as copastor with Dr. Sunderland. When asked if he would go to Washington in case Dr. Sunderland resigned he said he would probably do so. He will write an answer tomorrow to the letter.

* * *

Within a few days complaints have come from the Cramps, the big shipbuilders, that they have lost $25,000,000 in contracts with Japan because they were not able to furnish guns for ships themselves and could not get them at the government gun factory under existing arrangements.

As a result of this state of affairs the Cramps, the Bethlehem ironworks, the Union ironworks at San Francisco, and the Carnegies have formed an informal combination to appeal to the next Congress for permission to bid on the next lot of big guns. The steel men say they can make the guns cheaper and better than the government, as the main skill is in the preparation of the steel ingot, the remainder of the work being only a question of tooling, requiring good machinery and workmanship but not special technical training. Hence they believe they could save the government money, and if they secure contracts for guns for the navy they could afford to establish extensive plants and compete for foreign contracts.

* * *

By tomorrow the last foot of wire of the Eckington and Soldiers' Home street car line will be off the poles and the poles themselves will follow in a few days. The company has been dealt with in a summary manner by Uncle Sam. All pleas for time were unavailing and the corporation was forced to take down its trolley system as directed by Congress. Horses will be good enough for the people in northeast Washington until the company can install the underground electric system, for which it contracted as soon as it saw the government was in earnest. The ease with which the trolley was driven out by Federal authorities was a striking feature of the affair and may furnish some food for reflection for Mr. Yerkes and the people of Chicago.

* * *

The revival of the rumors that William D. Hornblower is to be appointed successor to the late Justice Jackson has created mild gossip as to President Cleveland's intentions.

It has been understood from the start that New York is to have the place, as the Empire State, which is in the Second Circuit, has had no representative on the Supreme bench since the death of Justice Blatchford. The names mentioned since Justice Jackson's death have been Coudert, Hornblower, Peckham, and Bissell, all of whom have undoubtedly been considered by the President.

There is absolutely no means of confirming or denying reports as to any of the New York candidates for some weeks or months to come.

* * *

It is not going to be such plain sailing after all for persons who have bought an interest in the Mora claim, which was settled by Spain last Saturday. Secretary Olney, upon his return to the State Department today, found claimants for a slice of the Spanish pesos as thick as bees around a sugar hogshead, and a batch of figures given by one of the counsel in the case aggregated $180,000. From the statements filed it appeared that enormous rates of interest have been promised for the use of money in connection with this case, and in one instance at least 500 per cent was exacted. Creditors have swooped down on the Secretary of State like a flock of cormorants.

Acting Secretary Adee merely gave a receipt for the draft when it was presented by the Spanish Minister, and it was necessary for Secretary Olney to indorse the paper before it could be sent to London for collection. There seems to be no doubt the money will be paid at London all right

PULPITS GIVEN OUT.

APPOINTMENTS MADE BY THE ANNUAL METHODIST CONFERENCE.

At the Conference at Jacksonville It Is Decided Good Methodists Must Be Barred from Dancing—The Rev. C. W. Jacobs Elected Railroad Secretary—Program for the Ninth Annual Christian Endeavor Convention at Bloomington—Northwest Indiana Conference.

Jacksonville, Ill., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—The annual Methodist Conference came to a close at a late hour tonight. The closing act was the reading of the appointments made by the Bishop. Today resolutions indorsing the Lovejoy monument project and thanking Judge Cunningham for his munificent gift of the Deaconess' Home and Orphanage were passed, and committee reports were received on temperance, tracts, missions, Preachers' Aid Society, etc. The Rev. C. W. Jacobs was elected Railroad Secretary, vice E. M. Dillon, resigned. B. F. Funk, L. H. Kerrich, Preston Wood, and Jesse Mehaney were elected Trustees of Wesleyan University of Bloomington. The Rev. Horace Reed, A. C. Wallsworth, Stephen R. Capps, T. J. Pitner, W. T. Harris, Mrs. D. M. Osborne, and Mrs. M. Vogel were elected Trustees of the Illinois Female College. Large classes were ordained in the Deacons' and Elders' orders. Memoirs were read for the late Mrs. Dr. Lemon, Mrs. Gen. Jesse Moore, Mrs. Anne Akers, Mrs. Dr. W. F. Phillips, and Mrs. Charles Atkinson; also for the Rev. Edward Rutledge, the Rev. J. R. Ivans, and the Rev. Wilkins. Dancing came up for discussion in conference, and it was decided that no Methodist should be allowed to indulge in this amusement. The Central Traffic Association was criticised and considerable satisfaction was expressed that the conference had been able to transact business regardless of that organization. By way of retaliation permission was given the Presiding Elders to change the place of next meeting if deemed advisable. Bishop Taylor made a strong plea for foreign missions. Aid was asked for Chaddock College at Quincy. The Rev. Clarence Jordan of Cooperstown came near losing his title, but through the interceding and pleading of the Presiding Elder of his district he is permitted to remain in the ministry another year.

List of Appointments.

The appointments were as follows:

Champaign District—A. C. Byerly, Presiding Elder; Bellefiower, J. B. Martin; Bement, E. S. Warmsby; Champaign, H. H. O'Neil.

Champaign Circuit—E. K. Foul; Cisco, W. F. Stevens; Deland, R. H. Osborn; Farmer City, T. M. House; Fisher, J. H. Reasoner; Fithian, J. E. Zininger; Gibson City, W. T. Beadles; Gifford, S. H. Huber; Ludlow, F. G. Lucas; Mahomet, T. D. Weems; Mansfield, J. F. Humphrey; Monticello, J. Foxworthy.

Monticello Circuit—Supplied by P. Shaffer; Paxton, N. T. Gilmer; Rankin, D. G. Dubois; Rantoul, Thornton Clark; Sardous, M. B. McFadden; St. Joseph, T. O. Baty; Savoy, H. C. Augustus; Saybrook, F. C. Bruner; Seymour, R. D. Wiley; Thomasboro, John A. Ellis; Tolono, W. F. Spruill; Urbana, J. F. Wohlfarth and Clarence Reed.

Westville Circuit—Samuel S. Van Cleave; Weldon, H. T. Collins.

Danville District—G. E. Scrimger, Presiding Elder; Allerton, T. Kemp; Arcola, M. A. Hughes.

Arthur Circuit—Willis Granthum; Atwood, Walter Mitchell; Bismarck, A. E. Kester; Broadland, G. W. Winstead; Camargo, W. H. Schwarts; Catlin, J. W. M. Want; Cherman, G. W. Bates; Danville, First Church, S. W. Thornton; Grace Church, E. S. Wanless; Kimber, S. H. Whitlock; Lincoln Street, E. K. Crews; East Lynne, D. C. Burkitt; Edgar, Charles Flowers; Fairmount, J. F. Harney; Georgetown, J. M. Oakwood; Homer, E. M. Jeffers; Hoopeston, Parker Shields; Hume, H. G. Moss; Indianola, J. F. Clearwater; Metcalf, T. F. Pierson; Murdock, D. D. Kensell; Neurnan, F. J. Pollock; Pilot Grove, W. F. Bellow; Ridge Mills; Potomac, J. C. Lockhart; Ridge Farm, W. M. Gooding; Roesville, W. Auer; Sidell, J. M. Goodspeed; Sidney, G. Cunningham; Tuscola, W. S. Calhoun.

Tuscola Circuit—M. H. Ewers; Villa Grove, Ernest Fletcher; W. H. Webster, Superintendent of Domestic, Missionary, and Church Society.

Mattoon District—Robert Stephens, Presiding Elder; Bethany, A. G. Blunk; Brockton, W. S. Miller; Bruce, H. W. Bohran; Casey, D. T. Miles; Charleston, John W. Miller.

Charleston Circuit—A. J. Ives; Cowden, E. S. Barton; Findlay, G. A. Kenney; Grand View, J. Wesley Miller; Greenup, J. W. Hill; Hindsboro, E. N. Madden; Humboldt, T. B. Tull; Kansas, J. S. Tull; Lerna, M. F. Ault; Marshall, H. C. Gibbs.

Marshall Circuit—John M. Tull; Martinsville, W. P. Bowman; Mattoon, T. J. Wheat.

Mattoon Circuit—T. W. Gower; Neoga, R. T. Milners; Oakland, A. Wells; Paris, T. A. Cannady; Shelbyville, First Church, M. F. Gilmore; Moulton Church, D. W. Britton; Shelbyville Circuit supplied by R. E. Tate; Stewardson, S. M. Wakefield; Sullivan, A. A. Sconce; Tower Hill, J. L. B. Ellis; Toledo, J. M. Crane; Trilla, C. M. Monson; Vermilion, M. E. Hobart; Westfield, J. P. Martin; Windsor, T. L. Hancock.

West Jacksonville District—Horace Reed, Presiding Elder; Barry, W. N. Rutledge; Batchtown, A. J. Robertson; Berdan, John Eldredge; Beverly, Nathan English; Beardstown, M. J. Coleman; Bluffs, Royal W. Ennis; Bluffs Springs and Grigg Chapel, Presley Carson; Chapin, William Landon; Concord, Alcana Hunter; Griggsville, A. C. Armentrout.

Griggsville Circuit—C. R. Morrison; Kinderhook, W. R. Sharp; Milton and Time, Arthur B. Babbs; Naples and Morosa, William M. Haley; New Salem, W. S. Phillips; Payson, David Gay; Perry, George W. Flagg; Pittsfield, Robert L. Steed; Plainville, J. W. Madison; Pleasant Hill, A. Orr; Rockport and Pearl, Glen M. Peak; Summit Grove, Charles H. Davis; Soy Island, supplied by J. O. Stone; Summer Hill, W. A. McKinney; Versailles, Charles B. Draper; Virginia, H. H. Reed.

West Jacksonville Circuit—Joseph Winterbottom; White Hill, Thomas B. Smith; Wipchester, Joseph H. Watterbury.

Jacksonville District—W. D. Best, Presiding Elder; Ashland, J. O. Kirkpatrick; Bath, A. H. Flagg; Carrollton, W. J. Tull; Chandlerville, O. E. Badger; Chesterfield, S. W. Biggs; Franklin, W. T. Heater; Greenfield, C. W. Jacobs.

Greenfield Circuit—P. S. Hubbard.

Greenview Circuit—Supplied by E. L. Darley; Havana, M. P. Wilkin; Island Grove, O. L. Kiplinger; Jacksonville, Brooklyn Church, J. E. Artz; Centenary Church, W. A. Smith; Grace Church, J. T. McFarland.

Jacksonville Circuit—S. W. Baich; Literberry, M. Del Bowen; Manchester, W. W. Drake.

Oakford Circuit—G. W. Read; Palmyra, P. P. Gay; Petersburg, H. L. Mitchell; Roodhouse, J. P. Poorman; Topeka, J. S. Smith; Waverly, E. A. Hamilton.

Waverly Circuit—A. H. Alkire.

Decatur District—C. Galesner, Presiding Elder; Argenta, H. Willard; Assumption, J. A. Stout; Big Mound, E. B. Carr; Butler, Charles Wehrman; Cerro Gordo, W. M. Poe; Decatur, First Church, D. F. Hone; Grace Church, R. G. Hobbs.

Decatur Circuit—A. M. Danely; Hammond, M. V. Hill; Harristown, W. R. Howard; Hillsboro, J. J. Dugan; Kirkwood, Mr. Wilcox; Long Creek, Lexington, William Brandon; Latham and Niantic, J. W. Waltz; Macon, A. Willard; Moro, P. Woods, Jr.

Moro Circuit—J. G. Jeffers; Mowseaqua, L. J. Dunham; Mount Pulaski, J. H. Hartrick; Nokomis, W. C. Lacey; Oconee, W. A. Dawson; Owaneco, Jasper Miller; Pana, A. P. Stover; Rosemond, C. P. Hard; Stonington, T. H. Agnew; Warrensburg, G. R. Newkerk.

Quincy District—D. W. English, Presiding Elder; Astoria, E. H. Lugg; Augusta, T. M. Dillon; Bowen, A. B. Derk; Bowen Mission, L. A. Donell.

Browning Circuit—J. W. Priest; Camden, A. M. Hoffer; Camp Point, A. M. Simmons; Clayton, William A. Reynolds; Golden, Peter Slagel; La Prairie, W. H. McDonold; Lima, J. M. Duff; Littleton, R. B. Mathis; Loraine, W. E. Rose; Mendon, R. A. Hartwick; Mount Sterling, B. F. Madden; Mounds and Scott, Abner Clark; North Rushville, supplied by R. P. Loveland; Paloma, A. A. White; Plymouth, E. A. Hedges.

Quincy Circuit—J. Thorp; Quincy Mission, supplied; Vermont Street Church, G. A. Scott; Rushville, J. B. Harney.

Rushville Circuit—A. H. McKinney; Warsaw, H. M. Riggs; West Point and Basco, W. T. Evans.

Greenfield District—William M. Elroy, Presiding Elder; Athens, George E. Burton; Auburn, George T. Wetzel; Berry and Breckenridge, supplied by A. M. Dunsmore; Buffalo, J. T. Orr; Carlinville, F. A. Havighorst.

Carlinville Circuit—F. C. Reed; Chatham, T. W. Greer; Curran, W. W. Henry; Cantrall, Walter A. Atkin; Dawson, G. W. Dungan; Edinburg, C. N. Cain.

Edinburg Circuit—H. T. Cusie; Elkhart, M. R. Palmer; Girard, W. A. Boyd; Grove City, M. L. Browning; Loami, T. S. Mitchell; Mechanicsburg, M. S. McCoy; Morrisonville, J. C. Kellar; Mount Auburn, Fred L. Thompson; Neoga, R. T. Milners; Pleasant Plains, T. M. Prickett; Raymond, W. W. Theobold; Rochester, R. W. Bricht; Springfield, First Church, E. B. Randle; Second Church, C. R. Carter; Taylorville, A. L. T. Ewart; Virden, A. A. Kumler; Williamsville, A. D. Moore; Waggoner, C. R. Brown; Ridgely and Round Prairie, supplied by J. F. Mehrlick.

Bloomington District—J. B. Wolfe, Presiding Elder, postoffice, Bloomington, Ill.; Arrowsmith, J. P. Edgar; Atlanta, C. F. McKown; Bloomington, First Church, Frost Craft; Grace Church, James Miller.

Bloomington Circuit—A. L. Woods; Clinton, M. W. Everhart; Delavan, T. A. Parker; Downs, E. T. Williams; Easton, F. S. Arts; Green Valley, E. M. Sutten; Heyworth, W. O. Roush; Hopedale, W. H. McGhee; Kenney, R. F. McDaniel; Leroy, Benjamin Shipp.

Lenny Circuit—A. M. Campbell; Lincoln, C. B. Smith.

Lincoln District—J. W. Robinson; Mason City, J. A. Barnhart; McLean, J. B. Clough; Minier, H. Clay; Pleasant Plains, W. M. Clough; San José, J. O. Collins; Wapella, J. B. Parsons; Waynesville, Charles Baughman.

MICHIGAN CONFERENCE FOR WOMEN.

The Hamilton Amendment Is Voted Down by a Big Majority.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—The Hamilton amendment proposed by the General Conference of the Methodist Church, which would bar women from the general conference, was defeated today in the Detroit conference by a vote of 104 to 3. At the same time the amendment proposed by the Baltimore and Colorado conferences, providing for the admission of women, was carried by a vote of 183 to 9, a sweeping victory for the women. Debate was out off on the question by a resolution of the women adherents, and a warm discussion followed, some of the preachers pronouncing it gag law. Dr. Arthur Edwards of Chicago argued for debate, although in favor of the women, but the conference refused to listen to the opposition. By a vote of 106 to 8 the amendment proposing to reduce the ratio of clerical representation in the General Conference, being one for every forty-five members of a conference to one for every sixty-five, was carried. The question of dividing the conference was voted down unanimously. Adjournment was taken late tonight, the conference deciding to go to Flint next year. The principal appointments are:

Dr. C. M. Cobern, Ann Arbor; E. B. Bancroft, Adrian; Joseph Frazer, Monroe; Mathew C. Hawks, Bay City; C. B. Steele, West Bay City; W. F. Sheridan, Tabernacle, Detroit; S. W. Homer, Simpson, Detroit; Arthur W. Stalker, Preston, Detroit; W. B. Pope, Palmer, Detroit; T. A. Greenwood, Ninde, Detroit; W. H. Shier, Baldwin Avenue, Detroit; F. C. Pittsburg, Pontiac; Port Huron, Joshua Stansfield and Jacob Horton; Saginaw, J. A. Lawery, S. M. Gilchriese, G. W. Jennings, and H. E. Waife.

BISHOP MERRILL IS HONORED.

Northwest Indiana Conference Recognizes His Seventieth Birthday.

Valparaiso, Ind., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—The Northwest Indiana Conference closed its forty-fourth annual session this evening. Devotional exercises were conducted this morning by Dr. Samuel Beek of South Bend. As it was the 70th birthday anniversary of Bishop Merrill, Presiding Elder Wood called the attention of the conference to it, and he moved that the conference, in recognition of that event, rise and sing "How Firm a Foundation," which was done with a will. The Bishop returned thanks for the remembrance. The Committee on Temperance reported, commending the stand taken by various corporations and societies about temperate employés, favoring the complete prohibition of the liquor traffic, commending the work of the Good Citizens' League, and Gov. Matthews for signing the Nicholson law, etc. The report was adopted. Then a supplementary resolution was adopted recognizing and commending the work of the National Temperance Society and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Visitors were elected to the various institutions as follows: Woman's College of Baltimore, Dr. S. B. Town and H. L. Kindig; Garrett Biblical Institute, Dr. S. V. Leech and T. J. Jenkins; De Pauw University, G. W. Switzer and W. H. Heckman.

PLANS FOR CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS.

Outline of the Program for the Ninth Annual State Convention.

Bloomington, Ill., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—Elaborate preparations are being made for the ninth annual convention of the Christian Endeavor Societies of Illinois which is to be held in Bloomington on the 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th of October. Reports received by the local committee assure the attendance of not less than 2,500 delegates and visitors. Of these the hotels will accommodate 600. The First Methodist Church has been secured for the holding of the convention sessions and the headquarters will be at the Windsor Hotel. Reduced rates have been conceded by all the railroads. The program for the convention embraces many of the most distinguished Christian Endeavorers, including the Rev. F. E. Clark of Boston, founder of the society and its National President. He will deliver an address Sunday, Oct. 6. The address of welcome will be by Vice-President Stevenson. Among those on the program are the Rev. S. J. McPherson, Dr. J. H. Henry, Dr. A. Carlos Martyn, the Rev. Dr. Thomas Marshall, H. H. Spooner, Thomas Wainwright, S. A. Wilson, Miss Frances B. Patterson, Mrs. S. F. Thompson, Miss Jessie Williams of Chicago, the Rev. M. F. Troxel of Springfield, and the Rev. John Hood of Galesburg.

RIVAL SOCIETIES ARE DISCUSSED.

Comparative Merits of the Christian Endeavor Society and the Epworth League.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—There was a lively discussion at the Methodist preachers' meeting this morning, the subject being, "The Relation of the Epworth League to the Christian Endeavor Society." The meeting was opened by the Rev. John D. Pickles, whose remarks were rather favorable to the Christian Endeavor Society, and might be almost construed as an argument on behalf of the Christian Endeavor. The Rev. W. I. Haven looked at the subject from an entirely different standpoint. He thought the Endeavor Society too sectarian and denominational, and declared it retarded the progress of the church toward the unification of Christians more than it aided such progress. He contended that the Epworth League was the older organization, and said that in 1892, at a meeting of committees in New York, he asked that a committee be appointed by the trustees of United Society of Christian Endeavor to meet a similar committee from the Epworth League, the two to confer as to the best means of a unification of the work of the two societies. He thought, therefore, that before making an appeal to the Epworth League to take the Christian Endeavor name the latter should show some attention to the proposition submitted so long ago by the league. Mr. Haven said the Society of Christian Endeavor had even now no flourishing organ like the Epworth Herald, nor had it any literature characteristic of the society; whereas, in the last few years 6,000 sets of Epworth reading matter have been distributed. The Endeavor paper he spoke of as weak sheets, denominational and helpless, and emphasized the fact that in them no notice whatever is taken of the Herald, even in exchange columns.

Central Illinois Methodist Conference.

Peoria, Ill., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—All day Methodist ministers have been arriving to attend the fourth session of the Central Illinois Conference. This evening the first, second, third, and fourth year classes met at the First Methodist Church, where the sessions will be held. They will conclude their work with the examining boards tomorrow evening, when Dr. S. A. Kean, the evangelist, will preach the opening sermon. Bishop Goodsell of San Francisco will open the conference proper Wednesday morning.

MORGAN AND THE PREACHERS AT OUTS.

Discussion on Socialism Brings Out Another Animated Session.

Thomas J. Morgan followed Keir Hardie's example and brought out his views on the labor question so pointedly at the meeting of the Methodist ministers yesterday that he caused considerable animated discussion. Mr. Morgan was invited to speak, and as his views on socialism differed with those expressed by Dr. Little, who read a paper upon "The Socialism of Carl Marx," there was an open criticism from Morgan. Mr. Morgan first took grave exceptions to the expression made by the Rev. Mr. Carwardine, who, Mr. Morgan told the meeting, had called him an Anarchist. Morgan said that Mr. Carwardine had married his daughter, and ought to have known him better than to apply such an epithet.

The paper on Marx, with which the meeting was opened, which was read by Dr. Little, was a review of the Socialist's life, in which the writer declared he had refrained from expressing anything derogatory to the principles of socialism, although it did not strike Morgan, as he listened, in this manner. Dr. Little also analyzed the principles promulgated by Marx and discussed them. Dr. Little did not agree with the theories advanced by Marx in regard to "surplus values," and said it was treated by him, a possibility, as if it were a necessity. The actualities of misery did not arise, Dr. Little said, from the system so much, as from defects in the human beings in both classes of life.

At all the ministers' meetings yesterday resolutions were adopted calling for government interference in regard to outrages on missionaries in China.

Chicagoans Married in Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—The following Chicago marriages were recorded here today: Lewis E. Curtis and Alma E. Nielson. Albert Long and Mary F. Poutell. Patrick Brennan and Annie Beach. William H. Diggle and Nellie Devine. Millard Forbes and Mary McGinnis. William G. Bolsdeal and Bridget A. Mazier. Clarence S. Johnston and Fanima Forbrick.

TALKS TO THE JURY.

ALLEGED LEGISLATIVE BOODLING TESTIMONY NOW BEING HEARD.

D. H. Hart Tells the Sangamon County Jury About the Stories Told of Certain Members of the Late Legislature—Names of Witnesses Given Who Are Supposed to Have Definite Knowledge—Subpœnaes Said to Have Been Issued for Certain Members of the Legislature.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—State's-Attorney Graham and the Sangamon County grand jury today commenced an inquiry into the charges of boodling which have been published against certain members of the Legislature.

The first man to be officially called was D. H. Harts of Lincoln, who was once the Prohibition candidate for Governor. The subpœna was served upon Mr. Harts at Lincoln today by the Sheriff of Logan County, and he came to the city by the first train, arriving this afternoon.

He went at once to the court-house and was ushered into the inquisitorial chamber, where he was detained perhaps half an hour, while the State's-Attorney and the members of the jury plied him with questions.

Mr. Harts was questioned upon the fragment of a conversation he held about the mechanics' lien bill which was introduced by Representative Plotke of Chicago and passed the last day of the regular session.

He had no direct evidence of personal knowledge, it is said, of any transaction upon which charges of boodling could be based, but it is understood he furnished the names of witnesses who are supposed to have definite knowledge upon the subject and may be able to give positive evidence.

The substance of his statement was that a certain man, whose name he gave, had told him it took several thousand dollars to secure the passage of the mechanics' lien bill. The man named will be subpœnaed to appear before the jury.

He is said to be a man of integrity, but whether he has direct personal knowledge of the statement he made to Mr. Harts, and whether it was based upon hearsay, is not known.

Mr. Harts was not interested in legislation during the session and did not spend any time at the State-House, and had no personal knowledge of the matters being inquired into.

He said tonight he did not know the information given by him would prove to be of any value to the jury.

It is expected that H. H. Kohlsaat of Chicago will be here tomorrow to appear before the grand jury, and others of those subpœnaed probably will also be here and be examined in turn.

In addition to those who have heretofore been named, it is understood that subpœnaes have been issued for Representative A. J. Daugherty of Peoria and Representative Isaac B. Hammer of Woodford County, who will be invited to testify concerning the course of certain members with regard to legislation in which these Representatives were interested.

ELGIN ENJOYS GOOD TIMES AGAIN.

Factory Employes and Business-Men Alike Appreciate the Change.

Elgin, Ill., Sept. 16.—[Special Correspondence.]—August, 1893, will always be remembered as a dismal month by all in any way associated with the Elgin National Watch company. Hard times made people enforce the most rigid economy. As long as the sun was a comparatively accurate timekeeper it was easier to get along without a watch than almost anything else in the list of necessities. The demand for watches dropped suddenly and so hard that the pile of completed movements in the company's vaults seemed large enough to supply the trade for months with some to spare.

At that time the factory was employing 3,300 hands in the various departments and the pay-roll averaged about $5,000 a day. Without any warning notice was posted that a large reduction in the force was necessary. The foremen of the departments, in many instances with tears in their eyes, discharged employés who had grown gray in the service of the company. Two thousand operatives were dropped from the pay-rolls, and those fortunate enough to be left feared that at any minute the whole factory might close down. Men who for ten or twenty years had devoted themselves day after day to making screws of a single size, for all is piece work, or who had become so accustomed to certain movements that they were little more than automatons, suddenly found themselves without means of support.

Hundreds of men left Elgin soon after the reduction in the force and many who were compelled to remain suffered actual privation during the entire winter. In January, 1894, the few remaining employés were notified that the factory would run only three days a week.

Elgin could have been bought at that time for a song, comparatively speaking. Business was dead, and the only comedy in all the tragedy was when Franklin McVeagh made his famous speech here in which, to a house crowded for the most part with men who could not buy enough to eat, he said: "There are no hard times," and the audience roared.

In February, 1894, the business of the company became slightly and the factory ran four days a week. In May the time was increased to five days, but the number of operatives remained about the same as when the reduction in force was first made. Not until a year ago was the number of hands employed increased. From that time until the present many of the old employés have been gradually returned to their former positions, and new men have been added to fill vacancies in the cases of employés who had found permanent places elsewhere. Only five days have constituted a week in order to give employment to as many of the old operatives as possible and to allow new hands to get perfectly familiar with the work, so that when the markets demanded more watches than five days could supply the whole force would be organized and in good shape for another day's work.

Friday notice was posted in the factory that the demand for watches had so increased that six days would constitute a week. A good many of the younger element in the factory disliked to give up the holiday, but about nine-tenths of the 2,500 employés were the happiest lot of people to be found in a long day's travel. Saturday morning there was a regular jollification meeting. Not only the factory employés but all of Elgin joained in the good feeling which prevailed, for the merchants know this ends the Saturday excursion business and means the expenditure of much more money here.

The pay-roll averages at present about $4,500 a day, so that the additional day makes about $18,000 a month extra spending money. The pay-roll will aggregate nearly $1,500,000 a year. The officials of the company say the outlook is very bright and the number of employés will be gradually increased as the demand warrants.

The revival in the trade is attributed to the general improvement in business. It is a sure indicator of the good or bad condition of general business and feels the slightest change in the general mercantile world.

The Elgin company may not employ so many hands as before the hard times for several months owing to the large quantity of improved machinery which has been placed in position recently. It is all automatic and labor saving to a large degree. Every indication points to a premanent revival of business, which has come very much sooner than the officials had hoped for in their most optimistic moods.

WISCONSIN STATE FAIR IS OPEN.

Dog Show Promises to Be an Attractive Novelty This Year.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—The Wisconsin State Fair opened this morning, and the city is rapidly filling with the visitors from the rural districts, who come annually to see the big pumpkins and monster cabbages. There were not many people on the grounds today, as tomorrow is looked upon as the formal opening day.

The list of entries in all departments is much larger than last year, and this afternoon nearly all the exhibits were in place. The stock was all there and the machinery sheds were full. In the fine arts and agricultural departments only a few finishing touches were needed.

A novelty at the fair this year will be the dog show. It will be held in the paddock, a short distance north of the grand stand. Supt. J. D. Olcott says there will be 150 exhibits, including some of the finest dogs in the Northwest.

INDIANAPOLIS HAS A STATE FAIR.

Greatest Like Event in Size and Interest in Indiana History.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—The forty-third Indiana State Fair opened today. Notes in the history of the State Agricultural Society was there such a demand for space at the grounds, and as a result there are tents covering twenty acres in addition to the buildings for the exhibitions.

This is the first year the board has made a specialty of stocking the grounds with amusement features, the Midway Plaisance idea is being carried out as far as it was possible. The women of the State have taken every foot of space this year, and their building is one of the features of the fair.

The fair will continue the rest of the week. Tomorrow is Old Settlers' and Children's day. The public schools here will be dismissed and 15,000 children are expected to be on the grounds.

The races begin tomorrow and the events include the free-for-all trot, with Azote the chief card. There will be also a 3-minute trot and a 2:12 pacing race.

FOUND DEAD ON RAILROAD TRACK.

Lemont Furnishes a Sensation with the Body of an Unidentified Man.

Lemont, Ill., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—The body of a well-dressed, unidentified man was found on the Chicago and Alton track this morning, near the aluminum factory. An ugly gash was in the forehead, which may have been caused by a train, but it is believed he was stunned and robbed and placed on the track for the trains to do the rest. No money was found on the body and nothing by which it could be identified. The inquest will be held tomorrow. A workman for McArthur Bros., on Sec. 5, is known to have been waylaid and thrown into the canal last night and the canal is being dragged today. His number was 82.

GLANDERS APPEAR AT BLOOMINGTON

Five Well Defined Cases Discovered Among a Traveling Agent's Horses.

Bloomington, Ill., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—Five horses belonging to Sylvester Bradley were declared by Assistant State Veterinary Surgeon Alverson this morning to be afflicted with glanders. They will be shot. Bradley is a lightning rod agent and it is feared the disease will spread, as he has recently been all over this region with his horses.

Will Let the Railroad Do the Appealing.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—The decision of Judge Sanborn of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in favor of the Great Northern railroad in the contemplated consolidation with the Northern Pacific it seems certain does not end the matter so far as the State of Minnesota is concerned. It is hinted Attorney-General Childs will apply to the State courts for an injunction, and, anticipating a decision in favor of the State, will let the Great Northern take an appeal to the United States Supreme Court at its own expense.

Atlas Distillery to Increase Capacity.

Peoria, Ill., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—Samuel Woolner Sr. says the Atlas Distillery, independent, will this week increase its capacity to 5,000 bushels per day of twelve hours. By the opening of the distilling season he thought all the independents would be united.

SPAIN A PARLIAMENTARY NATION.

Cuba Is Represented and Has No Just Cause for Secession.

The following communication has been received by THE TRIBUNE:

Chicago, Sept. 16.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The American people, for all their love of fair play, have heard only one side of the Cuban question. Quite forgetting that Spain is a free country under parliamentary rule, where nothing is done except by the will of the people expressed through their representatives, the American is apt to consider the Spanish troops as endeavoring to perpetuate a despotism and to assume that the Cuban rebels are sincere patriots because they call their scheme of government republican.

Before we plunge into war with a friendly power, one of the two that helped us in our time of need, it may be as well to hear what is the position of the Spanish people in this matter.

To begin with, Cuba stands in no such relation to Spain as the American colonies to Great Britain. It is rather such a part of it as South Carolina is of the United States. That is, it has local self-government to the same degree as any province in Spain and sends its representatives to Parliament just as Castile or Aragon. The only formulated complaints of Cuba in recent years presented through their representatives have been, like those of South Carolina in Jackson's time, on account of the tariff, and in that respect the Cubans are under no greater disadvantage than the peninsula itself, and, indeed, have some special favors shown them. For instance, though Spain is admirably suited for the production of tobacco, its growth is forbidden, in order to leave the island the monopoly of that product for which it, too, has such fitness.

If then the only grievance presented in Parliament is one which Americans do not regard as a reason for secession what other secret griefs are there? None but unsatisfied individual cravings for power or plunder.

Alfaras, a prisoner, said in an interview in Madrid Aug. 13 that it was really a war of races, and that most of the insurgents were negroes or mulattoes. The population of Cuba is over 1,500,000, about one-third being of negro blood. The Philadelphia Manufacturer, March 16, 1889, is quoted by Mr. Morat as saying among other things: "The most degraded and ignorant negro of Georgia has more fitness for the Presidency of the United States than the average Cuban negro for the rights of citizenship. They have not yet risen above barbarism."

However that may be, the mention of the population of Cuba leads to the last statement necessary to make. Our sympathies are invoked on behalf of the oppressed, tax-ridden Cubans, who are systematically bled for the benefit of Spain. What are the facts? In general, the government of Cuba has cost more than the revenues of the island, a fact that shows that it is not for money that the island is held. The estimates for 1890-'91 show a balance in favor of the Treasury, the revenues being estimated at $25,815,376 and the expenses at $25,446,807, or about $16 per head of the population. A Chicago evening paper gives the expenses of the United States Government as over $1,000,000,000 annually, or about $14.35 per head. If we remember that at the present rate of exchange the American dollar is worth from a sixth to a fifth more than the Spanish dollar we shall find that our own taxes are rather heavier than those of the Cubans.

FAMILY FEUD ENDS IN A MURDER.

James Callan Arrested for Shooting Mrs. Charles De Witt.

Mrs. Charles De Witt of No. 140 Erie street was shot and probably fatally wounded last evening at her home.

The shooting appears to have been the result of a feud of long standing between two families. The De Witt family lives in the first flat at No. 140 Erie street, while Callan lives in the second flat.

Last evening a son of Callan threw a stone at Gracie De Witt, and in return Gracie struck the boy, it is said. When Callan returned for supper he was told by his son of the blow. Callan, it is alleged, was somewhat the worse for liquor. He went downstairs and demanded satisfaction, and it is said De Witt and Callan nearly came to blows.

Callan, it is said, becoming greatly enraged, went up-stairs and returned with a revolver. It is said he fired one shot in the air, the bullet lodging in the ceiling. Then he ran to the porch at the rear of the house, where Mrs. De Witt was standing.

John McClintock and Tom Burke, who live near by, ran to the house and tried to take the revolver away from Callan, it is said, but before they could do so he had fired two shots, it is claimed, at Mrs. De Witt, one of the bullets striking her in the back of the head. She was taken to the Emergency Hospital, at Superior and La Salle streets. The attending physicians say she cannot recover.

Inspector Schaack secured a statement from her to the effect that Callan fired the shot. Callan made no effort to escape, and was locked up at the East Chicago Avenue Police Station. He denied doing the shooting.

Mrs. Callan also denied her husband did the shooting, and said it was done by Tom Burke, an expressman. Burke was brought to the station, but after examination by Inspector Schaack he was allowed to go.

PRECAUTIONS TO KEEP OUT CHOLERA.

Steamer Rio Janeiro Is Quarantined at San Francisco.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 16.—At a meeting of the Board of Health today the ports of Nagasaki and Yokohama were declared infected and the steamer Rio Janeiro, which arrived from the Orient this morning, was ordered to remain in quarantine until the passengers, mail, and cargo could be fumigated.

The board also ordered that all mails infected or suspected from ports be fumigated at the quarantine station before allowed to enter the city.

Capt. Smith says the disease is spreading rapidly in Northern China. In many provinces hundreds of deaths occur daily.

Divorce in England Increasing.

Divorce business is increasing so much in the English courts that a third Judge must be added to the Probate and Divorce division.

ON THE SUNDAY LAW.

NEW YORK REPUBLICANS WILL LET THE EXCISE ALONE.

Tammany Statute Enforced by Roosevelt a Matter for the Legislature to Settle—Ill-Advised Friends of the Measure Pushing the Question—Mr. Platt Has Arranged Matters to Suit Himself—Mr. Fassett the Only Disturbing Element—Nothing Said About Silver.

Saratoga Springs, N. Y., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—The great question in New York politics this campaign is purely local in its nature. It pertains to the liquor traffic, and its agitation, is the direct result of Commissioner Roosevelt's enforcement of the Sunday closing law.

The present excise statute of New York was made by the Democrats for the purpose of bringing the liquor interests in the city under the domination of Tammany. It is an arbitrary measure, and the liquor dealers paid tribute to Tammany rather than have their business destroyed. The Sunday closing feature remained a dead letter until Mr. Roosevelt came into office. He accepted the situation as he found it and enforced the law, although not satisfied of its justice.

The saloonkeepers are a power in politics in New York City and many counties throughout the State. Backed by the brewers and distillers they exert a great influence at elections. The same conditions obtained in Illinois until the Legislature, with great wisdom, removed the element from politics by a high license local option law. The problem here relates purely to Sunday opening, and public opinion is much divided concerning it. The Germans threaten to leave the Republican party unless tomorrow's convention takes a decided stand in favor of a submission of the question of local option to the polls for the votes of each town and county. There are about 40,000 Prohibitionists in New York State and they demand the enforcement of the law as it stands. The Catholic clergy indorses Sunday closing and through its Bishops approves Mr. Roosevelt's work. Many men favor an opening of the saloons for periods of two or three hours Sunday. Other are strenuous in their demands that they be kept closed.

Forced on the Republicans.

The proposition will be the destinctive fight of the campaign. It is forced on the Republicans by a lot of people who are overzealous. The Democrats meet in convention next week and will incorporate in their platform that old moss-covered plank on "the highest degree of personal liberty consistent, etc." Everybody knows that plank. Emil Hoechster has offered it in every Cook County Democratic convention for twenty years.

The Democrats are going to work the "home rule" dodge for all its worth. Senator Hill if already interviewing along this line. Their platform will lean in the direction of home rule and they will endeavor to fill the eyes of the people with home rule dust.

The Republicans of New York State are rather better than green hands at politics. They know the difference between a genuine and a false issue. The Democrats are handicapped with Tammany to begin with and have all the weight they can conveniently carry. From present indications it is safe to say the Republicans are not in favor of incorporating in their platform any plank relative to Sunday closing. They feel the question should be adjusted by the Legislature, and the decided disposition of a majority of the delegates to the convention tomorrow favors ignoring the proposition altogether.

Half a dozen chaps of prohibitionist proclivities are charging around threatening to bring the question before the convention if the Committee on Resolutions does not take immediate and decided action. A few New York City men want a plank in favor of local option, but the level-headed party men, realizing the danger in the proposition, will not allow it in the platform or on the floor of the convention if they can prevent. It's out on the ash heap and will probably remain there.

Platt in the Saddle.

Thomas E. Platt is in the saddle and he will remain there for some years to come. This convention is made up of his friends and will follow his advice to the letter. Mr. Quay has Pennsylvania and New York will be with Mr. Platt.

A great deal has been written about New York's Big Four, Platt, Warner Miller, Frank Hiscock, and Chauncey M. Depew. Platt simply "jollies" his three friends along the road. Miller and Hiscock hope to returned to the United States Senate when David B. Hill's term of office expires in a few years. They will be surprised when the time comes to see Platt's friends support Gov. Morton for the position.

Mr. Platt goes straight ahead with his work. Hiscock and Miller fume and fret a little, but invariably do whatever Mr. Platt suggests at the finish. Politics is in the nature of recreation and sport for Mr. Depew. It has nothing in the way of office he wants and he is content with the advocacy of Republican doctrines and a delegateship at large to Republican national conventions. Mr. Depew and Mr. Platt understand each other to a nicety. Their interests never conflict. As above said this convention will be with Mr. Platt first and last and all the time.

The only opposition of note comes from Chemung County. Chemung is Mr. Fassett's home, and the biggest local fight New York has known has just finished therein. Mr. Platt's friend went after Fassett's political scalp. They have all the State patronage they desire and the more substantial sinews of war in great profusion. But the Republicans of Chemung were loyal to Fassett and elected his delegates to the convention, giving his ticket nine-tenths of the full Republican vote of the county.

Fassett and Platt Differ.

A difference of opinion exists between Mr. Platt and Mr. Fassett. The present State Central committee is in thorough accord with Mr. Platt and Mr. Fassett says it savors to his mind of bossism in the highest

MEXICO TO AID CUBA.

DISPATCHES SAY BELLIGERENCY WILL BE RECOGNIZED.

Sympathizers with the Island Revolutionists in New York Assert That the Sister Republic Will Accord Full Rights to the Struggling Patriots—Other Spanish-American Nations Will Follow—Senor De Quesada, the Cuban Envoy, Has Assurances from the Mexican Minister.

New York, Sept. 16.—Cuban sympathizers in this city said to night that Mexico will recognize the insurgents as billigerents within a few days. They based their assertions on private dispatches received from the City of Mexico.

Señor Gonzalo de Quesada, General Secretary of the Cuban revolutionary party in America, these dispatches said, arrived at the Mexican capital last Saturday night. He went straight from the station to the home of the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs and was closeted with him until after midnight. In the course of that conference it was said Señor de Quesada officially promised so many advantageous concessions to the Western republic from the insurgents upon the success of their cause that the Minister, already strongly biased in favor of the Cubans, practically consented to use his influence to obtain Mexican recognition of the insurgents as beligerents.

Later advices say that Sunday Señor de Quesada saw the Minister of Foreign Affairs again and succeeded after several hours of further argument in obtaining an unconditional promise that the Mexican Government would concede the longed for belligerent rights as soon as possible. This second dispatch said it was the general opinion in Mexican official circles that the formal recognition would be made within a fortnight at most.

In conclusion, the dispatch states the expected Mexican recognition of the insurgents as belligerents would be of the greatest importance and advantage to the Cuban cause. It would mean that the Cuban revolutionary party in America could recruit as many men as it pleased in every part of Mexico and could send as many expeditions as it desired from Mexican ports straight across the Gulf to Cuba, without much fear of interference from Spanish gunboats. Then, too, it would give the Cubans the right to have vessels built and arms manufactured in Mexico.

Best of all, the dispatch says most of the other Spanish-American countries will follow Mexico's lead.

MARTINEZ CAMPOS AT CIENFUEGOS.

Series of Minor Conflicts in Which Revolutionists Are Worsted.

Havana, Sept. 16.—Gen. Martinez de Campos has arrived at Cienfuegos.

Louis Marx, a tobacconist and a citizen of the United States, has placed in the hands of Leopoldo Carbajal the sum of $1,325, to be equally divided between the five soldiers who shall be shown to have performed the greatest feats of valor in the present campaign.

According to official dispatches the fort on the Altamira plantation, near Camajuani, Province of Santa Clara, was attacked by a large force of insurgents. A company of twenty-five soldiers going to the assistance of the garrison were, it is reported, surrounded by 500 insurgents. In spite of the odds against them the soldiers made a stubborn resistance and held the enemy at bay until assistance arrived, when the insurgents dispersed. In this engagement fifteen soldiers were killed and three wounded. Fourteen insurgents were left dead on the scene of the fight, among them being Cantero, one of their leaders. In their retreat the insurgents carried away their wounded.

In a skirmish at Las Piedras, which is near Santa Cruz, government dispatches report that two insurgents were killed and three wounded.

Garcia Canizares, a lawyer employed by the Spanish Bank at Pinos Jimenez, has joined the insurgents at Santi Spiritu.

It is officially reported that the insurgent leader, Regino Alfonzo, has plundered the store of San Vicente, near Matanzas. Besides a large amount of merchandise he took $600 in money.

The Village of Arimao, near Cienfuegos, was attacked by a considerable band of insurgents, but the loyalists offered so stubborn a resistance that the attacking party was obliged to retreat, leaving three of its number dead.

Twenty-six insurgents have surrendered to the authorities at Remdios.

The railroad bridge at Albino, near Cienfuegos, has been burned by insurgents, the party which executed the work numbering eight.

Rafael Arce, one of the insurgent leaders, was wounded in a skirmish with Spanish troops near Las Lajas, Province of Santa Clara.

The Mayor of Anibal reports an engagement with insurgents in Fuernio Telegrafo, in the judicial district of Sagua La Grande, in which the loss of the insurgents was five killed and fifteen wounded. Armed bands continue to commit depredations in this section.

The column of Gen. Melia has returned to Puerto Principe after an absence of eight days. Gen. Melia reports that he had several brisk skirmishes with the insurgents, but that he could not force them into an engagement.

A Corporal of the Civil Guard, in charge of a detachment at Palmira, captured seven negro insurgents of the body called Platenos, who are alleged to have committed horrible crimes.

SAYS SIX MONTHS WILL END THE WAR

Spanish Minister at Washington Takes a Hopeful View of the Cuban Situation.

New York, Sept. 16.—[Special.]—Señor Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish Minister at Washington, said today, in this city, he believes the revolt in Cuba will be crushed within six months. He said he has received from Gen. Martinez Campos a personal letter, in which the fall campaign against the revolutionists is fully outlined.

Gen. Campos will conduct the campaign in person. No active operations will be undertaken, the Minister said, until the excessive heat is over.

The Minister said the regiments were all on a war footing and the navy on the Cuban coast in a satisfactory condition. Fifteen men-of-war of the cruiser type are on coast duty, apart from about twenty small gunboats. Twenty-nine gunboats are under construction in Spain and twenty in England. They are due on the Cuban coast early in November or December.

The Minister said the extent of the area involved in the present revolution had been grossly exaggerated. It is confined to sections of Eastern Cuba and the rebels hold no place of any importance whatever.

CAMPOS REFUSES WILLIAMS' REQUEST

Declares He Will Not Release a Prisoner for the Consul General.

Havana, Sept. 16.—[Copyrighted, 1895, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—Gen. Campos has openly declared to United States Consul-General Williams that he will not grant his request to set Julien Sanguilly at liberty.

Gen. Salcedo will leave Spain today to again assume command here. He has been promoted to Lieutenant-General. The Spaniards here are at a loss to understand what this means.

At Santo Domingo a lot of volunteers and militia have deserted from the Spanish ranks and have joined the insurgents, fully armed and equipped. Several prominent men have joined the insurgents from Sancti Spiritu. Since the rebels sent out a call for surgeons and medicines they have been receiving both by wholesale. All over the Province of Santa Clara unbounded enthusiasm reigns and the insurgent ranks are growing faster than Spain can send troops across the Atlantic.

Details of the battle at Sao del Indio are still vague. Some terrific fighting was done, and the Cuban cavalry showed desperate valor in two unsuccessful attempts to capture the Spanish artillery. They finally succeeded in taking one of the guns.

The insurgents have blown up with dynamite one of the trains conveying the reinforcements lately arrived to the interior. In the cars was the battalion of Luchana, and the explosion occurred between Guantanamo and Calmanera. Immediately after the explosion a charge was made with machetes and the butchery which followed was fearful.

A lot of Cuban boys left here to join the insurgent forces in Santa Clara province. A few days ago sixteen of them were caught by the Spanish authorities and a severe thrashing was administered to them. After they faithfully promised not to rejoin the insurgents they were returned to their parents.

FABIAN POLICY OF INSURGENTS.

Do Not Meet a General Engagement but Keep the Spaniards Guessing.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—"It's all very well for the representative of the Spanish Government to talk about sending 100,000 men to crush the insurrection in Cuba," remarked a prominent sympathizer with the insurgent cause, "but it will require a great many more than that number of men to put down the uprising in the island.

"One thing is certain—those in charge of the insurgents do not intend to concentrate their forces for a decisive battle nor will they coop themselves up at any seaport just to give the government troops an opportunity to besiege them. There is no question about the ability of the insurgent forces to capture any place they may desire, but the trouble would come when they attempted to retain such a place.

"By the system of warfare being waged in the island the Spanish troops never know when or where they will be struck. It is this uncertainty that our people are trying to encourage. All the importations needed in Cuba now are arms and munitions of war. The insurgents are compelled to rely mainly upon the machete in their encounters with the government troops. Once supplied with the latest improvements in firearms our forces would give a much better account of themselves. At present they must wait until this deficiency in their equipment can be supplied. To be sure it is a hazardous task to get arms and supplies into Cuba under existing conditions, but the insurgents are patient and determined to wear their oppressors out in every imaginable way.

"Whenever a report is published emanating from Spanish sources it is invariably stated that upon the appearance of the government troops the insurgents dispersed. That is just the plan of campaign—to avoid any pitched battle with the enemy, but to maintain a desultory engagement and draw the troops away from their bases of supplies. There does not appear to be any necessity for the insurgents having a seaport and most assuredly they are not going to permit themselves to be trapped by the Spanish Government into any such predicament as they would be involved in by standing up and giving battle to well armed and equipped soldiers."

A report has been received from United States Attorney Wolfe at Pensacola, Fla., stating that two persons who were arrested on information furnished by the Spanish Vice-Consul at Tampa upon trial had been discharged by the United States Commissioner at Cedar Keys. Attorney Wolfe says that the evidence showed conclusively that these men had secretly conveyed to isolated places on Cedar Keys a large quantity of arms, ammunition, and provisions, presumably to be used in fitting out an expedition against Spanish authority in Cuba. That such was the use to which the arms were to be put, however, could not be proved, and the men were discharged. The arms and ammunition seized by the government will be restored to the persons from whom they were taken, unless by additional evidence the libel is sustained.

PRESIDENT PALMA SENDS OUT A CARD

Declares the Cuban Junta Will Not Knowingly Violate United States Laws.

New York, Sept. 16.—Estrada Palma, President of the provisional government of Cuba, issues the following card:

It is reported in the newspapers that Señor Enrique Moreno, who, it is said, represents himself as an agent of the New York Cuban Junta, is at St. Louis, Mo., enlisting men for service in Cuba. Such report has no foundation in fact. Señor Moreno is not an agent of the New York Cuban Junta, nor do I know who the gentleman is.

The Cuban Junta will not knowingly violate the laws of the United States, and it knows that enlisting men for military service is a violation of the law. Moreover, the Cuban revolution is in no need of men. What it needs is arms and ammunition for thousands of men who so far are supplied with no other weapon than the machete. Arms and ammunition the Junta can buy within the law and will do so without concealment.

T. ESTRADA PALMA.

FILIBUSTERS LEAVE KEY WEST.

Spanish Gunboat Hot on the Trail of Two Hundred Men.

Key West, Fla., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—It is stated on reliable authority that an expedition consisting of several hundred well-equipped men left here about 2 o'clock Sunday morning for the keys north of this city, where they are to meet a vessel that will take them to Cuba.

For the last several days many Cubans have been arriving here whose actions have led the United States and Spanish authorities to believe they were filibusters. These Cubans have all mysteriously disappeared, and with them many of the native Cubans. The Spanish Consul immediately cabled his suspicions to Havana, and today the gunboat Conde Venadito of Alliance notoriety arrived to head off the expedition.

The air is full of filibustering rumors, and the arrival of the Spanish gunboat greatly excited the Cubans. The gunboat left late this afternoon to cruise among the keys and to intercept, if possible, the filibusters when they try to cross the gulf. There is little doubt all has been arranged for an expedition to sail.

ITALIANS SUBSCRIBE FOR CUBA.

Spanish Commanders Have to Be More Careful of Their Vessels.

Iquique, Chile, Sept. 16.—[Copyright, 1895, by the Press Publishing company, New York World.]—The Italian colony here has subscribed $5,000 to the Cuban cause. Captains of Spanish steamships navigating Central and South American waters just now are taking extra precautions not to lay themselves open to seizure by the customs or quarantine officials of republics whose sympathies are strong for Cuba free.

DIAZ OPENS THE MEXICAN CONGRESS.

Reads His Annual Message, Showing Great Internal Prosperity.

City of Mexico, Sept. 16.—The celebration of the anniversary of Mexican independence today and the opening of the national Congress this evening have given the city a gala appearance.

In his message to Congress at its opening this evening President Diaz said in relation to the United States:

The friendly relations with foreign powers have continued without interruption since my last message.

The international boundary commission created by the treaty of May, 1889, between Mexico and the United States has fixed the boundary as passing through the central points of the bridges Laredo and Nuevo Laredo, has ordered the renewal of the protection works on the Mexican side of the river near Matamoras, and authorized the construction of supplementary works in accordance with the terms fixed for the conclusion of the work. The commission will expire Dec. 24, 1895. It being impossible to dispose in that time of all the cases before it, both governments have agreed to extend the term for one year.

The Executive has for some time been endeavoring to obtain an amendment to the extradition treaty of 1861 between Mexico and the United States, owing to the difficulties created by that clause of the treaty which leaves to each government the delivery of its citizens, and by the necessity for instituting expensive and intricate Federal proceedings, which delay the fulfillment of the treaty and frequently make it a dead letter. These difficulties, especially in regard to certain recent cases, have attracted attention in both countries, and the Mexican Government has suggested through the American Legation here the desirability of amending the treaty.

Although our legislation is based on the principle of comity in the execution of the sentences of foreign tribunals the criticism evoked by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States founded on that principle has induced the Minister of Justice to reconsider this interesting point of international law and submit it to the examination of the Mexican Academy of Jurisprudence.

New York, Sept. 16.—The eighty-fifth anniversary of the independence of Mexico was celebrated last night by the Mexican colonists resident in New York with a reception and ball in the Hotel Brunswick.

The ballroom was decorated with Mexican colors blended with the Stars and Stripes. Among those who took part were Señor Mathias, the Mexican Minister; Señor and Mrs. Romero, the Mexican Consul to this city; Mr. and Mrs. Juan Navarro, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Huntington, ex-Vice Consul Mr. and Mrs. R. V. Williams, W. E. Trujillo, editor of El Porvenir; Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Henna, Dr. Joaquin Vertiz, Vice-Consul Eugene de Polo and his sister, Miss Leonore Polo; N. Bolet Perasa, Consul General for San Salvador; W. H. J. Hughes, J. S. McKee, President of the Southern Railway; Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Del Castello, Mr. and Mrs. J. De Germendia, and Mr. and Mrs. Estanislan Velasco.

FATAL FIRE ON IONA.

SIX WOMEN AND A CHILD PERISH IN THE CABIN.

Steamer from Edinburg to London Becomes a Prey to Flames Off Clacton—Sailors Subdue the Blaze When Three Compartments Have Burned After Hours of Hard Work—Men on Board Accused of Cowardice—Stewardess Dies in an Endeavor to Rescue Others.

London, Sept. 16.—Fire broke out on board the steamer Iona, from Edinburg to London, last night. The flames spread with so much rapidity that before aid reached the vessel six of the passengers and the stewardess of the Iona were burned to death. The fire was put out after four hours' struggle.

The alarm was given as the Iona was off Clacton, when flames arose from the forepart of the vessel. The passengers were aroused and it was supposed that all had escaped from the burning cabin. While the crew was busy fighting the flames the soldiers on board assisted in lowering the boats and in supplying passengers with life belts. There was no wind and the sea was perfectly smooth.

There was so much excitement and confusion among the passengers that the Captain was unable to restore order.

Suddenly it was discovered that some women and children were missing. A stewardess reentered the burning cabin, it is presumed to try to rescue those missing. She also perished. The darkness and the volumes of smoke issuing from the burning cabin combined to make a terrible scene.

It was not until three compartments had been burned that it became possible to enter the cabin, where were discovered the charred remains of six women and one child.

The engines of the steamer were started up again and the vessel proceeded on its way to London.

There are various rumors regarding the origin of the fire. Some of the passengers allege the male passengers acted in a cowardly manner, seeking their own safety first instead of assisting women and children into the boats.

ARMENIA SUFFERING TO THE END.

Woman of the Country Describes the Outrages of the Turks.

New York, Sept. 16.—A deposition has been received by Harant M. Kiretchjian, General Secretary of the Armenian Relief Association, from Mrs. Marian Haroyan, a well connected woman in Upper Armenia, concerning the security of her countrymen in cities as compared with villages. She says:

Our condition cannot be described—security is no word to use. We have no hope nor assurance left, everything seems doomed, and if relief does not come after all this disaster, the evil that will result will be something that cannot be conceived.

Arrests, imprisonments, tortures are what occur every day. They search the houses, of course, freely, but what does that mean? The officials will come into our houses whenever they please, overturn everything, with the declaration that they are seeking for arms or other suspicious material, but in their search they pocket whatever they please of jewelry or valuables.

To whom can we utter a word of complaint? Aside from the tortures in prison they take young and old to the government mansion day after day, night after night, and put them through horrible tortures.

The family of S. D——, who lived close to the mansion, said they could no more bear to hear the unearthly groans and hideous noises they had been hearing for days and weeks, and their souls were faint.

There was G—— of our quarter, a fine young man. He was taken there and tortured for some unknown suspicion; his limbs were stretched with ropes tied to them, then they put a strap looped around his neck and hanged him till he was almost dead, then they tortured him and hanged him again, keeping him all the time just live enough to feel the awful agony.

Think of the life fathers and mothers are living in the miserable land! That is how our best people are perishing. The people have no means nor courage even in possessing any arms when the suspicion of it brings such destruction upon whole families, so that they are not able to defend themselves even against thieves and robbers. Some who have had arms that could serve for protection in traveling, buried them in the earth for fear of being discovered, thus making them useless.

As there is a God, help must come to put an end to this horrible destruction of our people by slow death, for the soul of the people is fainting in them when they can neither speak nor act to seek deliverance, but must silently see the torture and death of their kindred and suffer unutterable agonies.

STARVE BEFORE THE RESCUERS COME.

Men Hopelessly Buried in the Eldora Mine for Fourteen Days.

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 16.—Advices received by the Australian steamer Miowera, say that the bodies of the victims of the Eldora mine disaster have been recovered after two weeks' labor. The men were working in the McAvers mine when the banking made to keep off the river gave way, filling the outlet of the mine with slum. They were imprisoned and almost within hearing of the rescuers were starved to death. It took exactly fourteen days to reach the men. When found all were beyond the need of assistance.

Evidence of the terrible suffering of the poor fellows at the last moments was most heartrending. Believing that they would be eventually reached by would-be rescuers, but knowing, too, that it would be too late, the men evidently held an ante-mortem council, for most of them wrote letters to friends and relatives from their living grave and there were evidences of solemn intercourse before death ended their terrible sufferings.

All but one of the men were found in a naturally formed chamber lying side by side quietly as if sleeping. They wore peaceful expressions, and before death ensued must have been lulled to sleep by the gases generated. By the letters left they had, however, been in conversation together for twenty-four hours after their fearful imprisonment. The following is one of the letters, verbatim, of a victim, written in pencil:

I am getting faint, no air. God protect me for the sake of my poor children and wife. Lizzie, look after them and bring them up good. The money I have in my box and bank is to be divided among the little ones. Make the best of what I have saved. God will be good to them. Kiss them for father's sake. I forgive my enemies. Love to all that are dear to me. Good-bye, my dearest children.

CHARLES DAWKINS.

The messages were written in the dark, and it took six hours to decipher them.

NEW ZEALAND WOMAN IS EXECUTED.

Minnie Dean Suffers Death for the Murder of Many Children.

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 16.—Minnie Dean, who was condemned to death for the murder of infants intrusted to her care, has been executed in Invercargill, Auckland, New Zealand. She protested her innocence up to the last.

Clemency was asked on account of her womanhood, but the proof against her was so overwhelming that no mercy was shown. On the scaffold she was hysterical and had to be carried to the drop. Just before the black cap shut out the world from view she became more resigned but piteously exclaimed: "O, God; let me not suffer." The drop fell and death was instantaneous. The woman prayed incessantly toward the last, but stoutly maintained she had no murder on her soul, and had no doubt that she would go to heaven.

Minnie Dean's crimes were the sensation of the year in New Zealand. In her prosperity she was patronized by well-to-do acquaintances, who paid her handsomely to become responsible for their children. A mother's love, however, induced an erring woman to seek her child, who had been delivered to the Dean woman's care.

Minnie Dean had reported it dead from natural causes, but the mother's suspicions were aroused and detectives were employed, when the remains of a number of children were found, their ages ranging from a few months to several years, buried in every conceivable place about the premises. The woman was arrested and after a sensational trial was condemned to death on the evidence of the guilty fathers who were compelled by the authorities to appear in court to assist the crown. Minnie Dean's defense was that all the children died from natural causes.

GUNBOATS SAID TO HAVE STARTED.

Stirring Up the Chinese Commissioners to Greater Diligence.

Foo Chow, Sept. 16.—It having been reported that the Chinese officials at Ku Cheng were not pushing the inquiry into the massacre of missionaries on Aug. 4 with the zeal that the occasion demands, two foreign gunboats are said to have been dispatched up the river to stir up the officials to greater activity.

Hong Kong, Sept. 16.—It is reported that a rebellion has broken out on the border of the Province of Fo Kien. The insurgents are said to have occupied the town of Heng Leng, from which the officials fled, leaving the people to the mercy of the insurgents. A detachment of imperial troops is advancing to give battle to the insurgents.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 16.—No word has been received at the State Department of the cessation of the inquiry now being conducted by the British and American Commission into the Ku Cheng outrages, and the officials are at a loss to understand how any question regarding the punishment of persons found guilty can have arisen in advance of the conclusion of the inquiry.

DECLARES IT A MONEY SPECULATION.

Waller Case Alleged to Be a Scheme of an American Syndicate.

London, Sept. 16.—[Copyright, 1895, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—Touching statements published in the Siecle, Paris, that the American Government had abandoned the Waller case the World's correspondent in Paris was instructed to get definite information from Ambassador Eustis and the French foreign officers. He telegraphed tonight:

"The Siecle simply paragraphs an article published in the last issue of the Courrier des Etats Unis, stating the Waller affair is a financial speculation rather than a diplomatic negotiation. The case is alleged to be exploited by Washington advocates, and telegrams published in France are inspired by an American syndicate, formed with the object of sharing the indemnity to be extorted from France through the unconscious complicity of the United States Government.

"The Siecle declares that the documents relating to the trial have been delivered to Ambassador Eustis, but Secretary Vignaud of the United States Legation said today that despite repeated requests the papers are still withheld. The Siecle protests vigorously that the second Secretary of the legation, Mr. Eustis, with Mr. Alexander, counsel for the Embassy, had a three hours' interview with Waller at Clairvaux in the presence of the Governor of the prison, and that only English was spoken.

"The Governor was unable to understand what was said. Consequently the French authorities are ignorant of the purport of the conversation. The Patrie interviews Deputy Brunet, who is furious that the Americans were thus permitted to discuss unchecked French and Madagascar affairs. It contends only French should have been talked or the interview forbidden. Deputy Brunet intends to interpellate the government to secure the dismissal of the Governor at Clairvaux."

LONDON TIMES PRAISES HARRISON.

Regards Him as the Most Prominent Republican Possibility.

London, Sept. 17.—The Times this morning, in the course of an editorial a column in length, says, speaking of Presidential possibilities:

"After the Wilson tariff bill compromise Mr. Cleveland was the most discredited man in American public life, and the sweeping Republican victory in November appeared to seal his fate as a Democratic leader. Curiously enough, the second difference in his party saved his reputation. He has been sound on the silver question all the time, and the result of the courage and tenacity he has displayed has been to materially improve the prospects of his party in the coming Presidential campaign."

As regards ex-President Harrison, "the most prominent Republican possibility," the Times says: "His acts and speeches are those of an honest and earnest statesman."

Atlantic and Pacific Bondholders.

Cologne, Sept. 16.—At a meeting of the Frankfort and Amsterdam committees of the Atlantic and Pacific bondholders today it was decided to act in harmony with the New York committee and renew the application for the appointment of a special receivership in November, unless in the meantime the committee's complaints shall be satisfactorily met. It was also decided, independently of this application, to press forward foreclosure proceedings in order to obtain possession of the line and simultaneously take action with a view to establishing connections of the Atlantic and Pacific with other railway lines.

Cholera in the Sandwich Islands.

Tacoma, Wash., Sept. 16.—Miss Nettie Burhans, once a school teacher here and for two years a resident of Honolulu, in a letter says cholera will carry off many of the natives, but they will not report cholera victims to the Board of Health. Natives believe the white people want to poison them and refuse to take medicine. In one instance a physician found natives burying a cholera victim alive. Honolulu is reported as being dirty and is being cleaned as a result of the presence of cholera.

Earthquakes Felt in Salvador.

Salvador, Sept. 16.—[Special.]—Several earthquake shocks have been felt in San Vincente and Lacatoolucs. Plans have been submitted for the establishment of a meteorological observatory here. Carlos Melendes has made a contract with the Secretary of Public Works to finish the railroad from La Union to San Salvador. The principal newspapers of Central America have organized the Associated Press of Central America. The association will distribute daily by telegraph all Central American news among members of the association.

German Army the Best.

Berlin, Sept. 16.—The Tageblatt publishes an interview with Lord Lonsdale, who has been unofficially the guest of the Emperor during the Stettin manoeuvers, in which he praised the German cavalry, but declared that the performances of the infantry were marvelous and beyond praise. Altogether, Lord Lonsdale added, the German army justified the verdict that it is the best in the world. Emperor William's perception, energy, foresight, and comprehensiveness proved him to be a man of genius.

Celebrating Nicaraguan Independence.

Managua, Nicaragua, Sept. 16.—The seventy-second anniversary of Nicaragua's independence was celebrated yesterday by numerous processions, orations, fireworks, etc. The Minister of the Treasury, Señor Callajas, has effected a settlement of $400,000 of debt incurred by the former government to a foreign company. Maximilian Lowenstein, an old cartographer, who was well known throughout this republic, was buried today.

No Hope for Louis Stern.

Berlin, Sept. 16.—Theodore Runyon, United States Ambassador to Germany, has made a second application to the District-Attorney at Wuerzburg in behalf of Louis Stern of New York, who was recently sentenced to four months imprisonment at Nuremberg for insulting Baron Thuengen, Royal Commissioner and Associate Justice in Kissengen. Mr. Runyon has been informed that the sentence of the court must be sustained.

British Association Coming to Canada.

London, Sept. 16.—The Rt.-Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, Canadian High Commissioner, and Mr. Kennedy, Mayor of Toronto, Ont., were present at the meeting of the British Association today, and officially invited the association to hold its next meeting in Toronto. The invitation was accepted and the meeting will be held in the city named in 1897.

To Construct a Railway.

Managua, Nicaragua, Sept. 16.—Nicaragua has accepted Morris Weis' offer to construct and equip twenty-six miles of railway in the coffee region, from Massya to Diriamba, of a thirty-inch gauge with thirty-pound steel rails, to be completed within two years, and to cost 620,000 pesos.

Cable Flashes.

Pig iron warrants have declined in Glasgow on reports that American production is increasing.

There have been twenty-one new cases of cholera reported at Tangier. The deaths from the disease number eleven.

It is rumored in St. Petersburg that the Porte has accepted the demand of the powers with regard to reforms in Armenia.

The clerical deputies in Valparaiso continue to manifest dislike to the recent proctocol to Argentina and are causing great anxiety by their attitude.

A member of the German Chancellery says to replace M. Herbette, the French Ambassador at the German court, would endanger Franco-German relations.

Lord Beaumont, who had been shooting on his Yorkshire estates, was found dead today with his head shattered. It is supposed that his gun was accidentally discharged as he was crossing a stile.

Comte Max de Foras, son of the Grand Marshal of the court of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, has become betrothed to Marie, daughter of Meredith Read, formerly United States Minister to Greece.

Emperor William is drawing an allegorical picture illustrating the intervention of the powers in regard to the peace between China and Japan. It is to be painted by Herr Knackfuss and will be presented to the Czar of Russia.

THEY MAY BE IMPURE

PROPOSITION TO ANALYZE MINERAL WATERS OF COMMERCE.

Officials of the Health Department Will Turn Their Attention in Another Direction Soon—Alleged That There Is Great Danger in Bottled Articles from Contamination and a Vast Field for Dishonesty—Milk Dealers to Be Fined in the Police Court.

The efforts of Chicago's health officials to secure the public pure milk and wholesome water will go a step further and will include investigation of the mineral waters of commerce. These will be analyzed and passed upon at the City Hall, from the alleged hygeias of nature to the alleged products of distillation and filtration. It may be that some extensive businesses in bottled drinking waters will be curtailed in consequence, for Commissioner Kerr has sworn he will not let the public health be longer jeopardized.

This has been a part of the plan of the Health Department since the work of prosecuting dishonest milkmen was aggressively entered upon. It is being delayed only long enough to allow the City Chemist to catch up with his work in milk analysis. Within a week or two, it is said, the same attention will be given the waters sold by the bottle and cask.

Attention has been focused on the dangers threatened in these beverages from the increased contamination of once pure springs by city sewage. The old notion that all mineral waters are healthful waters, or even pure waters, it is explained, has made it possible to put really poisonous articles on sale. In the mistaken notion that the Chicago River pollutes Lake Michigan some persons are said to drink only purchased water each summer, which is suspected in part of being far less wholesome than that taken from the city hydrants.

Dishonesty Is Suspected.

There is a well-grounded suspicion, too, based on examinations for mineral properties by the city chemist, that there is dishonesty in these trade waters. The allegation that milkmaids contiguous to the local markets increase their product from the old oaken bucket finds an echo that patent hygeia sellers in Chicago draw their supply also from city hydrants. Cursory examinations have shown in some cases that these beverages have no properties not found in the lake article except impurities which might come from age and unsanitary handling.

The best spring water may be made wholly unfit for consumption, it is explained, by the methods of shipping. Wooden casks are condemned by Dr. Gehrman because they may develop dangerous poisons.

"The wood is liable, and in a great number of cases is sure, to develop bacteria from usage," said the chemist, "and these perpetuate themselves in the vessel until rank poison may be cultivated. If the most healthful water is shipped in this condition it will be worse than the well recognized impure article. Or, if not shipped in wood, exposure to sun and air in transportation and distribution might work the same baneful results. So it is high time the city was taking a hand in this traffic, and Mr. Kerr proposes to do so as soon as we can get around to it."

Some "Fakes" Pointed Out.

Commissioner Kerr is in receipt of a letter from Thad C. Pound, agent of a well-known spring water, pointing out some of the "fakes" he suspects to be in vogue in the business. He indorses the effort to get pure milk, and argues that while the city is spending millions to get a healthful public water service it is imperative to give attention to substitute articles. He charges that many of these products are falsely labeled.

"Is it not competent," Mr. Pound asks of Commissioner Kerr, "for the city by ordinance to require all parties engaged in the sale of water to secure from the Health Department a license predicated upon the official analysis of water to be sold? It should also be necessary to print on the label the name, location, and volume of the spring from which the party is to obtain the water, together with a description of the methods used in transporting and distributing. Furthermore, a consistent license fee or tax should not be objected to—it would protect both the dealer and consumer."

Mr. Kerr's details of procedure could not be secured yesterday. It is understood, however, he regards the suggestions of the above letter as valuable and has incorporated them in his own plans on such points from it as he had not before thought of. A further recommendation for the mineral and prepared water license is the revenue to the corporation.

Secretary Carr of the Health Office adds as a further reason for putting these products under the Health Department that they are used largely in hospitals and sick rooms. Some of the hospitals administer no water to patients not purchased and brought from a distance, it is said, and that course may be fraught with peculiar dangers. Invalids whose systems are liable to take up the slightest poisons also rely largely on bottled water.

MAKES NEW MOVE IN MILK FIGHT.

Dealers to Be Prosecuted in Police Court and Their Licenses Revoked.

Health Commissioner Kerr has finally decided to close down on the fighting milkmen and proceed against them criminally, which means warrants will be issued for their arrest, their arraignment before some Police Justice, where they will be fined not less than $25 nor more than $100 and the revocation of their licenses.

This summary process will, in all probability, be put into operation today, when a lot of cases pending before Justice Hoglund, in which jury trials have been demanded, are called for hearing.

It has been charged that milkmen found guilty of selling impure milk are trying to defeat the Health Department's efforts to protect the public by "dilly-dally" tactics. Yesterday morning their attorney, Robert Redfield, went to City Prosecutor Tatge and proposed that they select any one of the many cases and carry it to the higher court for the purpose of testing the constitutionality of the ordinance and the admissibility of the department's evidence, which consists of the City Chemist's analyses and the testimony of the inspectors.

Mr. Redfield did this, he said, for the purpose of refuting the claim set up by the city that his clients were only clamoring for continuances and jury trials and all that sort of thing for the sole purpose of taking advantage of the law's delay, and hoping thereby to eventually escape punishment.

His proposition was that City Prosecutor Tatge should join him in selecting any case in which he had been retained, let the defendant appear before a Justice and be fined, then take an appeal to the upper court, and he was willing to have Mr. Tatge select the Judge to whom the case should be assigned. On behalf of all the dealers whom he represents he would agree to abide by the decision of the higher tribunal. If that decision pronounced the ordinances constitutional and the evidence admissible all his clients would go into court and pay their fines. On the other hand, they would do everything in their power to have the ordinance revised and thereafter assist the department in enforcing it.

Mr. Tatge said he considered the proposition a fair one, but he thought they ought to consult Commissioner Kerr first.

They called upon Mr. Kerr and laid the matter before him. He took them to Corporation Counsel Beale, and a lengthy conference was held with that official. Mr. Beale did not approve the scheme. Neither did Mr. Kerr.

As a result it was dropped, and Mr. Kerr issued instructions for the nonsuiting hereafter of every case in which the "slated" dealer asks for a jury, and he will revoke the license.

During the afternoon a number of cases were called in Justice Hoglund's court, and jury trial was demanded by Redfield in fifteen of them. A wholesale continuance was taken to 9 o'clock this morning, at which time the nonsuiting and revocating machinery will be put into operation, unless an entire change of program is brought about.

While this will bring the matter down to a square-toed issue it will not, as all agree, shut off trial by jury. The only difference, as Mr. Tatge put it, will be in the number of cases that can be tried.

It is understood, also, that every dealer who suffers the loss of his license will at once begin mandamus proceedings against the Commissioner. Consequently it looks as if the whole business will have to go through a long course of legal proceedings.

In the meantime, however, the department is carrying its point in so far as the quality of milk being sold goes. The per cent of impure milk on the market has steadily decreased until it is lower now than ever before. Mr. Kerr points to the fact that not a single prominent dealer in the city is fighting him.

The cases set for today are charges against Milkmen T. C. Fauis, A. Trapp, H. Stuhrenberg, Louis Hack, Theo. Schneider, F. Casey, A. E. Witt, August Kramer, W. O. Paul, Charles Nelson, R. N. Wright, O. Swenk, and J. D. Grade.

Charges of a similar nature against the following milkmen were continued to Sept. 23: A. Meyer, J. Meyer, O. F. Jackson, Fred Niles, F. Drescher, Joseph Drabanski, E. J. Walsh, C. Sleubner, W. Radowovic, E. Drenchler.

NEW MILK DEALERS' ASSOCIATION.

Three Hundred Men Meet and Organize on the Northwest Side.

Three hundred milk dealers met at Schoenhofen's Hall, Milwaukee and Ashland avenues, last night and organized the Northwest Side Milk Dealers' Association. J. W. Hanrahan, President of the South Side association, and Robert Redfield were there and made speeches explanatory of the Health Department's crusade, as well as what must be done towards placing themselves in a better light before the public.

The officers elected were Samuel L. Clausen, President; O. W. Loehrke, Vice-President; J. L. Swets, Secretary; and C. E. Hansen, Treasurer. When they got through the roll and paying $1 initiation fee each the list had 300 names and the treasury a fund of $300.

Mr. Redfield was the first speaker introduced. After relating the conference had with Commissioner Kerr and Corporation Counsel Beale yesterday, and their announcement that they would not enter into any test case compromise arrangement, he said several Aldermen had assured him every accused milkman was entitled to a fair trial and should have it. But he did not say what these Aldermen have to do with the fight. The inference he left, however, was they would try to pass some sort of an order.

"Mr. Kerr," he continued, "may revoke the license of every milkman in Chicago, but they can go ahead selling milk without being molested just so long as they do not violate the law by selling an impure article. The dealers who join these associations are not in favor of any man peddling out adulterated stuff. If you have any hucksters among you who make it a practice of selling impure milk drive them out of the business."

Mr. Hanrahan told them that if they would stand together they could be in position to get the standard for cream reduced to 12 per cent, which, he declared, several reliable chemists had informed him within the last few days was high enough. But they must organize, then adopt a scale of prices at which they can afford to sell a good article, then stand by it.

MRS. MASON LOOKING FOR AN INDIAN.

She Elopes in Kansas with Him, and He Leaves Her Here.

Mrs. Gertie Mason of Pittsburg, Kas., was at detective headquarters yesterday looking for an Indian. She was accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Jennie Sparr, who related a grievance.

Mrs. Sparr said her daughter had eloped with the Indian, and she wanted him punished.

The Indian is Ben Loveland, who conducts a troupe of Indians about the country advertising a patent medicine.

Mrs. Mason, she said, who was a grass widow, came here with Loveland, who then left her. Capt. Elliott could afford them no redress, and they left to return to Kansas.

Report Wholesale Slaughter by Belgians.

London, Sept. 17.—The Daily Telegraph this morning publishes a telegram dated Uganda, Sept. 5, which states that one hundred of Stokes' followers were shot by Belgian troops after Stokes had been executed. Stokes, it will be remembered, is the Englishman who was hanged by the Belgians for alleged participation in the slave trade, and whose execution has since formed the subject of negotiations between the British Government and Belgium.

English Opinion of Cleveland.

London, Sept. 17.—The Standard's financial article this morning says: President Cleveland is not likely to let gold go to a premium in New York during his administration if a few sales of government bonds can prevent. So, when the gold syndicate has loaded up, we shall have another dose of its soothing mixture.

Minister Ransom Goes to Mexico.

San Antonio, Tex., Sept. 16.—M. W. Ransom of North Carolina, United States Minister to Mexico, passed through this city today en route to his post of duty. The Mexicans of this vicinity are very generally celebrating Independence day.

WILDE'S

The James Wilde Jr. & Co.

CORRECT STYLES

—IN—

Men's Clothing

For Fall and Winter Wear

ASK $40,000 DAMAGES

CHIEF BADENOCH AND INSPECTOR FITZPATRICK DEFENDANTS.

Patrick Quinlan and Wife Bring Suit Against These Officials on Account of Their Arrest in Connection with the Celebrated Holmes Case—Say Detectives Threatened Them with the Penitentiary and Gallows Unless They Told All They Knew About Holmes and His Doings.

A reminder of the Holmes case turned up yesterday afternoon in the Superior Court when Chief of Police John J. Badenoch and Inspector John E. Fitzpatrick were sued for damages by Patrick B. Quinlan and his wife, Ella C. Quinlan. Each began a suit against the police officials and each asks for $20,000 damages on account of their connection with the celebrated case. The plaintiffs claim they were taken into custody by the defendants and kept locked up about three weeks. Quinlan says he was taken away from his employment as a storekeeper for Arthur S. Kirk of Evanston and his reputation greatly injured by his imprisonment as an alleged accomplice of Holmes.

With the exception of the time when they were prisoners at the Central Station the Quinlans were locked up all the time in witness cells at the Harrison Street Station. During the three weeks, Quinlan alleges, he never saw his wife and had no opportunity to speak to her, and for nearly three weeks saw none of his friends and was not allowed to have any communication with the outside world, but had frequent interviews with the Chief, Inspector Fitzpatrick, and the city detectives who were working on the case.

Quinlan says he found himself notorious when he was released, and was greatly surprised thereat. While in durance, he says, he was allowed to see no newspaper, and was not aware that he and his wife were the chief figures in a great sensation. Both the plaintiffs say they were in the "sweatbox" for hours at a time, and on many occasions, and the detectives threatened them frequently with the penitentiary and the gallows if they did not tell all they knew about Holmes and his doings. They do not charge the Chief and Inspector with making threats against them, but claim that as it was done by their subordinates they are responsible for it. Neither Quinlan nor his wife was ever brought into court or formally charged with any crime.

Chief Badenoch expressed considerable surprise when told of the suit instituted by Quinlan, which he admitted was unexpected. "I do not see," he said, "on what Quinlan bases his claim, for he was never arrested by this department. His stay with us was voluntary, and at no time was he prevented from leaving if he wished to. He wanted to stay with us, and on several occasions stated publicly that his detention was purely voluntary. On one occasion he stated this in the presence of myself, Inspector Fitzpatrick, Capt. Koch, several detectives, and an attorney. At another time an attorney wished to see him. The attorney was admitted, and Quinlan stated to him, in the presence of myself and the inspector as well as several others, that he did not want an attorney, had no use for one, and his stay was voluntary. Quinlan all alone professed a wish to stay with us, as he insisted he wished to help in clearing up the case. If he has started the suit he can go ahead with it, but I do not think he has any grounds for action. However, I do not fear the result."

Inspector Fitzpatrick also manifested great surprised when told of Quinlan's action. He refuse to have anything to say about the matter.

SEARCH FOR BLOODY CLOTHING.

Said to Have Been Concealed Under the Twelfth Street Viaduct.

Sheriff Edward S. Clausmeier of Fort Wayne, Ind., and Detective Sergeant Frank Corbus of the Central Station spent a great part of yesterday exploring and digging under the Twelfth street viaduct in search of bloody clothing, said to have belonged to William Duffy, now under arrest at Fort Wayne. The clothing is said, according to an alleged confession made by F. C. Stone, to have been deposited under the viaduct the latter part of April, shortly after Duffy had committed a murder in Mansfield, O., in which Stone is said to have confessed he took part. No clothing was found, but Sheriff Clausmeier secured plans of the viaduct and will take them to Fort Wayne, where he says he will have Stone point out the exact spot where he buried it.

Last week Stone made a confession to the Fort Wayne authorities, in which he said that last April he and Duffy held up a man in Mansfield, O., and robbed him of $38. As the man resisted, Stone is said to have stated that Duffy shot him; killing him instantly. Duffy's clothes were covered with blood, and the two men, fearing detection, boarded a Lake Shore train and came to Chicago. On their arrival here Stone said he took Duffy's shirt and coat and buried them under the Twelfth street viaduct, near Wabash avenue.

POLICE FIND FLORENCE POWERS.

Says She Was Not Abducted and Refuses to Return Home.

Florence Powers, the 14-year-old girl for whom the police have been searching for over two weeks, was yesterday taken to the armory annex by the attorney who is engaged in defending Frank Majors and James Burns, the wheelmen of the steamer Puritan, who are charged with having abducted her. The attorney said he had found her at a hotel.

Mrs. Powers lives at Benton Harbor, Mich., and two weeks ago she requested the police to aid her in finding her daughter, who, she said, had been abducted from her home by the two wheelmen and brought to this city. The two men were arrested on charges of abduction. At the time they admitted bringing the girl to this city, but said she had left them as soon as the boat got to the dock. They claimed not to know where she was. When arraigned in the police court the case was continued until Friday morning.

When the girl was received at the Harrison Street Annex, she informed the matron she had left home of her own free will, and the story of her abduction was all nonsense. She declared she would never return home.

FOR VIOLATING SMOKE ORDINANCE.

Twenty-one Individuals and Corporations Cited to Appear Sept. 27.

Justice Hoglund yesterday issued twenty-one summonses for persons and corporations who are alleged to have violated the smoke ordinance. The summonses cite the individuals charged to appear in court Sept. 27 and show cause why they may not be fined. The list includes: The Lavitz Wall Paper company, C. F. Sweet, proprietor of the Langham Hotel; Mrs. William Herman, E. Jarvis, J. Hutchinson, proprietor of Hotel Holland; the Chicago Brewing company, Willoughby & Robie, A. D. Traveler, Hewitt Manufacturing company, Charles Munson Belting company, William H. Shepard, proprietor of the Grand Palace Hotel, North Clark and Indiana streets; John Featherstone, Liquid Carbonic Acid company, G. W. Pitkins & Co., Crane Elevator company, Vogler & Gendtner Trunk company, and Charles F. Ogden Brewing company.

SALOONKEEPER FATALLY STABBED.

Two Customers Assault F. Dotto for Demanding Pay for Drinks.

Because he demanded pay for two drinks of whisky F. Dotto, a saloonkeeper at No. 397 Dearborn street, was stabbed to death yesterday morning. As Dotto was closing his place two well-dressed men entered and ordered whisky. Dotto served them and stood waiting for his money.

"What do you want?" one of the men asked, addressing Dotto, who replied he was waiting for pay for the drinks.

The customers at once became abusive. Dotto emerged from behind the bar, seized the man who had ordered the liquor, and said he should not leave the saloon until he had settled his bill.

Both men then attacked Dotto and several blows were struck, when one of the men drew a long knife and plunged it twice into Dotto's left side. They then ran from the saloon and made their escape.

A few moments later another customer entered the saloon and found Dotto lying on the floor in a pool of blood. He called the police, and the injured man was taken to the County Hospital, where he died yesterday morning. He made an ante-mortem statement, but was unable to give any information which the police consider of value.

At 10 o'clock Alexander Brown, colored, was placed in custody by Officer John J. Mulcahy of the Harrison Street Station. He denies having done the stabbing and says he is able to prove an alibi. Capt. Koch, however, says he has a number of witnesses willing to swear Brown was in the saloon at the time the fight occurred.

An inquest was begun in the afternoon by Deputy Coroner McNally, but the case was continued until Friday at 2 o'clock in order to give the police an opportunity to more fully investigate the murder.

One of the officers at work on the case said he had been told the doctor who attended Dotto after he had been cut refused absolutely to have anything to do with the case until he had received $8 for his services. Some one in the crowd tendered the latter $10, whereupon the physician dressed the wounds of the injured man.

SWINDLER RIX IS COMING BACK.

Detective Krick Finally Secures Extradition Papers from Germany.

Word was received in Chicago from Hamburg, Germany, yesterday that C. F. Rix, who is wanted here on charges of forgery and swindling, had sailed for this country on the steamship Patria in charge of Detective Krick. Rix will arrive here, it is expected, Sept. 27. Rix was arrested in Germany Dec. 20 last on a cablegram from a detective agency in this city, and since Jan. 5 one of their detectives has been in that country seeking to get him extradited.

Rix was the South Chicago agent of the Singer Sewing Machine company, for which he had worked ten years, and is alleged to have swindled them out of $15,000 by means of forged orders for sewing machines. He disappeared last December, was found in Germany, and arrested.

PREACHER AFTER "ANDY" REED

Making Plans to Descend on His Saloon Near the Plating Mills.

The Rev. A. C. Kelley, President of the Thirty-third Ward Civic Federation, is making plans to descend on "Andy" Reed's saloon in Green Bay avenue, near the plating mills. The minister has asked the Rev. C. Seymour Bullock, pastor of the Oakwoods Union Church, how the Woodlawn people got rid of Reed when he ran a resort on Sixty-fourth street known as "The Texas." He rented a building owned by Lieut. James H. Bonfield, which was notorious from World's Fair days, and was not closed up until after a hot fight of several months.

Provisions of Charles Barnum's Will.

The will of Charles H. Barnum, who died Aug. 23, was admitted to probate yesterday by Judge Kohlsaat. Mr. Barnum was a practicing attorney in Chicago for a number of years. The estate is estimated at $70,000. The family residence is at No. 722 Carroll avenue. By the will Antje Barnum, the widow, is appointed sole executrix and is also the recipient of all the property. A provision is also made that if at her death there is any of his estate left $1,000 shall be devoted towards keeping his cemetery lot in repair, and the balance is to be divided between the children, of whom there are four, Mary A. Lamperts, Charles E., Frank H., and Anna J. F. Barnum.

Treasury Agent Crowley Arrives.

Treasury Agent C. C. Crowley of Washington arrived in Chicago yesterday. It was thought Mr. Crowley's mission has to do with the letting of the government offices under the bids received last week. Mr. Crowley reported on the subject several months ago, but he says a representative of the Supervising Architect's office will be in Chicago some time this week to investigate the places offered in the bids and to confer with the local officials interested in the transfer of their quarters.

Slight Advance in Coal.

Coal quotations in the market throughout the country yesterday showed an advance of from 25 cents to 75 cents. Here the wholesale price advanced to $4.50, an increase of 25 cents. Said J. W. Steele, Western agent of the Lehigh Valley Coal company: "There will probably be no further advance in prices for a month to come. The slight upward movement today was only to dealers. As it is now, the price hardly pays for the mining."

Again Asks Kiernan's Release.

Attorney Frank H. Collier filed a habeas corpus petition in the Superior Court yesterday for the release of James E. Kiernan from the asylum at Dunning. Collier alleges in the petition that Kiernan is not insane, and was illegally committed to the asylum. When he was tried before Judge Donnelly, the petition says, he was denied his constitutional right of counsel. Judge Goggin will hear the case at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Temperance Day Meeting.

The next meeting of the Chicago temperance societies for making arrangements for the big temperance day demonstration will be held Sunday evening, Sept. 22, at Father Matthew Hall. Taylor and Miller streets. Every temperance society, union, or lodge in the city is entitled to and expected to have representation at this meeting.

Burgess Again Demands Trial.

Harry Burgess entered Judge Hutchinson's court yesterday and demanded trial. He is charged with the murder of James Doyle, walking delegate for a plumbers' union. Burgess shot him at the Marquette Building last December. Yesterday's demand was the second Burgess has made and his trial will probably be set for the present term of court.

Fined $5 for Stealing Newspapers.

John Sammons, No. 3817 Emerald avenue, 16 years old, was arrested for stealing papers from the doorsteps on Forest avenue, near Thirty-seventh street, taken before Justice Hall, and fined $5 and costs.

Items.

Justice Kersten yesterday had three boys before him charged with larceny. His Honor discharged them, and said it was useless for policemen to bring them into court.

R. Philip Gormully, No. 459 Dearborn avenue, who has been ill for some time, is now convalescent. Accompanied by Mrs. Gormully he is recuperating in the foothills of the Catskill Mountains.

A fine of $10 was placed on Frank McNamara of Forty-seventh street and Cottage Grove avenue yesterday by Justice Clark. In a family quarrel the young man is said to have beaten his mother.

The case of Harry Knight, claim agent of the West Chicago Street railway company, charged by Mrs. W. H. Metzger of No. 1180 Washington boulevard, who was injured on a cable train and could not appear, was continued till Sept. 24 by Justice Chott.

William, alias "Mutton" Johnson, will be arraigned before Judge Neely today for sentence. The court has heard the argument of the defense on the motion for a new trial for the murder of Louis Klang. He will listen today to the reply of the State's Attorney and then render his decision.

The death of Henry Brubaker, who was crushed Saturday afternoon by a switch engine on the Rock Island tracks at Fifty-first street, was the subject of police investigation yesterday, and as a result when the inquest was opened at Mercy Hospital William Laughlin of No. 1492 Washington avenue is in custody.

William and George King, brothers, quarreled with Peter Kropf, a fruit dealer at Forty-seventh and State streets, Sunday, because he refused to sell them bananas for 10 cents a dozen. During the fight which followed the brothers subjected the Greek to a severe beating. Yesterday they were before Justice Clark for assault and were fined $10.

Before Justice Kersten yesterday Charles McNaughton was fined $100 for maliciously cutting and tearing a lot of dresses, cloaks, skirts, and other clothing belonging to Gertrude Brannon, No. 170 Ontario street. He also took her gold watch and threatened to kill her if she complained. McNaughton's only defense was he was drunk at the time.

Justice Clark yesterday fined Robert Case, one of Siegel, Cooper & Co.'s drivers, $10. It was related that Case drove his team into an excavation on Cottage Grove avenue near Fifty-fifth street Saturday night, though the hole was properly guarded with red lights. Then, it is claimed, instead of attempting to lead the animals out he clubbed them.

Dr. N. H. Axtell of No. 690 Sunnyside avenue was knocked down and badly injured yesterday afternoon by Garfield avenue trailer No. 263 at the intersection of Washington and Dearborn streets. The injured man, who is elderly, tried to jump on the car in order to avoid a heavy wagon which was recklessly driven close to him.

Connoisseurs pronounce Landfield & Co.'s "Fame of Joseph" clear Havana cigars the finest 5c cigar in the market.

WON'T LET 'VAN' PLAY

UNCLE SAM FROWNS UPON FOOTBALL AT NORTHWESTERN.

Refuses to Permit Capt. Van Doozer, Who Is a Member of the Evanston Life Saving Crew, to Play for Fear He May Be Permanently Injured and Become a Pensioner—College Team Aghast—Declares "Van" Will Play Saturday If There Has to Be a Revolution.

The United States Government has frowned upon football, and there is gloom among the Evanston lovers of the great collegiate sport. Word was received from Washington yesterday forenoon that J. P. Van Doozer, the Captain and mainstay of the team, would not be allowed to play football and maintain his connection with the Evanston life-saving crew. President Rogers had interested himself in the case and had himself made application to the authorities at Washington for permission for Van Doozer to play. It was refused. The position the government took was that football was a dangerous game, that Van Doozer might be so seriously injured as to incapacitate him for his duties on the crew, or that he might be injured and apply for a pension, and that it might be doubtful if his injury was received from football or in

CAPT. VAN DOOZER.

the line of duty. President Rogers received the following letter yesterday:

Treasury Department, office of the General Superintendent Life-Saving Service. Washington, Sept. 13, 1895.

President Henry Wade Rogers, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.—Dear Sir: Referring to your letters of the 16th ultimo and the 6th inst. in relation to granting permission to Mr. J. P. Van Doozer, a surfman in the crew of the Evanston Life-Saving Station, to play on the football team of the university this fall I feel obliged to say that, after mature consideration I cannot, in view of the dangerous character of the sport, see my way clear to recommend to the Secretary of the Treasury, whose approval would be necessary, the suspension of any of the regulations of the service in this case.

Mr. Van Doozer is represented to be one of the best physically qualified and most efficient men in the crew, and I do not think I would be justified in advising a modification in the rules of the service for the purpose of enabling him to participate in a sport which presents so many chances of disabling him for future service entirely, or at least to such an extent as would deprive the station of his services for a considerable period. Furthermore, in case he should become disabled for the performance of duty and should make claim for the benefits of Sec. 7 of the act of May 4, 1882, serious difficulty might arise in determining whether such disability was incurred in the line of duty.

Regretting that the interests of the service will not admit of a compliance with your request, I am, respectfully yours, S. I. KIMBALL,

General Superintendent.

The news quickly spread among the students and was everywhere received with consternation. "Van," as he is popularly called, has the entire confidence of the student body and there is not another member of the team whom they imagine for a moment could fill his place. While somebody might be found who could play his position in the line fairly well they feel lost when it comes to choosing another man to captain the team.

It has been known all along President Rogers had interested himself in the case and he had some time since applied to the government for the desired permission. But as time passed and no reply came the football men feared the reply might be unfavorable. Predictions were freely made if "Van" did not play the team would go to pieces, and it is not at all certain they will not be true.

Van Doozer was out again with his team as usual yesterday afternoon, but he seemed rather discouraged and did not play with his usual vim. Another effort will be made to find some way during the week by which "Van" can play, for the students are determined no stone shall be left unturned to accomplish their end. If Van Doozer can resign from the crew and join again next year or if his place can be taken for the rest of the year by a substitute whose services shall be paid for by subscription, he will still be able to play, but it is doubtful if either of these could be permitted by the government officials. Otherwise Van Doozer says he will not play, as he cannot afford to give up a position paying him $60 a month for eight months of the year for the privilege of playing football.

Frank J. R. Mitchell, manager of the Northwestern team, said yesterday: "Van Doozer will have to go to Milwaukee next Saturday if the whole United States Government goes to smash. We can't get along without him. The saving of a whole shipload of people doesn't figure when it comes to winning that game."

Van Doozer said: "I had believed all along the government would give me permission to play, provided I had a substitute so that my absence would not be missed. Mr. Kimball has always been so friendly to the crew of students that I didn't doubt he'd favor it. But if something can't be done before Saturday I can't go to Milwaukee, and I will have to get Culver to captain the game."

OFFICIAL FOOTBALL RULES ISSUED.

Big Eastern Colleges Make Public the Changes in the Regulations.

New York, Sept. 16.—The official football rules for the season of 1895-'96 were issued today. A number of the rules have undergone considerable changing. When the two teams decide to play there must now be a distinct understanding whether the match shall be played under the compromise rules of 1895, the Yale-Princeton modifications of 1895, or the Harvard-Pennsylvania-Cornell modifications of 1895. Some of the most important changes are:

Rule 8—A fair catch is a catch made direct from a kick by one of the opponents (or a punt by the same side) provided the man attempting to make the catch indicates that intention by holding up his hand when running for the ball, and also makes a mark with his heel upon catching it and no other of his side touches the ball. If he be interfered with by an opponent who is off-side, or if he be thrown after catching the ball, he shall be given 15 yards, unless this carry the ball across the goal line. In that case he shall be given but half the intervening distance. After having raised his hand he cannot run with the ball, but must take his fair kick if he should succeed in making one.

By this rule, as amended by Yale and Princeton, the catcher does not have to indicate his intention by raising his hand.

As amended by Harvard-Pennsylvania-Cornell, the catcher's intention need not be indicated, and while he cannot run with the ball himself, he may pass it to another, who may run with it or may kick it, otherwise it must be put in play on the spot where the fair catch is made. In case the ball is muffed the opponents shall have an equal chance at the ball.

Rule 14 has been amended by Yale and Princeton so that, in addition to the umpire, a referee, and a linesman, there shall be an assistant linesman. Any official may disqualify a player, subject to the rule of the umpire; the umpire alone can be appealed to by the captains; regarding foul and unfair tactics no appeal can be made except through the captains; the referee officials the usual formalities to and from the field of play.

As amended by Harvard-Pennsylvania-Cornell there shall be two umpires, a referee, and a linesman, who shall be nominated by the captains and confirmed by the faculty athletic committees of the respective universities.

Rule 15, which defines the power, duties, etc., of the referee, umpire, and linesman, is amended by Harvard-Pennsylvania-Cornell. The referee is charged with the duty of giving testimony in the cases of fouls or violations of the rules not seen by him to either of the umpires, who shall accept such testimony as conclusive, and shall impose the penalty for the offense committed prescribed by the rules.

An important section is the following:

After the game all questions or disqualifications shall go before a committee of four, to be chosen by the faculty athletic committees of the competing universities, two from each. This committee shall have power to disqualify for the remainder of the season, for a year, or for any longer time, according to its discretion. In case of a tie vote the committee shall choose a fifth member, and the decision of the majority shall be final.

Yale and Princeton add the following to Rule 20, regarding the kick-off:

If either side shall forfeit the ball twice without its going into the field of play it shall go as a first down at centre of field to opposing side.

Rule 22 is substituted by Yale and Princeton as follows:

After a fair catch the ball may be put in play by a player of the side having made the catch. It may be put to rest for a free kick from a centre, on the point of scrimmage being the catcher's mark. If by a free kick the opponents may not advance beyond the opponent's goal line, and the ball must be kicked from some point behind that mark on a parallel with the touch line.

In Rule 24, dealing with off-side play, Yale and Princeton permit a player who is off-side to seize the ball on a fumble on scrimmage. Yale and Princeton make the following substitute in regard to Rule 30, Sec. C, touching mass plays:

In scrimmage not more than one man shall start forward before the ball is in play. Not more than three men shall group themselves at a point behind the line of scrimmage before the ball is in play. Seven men or more shall be on the line of scrimmage until the ball is in play, except that the man playing the position of either end rusher may drop back, provided he does not pass inside the position occupied by the man playing adjacent tackle before the ball is put in play.

Other sections of Rule 30 remain unchanged. The different sets of rules will undoubtedly cause considerable misunderstanding in the games this season. It will be necessary to decide, however, two weeks in advance as to which rules any match shall be played under.

YALE FOOTBALLERS READY TO WORK

Capt. Thorne Talks of Prospects of the Team at New Haven.

New Haven, Conn., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—Half a dozen members of the Yale football eleven reported for duty this afternoon to Capt. Thorne. The men were taken out to the Yale gymnasium lot at once and set to work punting, passing the ball, and drop-kicking. More members of the team came tonight and all the candidates for backs will be here tomorrow. Capt. Thorne said tonight in speaking of the situation:

"There will be thirteen candidates for the back position and six candidates for places in the line will be here Thursday. We will try drill work until Saturday, when we hope to line up for the first time this season. We practically have to make up a new eleven this year, only myself and Fred Murphy of last year's team remaining, representing the college this fall. There is some fair material promised among the new candidates for place behind the line, but the forwards will be a trifle weak. Billy Bull is expected to coach the men in drop kicking and Frank Hinkey, last year's Captain, will probably arrive about the opening of college next week. Concerning the reports that Yale is to play Harvard there is nothing new to be given out on the subject now. There seems to be no indication now a game will be arranged."

HARVARD MEN LINE UP FOR PRACTICE

Thirty-three Candidates Ready to Try for Football Honors.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—Harvard's football season opened this afternoon. Thirty-three candidates for the eleven presented themselves. Of this number seven have played on the 'varsity eleven in the last few years. They were Capt. Arthur H. Brewer, right end; Charlie Brewer, fullback; Joe Hallowell and "Beef" Wheeler, tackles; J. C. Fairchild and Dunlop, halfbacks; and Arthur Beale, quarterback on the eleven two years ago. Last year's freshman squad was represented by eleven men. There were of last year's 'varsity squad Borden, Harrison, Hamlin, Weld, and Ketcham. Borden made a good trial for quarterback last year and will try for the same position again this year. Tom Stevenson will try for a position in the line. Sprague is another well-known athlete who will try for tackle. Among the new men on the field today Holt was the most conspicuous. He will try for guard. Sargent, who was a guard on the Hopkinson team last fall, will try for a line position. Houghton Captained the Groton School team last year. He plays in the line. Coon is a first-year man in the medical school. Bob Emmons came down to the field just as the men had finished their practice, so he did not get a chance to do any work today, but he will be on hand earlier tomorrow afternoon.

Manager Rogers was on the field. He does not know yet who is to be head coach, but thought a selection would be made in a few days. He has his schedule of games almost arranged. The following is the list as far as it can be given:

Sept. 28—Dartmouth at Cambridge.
Oct. 2—Andover at Andover.
Oct. 5—Amherst at Cambridge.
Oct. 9—Exeter at Cambridge.
Oct. 12—West Point at West Point.
Oct. 16—Probably Williams at Cambridge.
Oct. 19—Brown at Cambridge.
Oct. 26—Cornell at Cambridge.
Nov. 2—University of Michigan at Cambridge.
Nov. 23—University of Pennsylvania at Cambridge.

PRINCETON MEN REPORT FOR WORK.

Over Half the New Candidates Have Played Before with the Tigers.

Princeton, N. J., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—In response to Capt. Lea's call for new candidates for positions back of the line of the 'varsity football eleven about thirty men appeared on the university field this afternoon and were given a two-hour light practice at kicking and passing the ball. John Poe, the famous Princeton half-back, arrived today to coach the new men, and will remain several days assisting Capt. Lea and Trainer McMasters. Judging from the showing made by the incoming class the coachers will receive but little encouragement from that quarter. Over half the new candidates for back positions are men who have played before on the Princeton field. Of the new men who are already at work Smith, '99, Baird, '99, Ayres, '99, and Tucker, '99, are expected to do good work. Of those on the field who have played before on Princeton but have not yet shown 'Varsity form are Turner, '96, Breckenridge, '98, Bannard, '98, Reiter, '98, Geer, '97, Johnston, '96, Graham, '98, and Reynolds, '97. Of last year's team Lea, '96, Rhodes, '97, Smith, '97, Poe, '97, Cochran, '98, and Armstrong, '98, have already returned, and Riggs, '97, center rush, is expected soon. Big "Beef" Wheeler, the giant guard, is back and will coach the team and play on the scrub.

ANN ARBOR BOYS LEAVE FOR OMENA.

To Train Two Weeks in the Shady Nooks of the Country.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—Keene Fitzpatrick, who will have charge of the training of the University of Michigan football team the coming season, left tonight with part of the team for Omena. There he will meet the rest of this year's team. For a fortnight the boys will be put through light practice. It was at the trainer's suggestion that Omena was chosen. After training two weeks at Omena the boys will return to Ann Arbor, where the hard work will commence. There will be practically the same team as last year. Among the candidates for the team who will be on hand are Freund, Ferbert, Ezell, Hayes, Leroy, Ville, Madden, Newman, Yont, Greenleaf, Richards, and Carr. Henninger will act as Captain. Their first and hardest game will be played with Harvard at Cambridge Nov. 2. They will play no other games on their Eastern trip.

OLD PENN'S CRICKETERS VICTORIOUS.

Oxford-Cambridge Eleven Beaten in the Match by 100 Runs.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—The Pennsylvania University team of cricketers covered themselves with glory in their first match with the Oxford-Cambridge English team. Each side has had two innings, and the Americans are victors by 100 runs. The totals are as follows:

English, first inning	284
Second inning	61
Total	345
Americans, first inning	138
Second inning	307
Total	445

When the stumps were drawn Saturday the Pennsylvanians had 283 runs made for their second inning, with eight wickets down. Brockie, J. S. Clark, and Goodwin were the last batsmen, Goodwin and Clark being easy victims, but Brockie carried out his bat. Then the Englishmen went in and faced the bowling of Patterson and E. W. Clark Jr. The foreign cricketers fell easy prey to their American cousins and were retired in short order. C. D. Robinson being the only man who was able to make a stand. By the way, Lord Dunraven was invited to witness this match, but he politely declined, and saved himself considerable arrogance thereby. In the second inning of the Philadelphians Brockie made 41, Goodwin 5, and Patterson 63. The second inning of the Englishmen resulted:

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE, SECOND INNING.

F. Mitchell, c. Goodwin, b. Patterson	1
V. T. Hill, c. Ralston, b. Patterson	11
W. J. Hemingway, b. Patterson	0
H. Studd, c. Ralston, b. Clark	0
R. A. Phillips, b. Patterson	0
C. M. Wells, b. Clark	0
F. W. Milligan, b. Clark	0
C. D. Robinson, c. Noble, b. Clark	41
R. E. Arkwright, run out	2
W. W. Lowe, c. Clark, b. Patterson	2
E. C. Hartley, not out	2
Extras	1
Total	61

Mohic company's extract of beef. Most refreshing and beneficial after exercise.

IS A BATTLE ROYAL.

WINDERMERE TENNIS FINAL ROUND IS STILL UNDECIDED.

Miss Grace Cloes of Lake Bluff and Miss Sadie Hudson of Riverside Play the Finest Tennis Ever Exhibited by Women on a Western Court—Miss Hudson, with the Advantage of a Rabbit's Foot, Pulls the Match Out of the Fire Repeatedly Until Darkness Stops Play.

The woman's tennis tournament at Windermere Tennis club is still undecided. After battling for three hours yesterday in the final round for the first honors, Miss Grace Cloes of Lake Bluff and Miss Sadie Hudson of Riverside decided they could not see the balls properly on account of gathering darkness, and the match was postponed, with honors even. Such a close struggle and such a high grade of tennis have never been seen before in a woman's contest on a Western court.

To Miss Cloes really belongs the credit of victory, since she thoroughly outplayed her opponent the first hour of the match and but for hard luck at two points of the game would have won the prize. To Miss Hudson, however, belongs the added credit of playing the most remarkable up-hill game, and, after three times being within a point of losing, each time getting out of the difficulty, ending up by being two games in the lead in the final set. The match will be finished this morning at 9 o'clock.

"When rabbit's foot meets rabbit's foot then comes the tug of war," an enthusiastic young woman spectator was heard to exclaim as the contestants went on to the courts for preliminary practice. Throughout the tournament the talk among the young women has been of mascots, and particularly that belonging to Miss Hudson. She makes no hesitation in attributing her success in the recent Oak Park tournament and during the present tournament to the rabbit's foot she always carries. When it was learned Miss Cloes had also secured one the latter's friends were greatly encouraged as to the outcome. In the coming woman's tournament for the city championship at the Kenwood Country club every player will have a rabbit's foot concealed somewhere about her tennis costume.

Net vs. Backline Play.

The contest yesterday was that of net play against back-line play. Miss Cloes throughout the tournament has played a slashing net game that has captured the spectators on every occasion. Her previous fault of running halfway in and then stopping in a bad position was almost entirely cured yesterday, and as a result her play at the net was the best ever exhibited by a woman player in the West. Miss Hudson, on the other hand, staid almost exclusively at the back of the court and by her great activity and skill made up the advantage her opponent gained by position. The result was an unusually pretty game to watch and one that brought out the best tennis of which each player was capable.

The first set began in Miss Cloes' favor. Her volleying at the net was all that could be desired and her serve was of the same order as that which won the match from Miss Faulkner. Although Miss Hudson got well going before the end of the set she was fairly outplayed. Miss Cloes took two games regularly to Miss Hudson's one, and won the first set handily.

The second set proved almost a repetition of the first, except that Miss Hudson improved somewhat in her play and made the score a little closer. At just the right time, however, Miss Cloes put on extra speed and took the set. At this point it looked as if Miss Cloes could not lose the match.

The third set started exactly as had the other two. Miss Cloes kept up her excellent play, and in spite of the heroic efforts of Miss Hudson soon had the score 5—4 in her own favor. The next game appeared to be decisive. At 30—all Miss Cloes won the next point handily and was within a point of the match. The spectators began to gather up their wraps preparatory to moving. But here Miss Hudson's sterling qualities asserted themselves. Without in the least losing heart or becoming flurried she won the next point on an excellent place and soon had the score at 5—all, finally winning the set, 7—5.

Darkness Stops the Play.

In spite of her uphill victory in the third set every one thought the fourth set would end Miss Hudson's chances. Miss Cloes set to work to finish the match in short order. This she nearly succeeded in doing. Two games went her way for one to her opponent, with the result that the score was soon 5—3 in Miss Cloes' favor. The next game Miss Cloes appeared to have beyond a doubt, for a few points brought the score to 40—15. After a rally the ball was hit by Miss Hudson and came waist-high to Miss Cloes, who was on the backline and would have won the match had she let it go. But she struck it and returned it out of court. The next point went easily to Miss Hudson, who kept up her nervy work and finally won the set, 8—6.

With the sets all the final effort began late in the afternoon. Both players were plainly tired, but neither appeared in the least nervous. It was getting dark, and this fact seemed to operate in favor of Miss Hudson, who had more time to return the balls. After one-all was called she seemed to have mainly the best of the match and took the next three games, making the score 4—1 in her favor. But here Miss Cloes changed her tactics and began playing a back line game also. The result was she outplayed Miss Hudson at her own game and brought the score to 4—2. Here a conference was held and it was decided not to continue, as neither player could see the ball accurately, so the few remaining games were postponed until this morning at 9 o'clock. The entire score in Miss Hudson's favor was 8—6, 4—6, 7—5, 8—6, 4—2.

TALKING OVER DUNRAVEN'S LETTER.

New York Yachtsmen Think the Earl Is Lacking in Courtesy.

New York, Sept. 16.—[Special.]—Everybody with a yachting turn of mind is discussing the letter sent by Lord Dunraven to the New York Yacht Club Regatta committee which the latter has not yet made public, but which comes by cable from London, and is said to have been cabled abroad by the Earl.

Lord Dunraven's disposition toward's Americans is strongly illustrated by his cabling all his correspondence with the New York Yacht club to the Secretary of the Royal Yacht Squadron last Saturday and requesting him to have it published, and then stating to a correspondent who asked him for the letters in Newspapers yesterday: "The Cup committee has not had time to consider my letter. It is before the committee, and you will admit it would not be courteous to the honorable gentlemen who form the Cup committee if I gave it out for publication in advance of their consideration." Yet he directed the publication of the correspondence in London "in advance of the committee's consideration of it here."

Commodore James D. Smith, Chairman of the America Cup committee, said today:

"To strip this yachting question of all side issues and special but unimportant pleading by Lord Dunraven about conditions, old or new, that should not have prevented him sailing Valkyrie to the finish of the match, the glaring fact stands out he did not do his duty to the Royal Yacht Squadron, for which he made the challenge, to the English people, to his supporters, or to himself. He prevented Defender from showing above its power and speed in the second and third races, thus giving the syndicate who built it the opportunity of displaying its superiority over the challenging vessel. Lord Dunraven had the personal right to decline to resail the protested race of Sept. 10 in a written offer to him by Mr. Iselin, and approved by the Cup committee, which he did decline. He had also the same personal right to start his yacht across the line Sept. 12 and withdraw it from the race as he did, leaving Defender to go over the course alone. I believe it was, to say the least, a mistake in judgment, and that the majority of yachtsmen the world over will so decide."

London, Sept. 16.—[New York World Special Cable.]—Although almost every English newspaper sneers, without giving reason, at America as "lack of true sportsman's instinct" the tone of their comments on Lord Dunraven's action is beginning to be almost hostile. The Westminster Gazette this afternoon says:

Having made up his mind that further racing was impossible, ought not Lord Dunraven quietly and formally have communicated the fact to the committee and to the owners of Defender, thus preventing expense, inconvenience, irritation, and disappointment to the general public? There is a further consideration. It is always bad form to play with your opponent. To go down to the start, to proceed to get ready, to make a show of crossing the line, and then to retire in silence seems rather like a schoolboy in the sulks. It may be true, as some assert, that yacht racing in America is not as clean as it might be, but Englishmen have not a monopoly of sportsmanship, and on this occasion Lord Dunraven, and with him the bulk of the English press, has given our American cousins occasion to jeer.

WINNING YACHTS OFF TURTLE LIGHT.

Toledo's Open Regatta Attracts a Number of Fast Sailing Boats.

Toledo, O., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—Today's yacht races off Turtle Light were sailed in a light wind. Contrary to all expectations the Neva of Cleveland did not sail. It came down in a cruising rig and declined to enter the race with the Scud and Sultana. The Toledo open regattas have come to be well patronized and a large crowd was there from Toledo, Detroit, Sandusky, Buffalo, Windsor, Erie, and Put-in-Bay. The Sybil of Buffalo attracted no little attention. It was manned by Capt. E. P. Sharp, J. D. Heydrick, and Henry H. Hess. It was sailed by Henry Hind of Buffalo. Its work in Class C was highly commendable. The Sultana and Puritana of Toledo, the Alborak of Windsor, Ont., Pear, Mischief, and Clytie were among the winners. Capt. Jarrett and Sailing Master Harry Stoughe of the Neva regretted after the race had started they had not entered. The skirmish between the Alborak and Puritana on the second leg of the course was really the event of the day. Following is a summary of the results on the twenty-one-mile triangular course on Lake Erie:

Class A—Sultana first, Scud second.
Class B—Puritana first, Neptune second, Oberon third, Dawn, Sandusky, fourth.
Class C—Alborak, Windsor, first; Sybil, Buffalo, second; Undine, Put-in-Bay, third; Shamrock, Detroit, fourth; Luiu, fifth.
Class D—Mischief, first, Lotus second, Lulu, Toledo, third.
Class E—Pearl first, Midget second, Elfin third, Sprite fourth, Brownie fifth.
Class F—Clytie first, Fin second, Carp third, Rose fourth.
Best time respectively—3:52:09; 4:04:02; 4:29:55; 2:20:07; 2:27:23; and 3:07:37.

WILL REGULATE ATHLETIC SPORTS.

New Committee Appointed for That Purpose at Northwestern University.

A new Committee for the Regulation of Athletic Sports at Northwestern University was appointed last evening by the Executive committee of the Board of Trustees. This athletic committee is composed of three members of the faculty, three alumni, and three students. The faculty and alumni members were appointed last night. They were Prof. J. Scott Clark, Prof. Henry S. White, and Prof. A. V. E. Young, and Frank B. Dyche, Char

STOPS RACES AT ROBY

JUDGE GILLETTE ISSUES AN INJUNCTION AGAINST THE TRACK.

Lakeside Jockey Club, as a Consequence, Announces the Races Set for Today Will Not Be Run Until the Legal Aspects of the Question Are Thoroughly Settled—Gov. Matthews Takes a Hand in the Fight Again—What the Indiana Judge Has to Say of the Matter.

There will be no racing at Roby today. The Lakeside Jockey club, which was to have opened the old Roby course this afternoon for a fifteen-day fall meeting, received a setback in the Lake County Circuit Court at Crown Point, Ind., yesterday afternoon, when Judge John H. Gillette issued a supplementary injunction on complaint of ex-State Senator Johannes Kopelke, attorney for Gov. Matthews. As announced in THE TRIBUNE Saturday morning, Judge Gillette says there will be no more racing on the Roby track this year. The restraining order was to have been served this afternoon at the track by Sheriff Hayes, and in case the orders of the court were not obeyed the managers of the track were to have been cited for contempt of court.

The Lakeside Jockey club, when it heard of the injunction proceedings yesterday, declared off the races set for today, announced the entries would stand, and held a meeting at which the situation was thoroughly discussed. Attorney Pattison is at Hammond, watching the legal aspects of the case for the Jockey club. It is difficult to see how Sheriff Hayes can serve the injunction papers at the track if no racing is held there, but service will doubtless be accepted by Attorney Pattison on behalf of the club and the matter brought to an argument as soon as possible.

The decision rendered by the Supreme Court at a special session held in July sustained that anti-racing bill, otherwise known as the Sellers act. In that decision the court interpreted the law according to the alleged intention of its framers and as Gov. Matthews said it should read. The law says no race association can hold more than three race meetings of fifteen days each between April 15 and Nov. 15. The Supreme Court also said the law meant to say more than three meetings might not be given on the same track in any one racing year. The court held the language is broad enough to embrace all persons, companies, and associations, and prohibits holding the meetings within the prohibited time, whether held by the same persons, corporations, associations, companies, or different ones.

The contention of the racing people has been that the owner or association has a right to sublet the track and thus provide for continuous racing. But this, the upper court says, would defeat the purpose of the act. Should Roby go ahead in further violation of the law, said Attorney Bruce at Hammond last night, the Governor will proceed against it, as in the prize-fighting cases, by having a receiver appointed, and the track be taken out of the hands of its owners. Judge Gillett said: "They cannot treat this injunction with impunity. They are aware of the fact that the injunction is there and that they will have to govern themselves accordingly. No court can afford to have its instructions disregarded and I certainly shall not permit it in this case. The case of the State of Indiana ex rel. Julius Densing against the Roby Fair Association and others, and the State of Indiana ex rel. Claude Matthews against Edward Roby and others, upon which the first injunction was issued has been appealed to the Supreme Court and the transcript will be sent up upon time this week. The attorneys in the case have prepared a voluminous brief for the defense in which the constitutionality of the Sellers law is assailed and the case is argued at length. By numerous affidavits attempts are made to show continuous racing is a benefit to the citizens of Hammond and its immediate surroundings, and it is on this point in the ninety-acre strip in the extreme northern portion of the State expects a favorable decision."

Another thing that is giving the Sheriff of Lake County and the Chief of Police of Hammond considerable trouble is Harry Lamar's place on the State line, which is known as "The Little Monte Carlo" of Northern Indiana. The "joint" is peculiarly situated, the largest portion of the building being in the State of Illinois. The County Surveyor visited the place one day last week, and according to his measurements five feet and three inches of the gaming-room stand upon Indiana soil. It is so arranged the betting booth is on the Indiana side, but there is no betting on the law-breakers, except by the officer going into Illinois and bringing them back into Indiana. There has probably never been a tougher place allowed to fleece the patrons than this one. Sheriff Hayes will make another attempt this afternoon to close the place. If he is not successful other means will be resorted to.

LONG SHOTS FIRST AT ST. ASAPH.

Annie T. at 50 to 1 Puts the Gamblers to Rout.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—Annie T. headed the long shot division at St. Asaph this afternoon by winning the fourth race with odds of 50 to 1 about her. Sonora was favorite for the race in question, with Harry Warren, the Western sprinter, second choice. Harry Warren led to the closing strides before Annie T. got up and beat him out. Miss Modred, at 10 to 1, and Repetition, at 12 to 1, also won their respective events. Ponce de Leon, at 1 to 3, was the only pronounced first choice of the day to win. He outclassed his field and won galloping all the way. The summaries:

First race, selling, 6½ furlongs—Miss Modred, 95 pounds [Mitchell], 10 to 1, won easily by two lengths; Senator, 107 [Narvaez], 9 to 10, second by a length and a half; Miss Brennan, 104 [Houlihan], 20 to 1, third. Time, 1:23. Electro, Sojourn, Dutch Lady, and Jack Barryat also ran.

Second race, selling, 6½ furlongs—Lottie F., purely Sweet, 108 pounds [Perkins], 4 to 1, won handily by a length and a half; Fred Munch, 108 [Mahoney], 6 to 5, second by a length; Leonidas, 108 [Parsons], 5 to 2, third. Time, 1:23. Electro, Hester, Ida Reynolds, and Ora Olive finished as named.

Third race, selling, 6½ furlongs—Repetition, 102 pounds [Gleason], 12 to 1, won cleverly by a neck; Clara Belle, 102 [Parsons], 11 to 5, second by three-quarters; Philo, 105 [Cole], 3 to 5, third. Time, 1:23½. Red Jim, Ronald, Mayor B. and Lulu also ran.

Fourth race, all ages, 5 furlongs—Annie T., 105 pounds [Cole], 50 to 1, won driving by half a length; Harry Warren, 119 [Delehanty], 5 to 1, second by two lengths; Sonora, 119 [Parsons], even money, third. Time, 1:03¾. Lumbraman, Johnny, and Ajan also ran.

Fifth race, selling, 1 mile—Ponce de Leon, 102 pounds [Delehanty], 1 to 3, won by three lengths; Navy Forest, 97 [Gleason], 6 to 1, second by a neck; Pocahontas, 98 [Harris], 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:45¾. Gov. Platt, Trojan, and Selah also ran.

Sixth race, selling, 6½ furlongs—Vent, 102 pounds [King], 6 to 5, won by two lengths; Bi, 106 [Gleason], 3 to 1, second by a head; Ben, 102 [Hutchinson], 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:23½. Salisbury, Iceland, and Notre Dame unplaced.

The following are tomorrow's entries:

First race, selling, 4½ furlongs—Jengie T., Arbie, Eddie J., Little Charlie, 102 pounds; Ben, 101; Flash, Sharon, Dr. Parkhurst, 96.

Second race, selling, 6½ furlongs—Lento, Fidget, Prince Kamaiki, Columbus Jr., Ray Little Bravo, Todd Gregg, 100 pounds; Tim Hazel, 102.

Third race, 2-year-olds, 6½ furlongs—Benning, Gaffo, 106 pounds; Wistful Murray, Mid Rhett Goode, 98; Willie Dexter, 95.

Fourth race, selling, 4½ furlongs—Jersey, 112 pounds; Imp. Nora, 103; Mohawk, 101; Keister, Arda, 96.

Fifth race, all ages, selling, 5 furlongs—Prince Grampus, 117 pounds; Lady Jane, 107; Anxiety, 101; Foundling, 98; Prosper, 95.

Sixth race, selling, 6½ furlongs—Padre, 109 pounds; Kaway, C. D., 104; Traiton, Payoute, 102; Joyeuse, 98.

BRIGHTON BEACH RACES ARE POOR.

Scratches Leave Nothing but Inferior Horses to Run for the Money.

New York, Sept. 16.—The card at Brighton Beach contained but one good horse in the whole lot, Flying Dutchman, and he was promptly scratched, together with a lot of others, which made the sport as unattractive as possible. In the opening race, out of eighteen on the card, only seven went to the post, with The Swain as favorite, although he went back from even money to 2½ to 1 at the close. He could not run fast enough to keep warm, and the race went to Longbrook, who beat Chattanooga a head. In the second La Vlenta was the favorite, but she was badly ridden and Skyblue got away from the race. Applause was an odds-on favorite for the third, and got away with it handily. Second Attempt was second, but the stewards thought she should have done better, suspended Penn, and referred his case to the Jockey club. Adelbert, in the fourth race, was the second choice and favorite. He was backed well, but the boy could not get him justice and he finished third. There was a rattling finish between Lookout and Nero in the fifth race, and the former only got a head. Nero got the third place two lengths behind. Lookout was an odds-on favorite. Dungarvan won away off from a field of ten in the last event. The summary:

First race, 6 furlongs, selling—Longbrook, 107 pounds [Simms], 5 to 1, won; Chattanooga, 107 [Penn], 4 to 1, second; Chackmore, 97 [Keefe], 30 to 1, third. Time, 1:01¾. The Swain, Will Elliott, Hobblesome, and Austin also ran.

Second race, 5 furlongs, selling—Skyblue, 91 pounds [Coyle], 5 to 1, won; La Vlenta, 105 [Chorn], 2 to 1, second; Imperial, 108 [Simms], 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:02½. Buccaneer, Helen I., Laura Davis, Imposition, Little Dorritt, Venetia, Birlak, Arline, La Petite, Rosalind, and John Raines also ran.

Third race, 1 mile—Applause, 104 pounds [Doggett], 4 to 1, won; Second Attempt, 104 [Penn], 3 to 1, second; Thyra, 104 [Sheedy], 20 to 1, third. Time, 1:42½. Campania, Firebrand, and Hermanita also ran.

Fourth race, 1¼ miles—Adelbert, 106 pounds [Simms], 8 to 5, won; Little Tom, 102 [Keefe], 7 to 2, second; Frig, 100 [O'Donnell], 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:56. Tom Moore, Clarus, and Maggie K. also ran.

Fifth race, 1 mile, selling—Lookout, 100 pounds [Ballard], 7 to 10, won; McKee, 91 [O'Donnell], 6 to 1, second; Nero, 108 [Penn], 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:43¾. Golden Gate, Annie Bishop, and Paladin also ran.

Sixth race, 1 mile, selling—Dungarven, 125 pounds [Scott], even, won; Sprite, 122 [Doggett], 4½ to 1, second; Jack Rose, 125 [Ballard], 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:45. Gold Dollar, Now or Never, Sir Tom, and King Paul also ran.

CLOSE FINISHES RULE AT OAKLEY.

Nance, with Bergen Up, Furnishes the Surprise of the Day.

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 16.—There was a fair attendance at the Oakley races today and the card, which did not promise much, brought out some exciting finishes. The summaries:

First race, purse, 4½ furlongs—Fair Ladye, 110 pounds [R. Isom], 4 to 1, won; Passed, 110 [J. Hill], 6 to 1, second; Imp. Sugar, 110 [Blackburn], 25 to 1, third. Time, :56¾. Oswego, Eleanor Mc., Discard, Ida C., Evidence, Lottie, No Name, Daytona, Miss S., Mamie G., Queen of Darkness, and Whileaway also ran.

Second race, selling, 7 furlongs—Morte Fonso, 104 pounds [Thorpe], 7 to 2, won; Lady Pepper, 92 [R. Isom], 8 to 1, second; Gateway, 107 [Irvine], 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:28. Bob Martin, Mollie King, Black Silk, Ofieta, and Beatifice also ran.

Third race, purse, 5 furlongs—Fahsig, 103 pounds [Irving], 3 to 1, won; Wagtail, 100 [Bergen], 15 to 1, second; Petrarch, 109 [Turbeville], 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:02¾. Charley Sullivan, Hanlon, Heritage, Tartar, Sauterne, Foudest, President, J. W. Levy, C. G. Shawhan, Warwick, Otho, and Landseer also ran.

Fourth race, purse, 7 furlongs—Nance, 104 pounds [Bergen], 10 to 1, won; Cherrystone, 101 [Turbeville], 10 to 1, second; The Preserver, 95 [W. Jones], 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:27¾. Bloche, Kinney, Aimee Goodwin, Gascon, Santa Maria, Lester, and Norman also ran.

Fifth race, purse, 1 mile—Lobengula, 100 pounds [Turbeville], 3 to 1, won; Buck Massie, 105 [J. Hill], 4 to 1, second; St. Maxim, 122 [J. Colvin], 1 to 2, third. Time, 1:41½. Logan and Hazema also ran.

The following are tomorrow's entries:

First race, 5 furlongs—Judge Tenny, Sallie Cliquot, Anna Lyle, Myrtle Harkness, Lady Inez, 93 pounds each; Sheltock, Miss Phillips, Elusive, 107; Mobalaska, 107; Motilla, Moylan, 118.

Second race, 6 furlongs—Pepper Rye, 98 pounds; Eva L., 103; Whyota, Ramona, La Creole, Caldwell, Wild Fire, Leaflet, Overalls, 108 each; Jamcrow, 109; Paul Pry, Handsome, Galon d'Or, 111; Buckwa, Selika, 114.

Third race, 1 mile—Nigra Vela, 97 pounds; Sambo, 107; Lucy Lee, 102; Olive, 100; Imp. Star Ruby, 109; Urania, 114.

Fourth race, the Amethyst Stakes, 6 furlongs—Zafra, Robinson, 108 pounds; Can't Dance, The Dragon, Raymond, Judge Denny, First Mate, 111; Souffle, Amazement, Kate Legrande, 115; Sir Vassar, 118.

Fifth race, 1 mile and 20 yards—Sunset, 95 pounds; Basso, 98; Bessie Bisland, 101; Grannan, 102; Evanatus, Gudith, 103; George Beck, 104; The Ironmaster, Sigurd, 107.

Louisville Pooling on Oakley Races.

First race—Sallie Cliquot, $20; Motilla, $6; Lady Inez, $3; Moylan, $4; Sherlock, Mobalaska, Elusive, $3 each; field, $4.

Second race—Buckwa, $10; Over Ella, $3; Handsome, Paul Pry, $2 each; field, $4.

Third race—Urania, $15; Star Ruby, $8; Olive, $6; field, $4.

Fourth race—The Dragon, $10; Sir Vassar, Amazement, $6 each; First Mate, $4; Souffle, Robinson, $3 each; Kate Legonde, Judge Denny, field, $2 each.

Fifth race—The Ironmaster, $15; Evanatus, Basso, $5 each; Judith, $4; George Beck, $3; field, $5.

RACING IN THE MUD AT ST. LOUIS.

Four Favorites Justify the Confidence Reposed in Them by the Public.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 16.—Though the track was heavy and slow from last night's rain, four of the six favorites justified the confidence of the 3,000 people at the Fair Grounds today. The outsiders took the other events at attractive odds. The riding of Warren on Sallie Woodford in the fourth race was questionable, but escaped censure. The summaries:

First race, 6 furlongs—Pra Diavolo, 104 pounds [C. Slaughter], 4 to 1, won; Tom Pinkney, 109 [Doocon], 5 to 1, second; Wells Street, 106 [Magnussen], 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:17. Flush, Linnette, Maid Fern, and Oregon Belle also ran.

Second race, 2-year-olds, 4½ furlongs—Ardella, 107 pounds [Garner], 2 to 1, won; Tagliona, 107 [A. Garrett], 4 to 1, second; Becky Sharp, 107 [Freeman], 6 to 1, third. Time, :57½. William Duke Jr., Fredonia, Caufield, Marion Point, and Outaway also ran.

Third race, 1 mile—Rey del Mar, 107 pounds [C. Slaughter], 4 to 1, won; Crevasse, 107 [Freeman], 2 to 1, second; Boone, 104 [Foucon], 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:43¾.

Fourth race, 1 1-16 miles—Jack Bradley 87 pounds [A. Garrett], 6 to 1, won; George W. Bailey, 100 [Murphy], 7 to 5, second; Sallie Woodford, 93 [Warren], 4 to 5, third. Time, 1:53½. Resmore also ran.

Fifth race, 4½ furlongs—Albert S., 101 pounds [Freeman], 10 to 1, won; Laura F., 107 [C. Slaughter], 3 to 5, second; John Boone, 107 [E. Cochran], 10 to 1, third. Time, :56. Woodlake, Loretta, Sensine, and Adept also ran.

Sixth race, 6½ furlongs—Forget, 83 pounds [C. Slaughter], 7 to 10, won; Miss Young, 107 [Slaughter], 7 to 2, second; Miss Young, 107 [Schorr], 1 to 1, third. Time, 1:23¼. Little Grove and Byrne also ran.

The following are tomorrow's entries:

First race, 6 furlongs—Coria, Flush, Nellie H., 105 pounds; Scamp, Harriet H., Kathleen, Nectar, 90.

Second race, 2-year-olds, 6 furlongs—Utopia, 105 pounds; Dismiss, Tucker, Linen, 110; Long Dance, 107; Leasman, La Gallienne, Surcingle, Midland, 105; Jack Martin, Kingstone, Miss Oliver, 102.

Third race, 6¼ furlongs—Oak Forest, 113 pounds; Mamie S., Miss Mamie, King Faro III., 110; Bob Holloway, Fisherman, 108; Judge Denny, Ida Ellison, Maud Washburn, 104; Stella Williams, 79.

Fourth race, 6 furlongs—Garza, Hessen, Minniver, Sumo, 112 pounds; Felleas, Lady of the West, Johnny McHale, 109.

Fifth race, 6½ furlongs—George W. Bailey, 122 pounds; El Reno, Revenue, 110; Glendazo, Storekeeper, Jack Bradley, 104; Loyal Princess, 91; Fritz C., 98; Southworth, 82.

Sixth race, 1 mile—Marcel, 102 pounds; John Hickey, Little George, Vulture, Silverado, 98; Billy McKenzie, Constant, Pioneer, 95.

OPENING DAY AT GRAVESEND TRACK.

All the Cracks Are to Meet in the First Special.

New York, Sept. 16.—The following are the entries at Gravesend for tomorrow:

First race, 6 furlongs—Flying Dutchman, Leonawell, 120 pounds; Nick, 116; Helen Nichols, Discount, 114; Rubicon, 113; Amalgamate, Wernberg, 112; Walter, 111; Lustre, 106; Jack of Spades, 104; Stonenellie, 100; Iola, 97.

Second race, 1¼ miles—Patrician, 110 pounds; Song and Dance, 104; Arapahoe, 102; Case, 100; Bombazette, 87.

Third race, Holly Handicap, 5 furlongs—Cressendo, 122 pounds; Ben Brush, 121; Margrave, 115; Haslet, 113; Silver IL, 112; Axiom, Floretta IV., 106; Kamsin, 103; Intermission, Peep o' Day, 100; Premier, Pennbrook, 98; Runover, Racine, 97; Musselman, 95.

Fourth race, 1¼ miles, first special—Henry of Navarre, Domino, Ramapo, 126; El Santa Anita, 122 pounds; Clifford, 117; Sir Walter, 110; Sir Francis, 107.

Fifth race, 5 furlongs—Frontier, 118 pounds; Falling Water, Sweet Favordale, 115; Benamela, San Marco, Tremarko, 103; Carib, Woodbine, Sebastian, Oak, Wild Duke, 100.

Sixth race, 1 mile—Brandywine, Palladin, 115 pounds; Sabilla, Lucania, Langdon, 115; Kennel, 108; The Bluffer, Elkin, 98.

Louisville Pooling on Gravesend Races.

First race—Flying Dutchman, $25; Leonawell, $10; Helen Nichols, $6; Nick, $5; Rubicon, $4; field, $6.

Second race—Arapahoe, $10; Patrician, Song and Dance, $6 each; Bombazette, $4; Case, $3.

Third race—Margrave, $15; Haslett, $10; Ben Brush, $8; Silver IL, $6; Floretta IV., $5; Peep O'Day, $4; Crescendo, Axiom, Kamsin, $3 each; Musselman, $2; field, $5.

Fourth race—Henry of Navarre, $25; Domino, $10; Clifford, $8; Ramapo, $6; field, $5.

Fifth race—No pooling.

Sixth race—Brandywine, $10; Langdon, $6; Lucania, $5; Sabilla, $4; field, $3.

JOCKEY MEETS DEATH AT WINDSOR.

Phillip Ream of Chicago Thrown in the First Race and Killed.

Windsor, Ont., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—In the first race today Jockey Philip Ream of Chicago, riding Lepros Lyon, was thrown from the horse at the first turn and fatally injured. He died two hours later. Two favorites, one second choice, and two long shots, one 30 to 1, took the money. The weather was cool, track soft, and attendance 2,200. Secretary Parmer will probably act as starter after Dick Dwyer's departure. The meeting will continue to Oct. 1. The summaries:

First race, 7 furlongs—Brahma, 114½ pounds [Knapp], 2 to 1, won; Topsy, 107 [Clark], 6 to 5, second; Kinkaider, 115 [T. Lewis], even, third. Time, 1:29.

Second race, 5½ furlongs, selling—Tarentum, 99 pounds [Everett], 9 to 10, won; Daisy Penny, 90 [T. Burns], 8 to 1, second; Aureole, 101 [McClain], 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:08.

Third race, 6 furlongs, selling—Tit-for-Tat, 99 pounds [Scherrer], 5 to 1, won; Helen Wren, 99 [T. Burns], even, second; Zaldivar, 101 [McKnight], 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:15½.

Fourth race, 5½ furlongs—Lady Diamond, 96 pounds [McClain], 4 to 5, won; Metropole, 104 [Flint], 6 to 1, second; Warren Leland, 102 [McKnight], 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:08.

Fifth race, 1 mile, purse—All Over, 95 pounds [Gatewood], 6 to 1, won; Arab, 102 [Flint], 2 to 1, second; Halloween, 92 [Scherrer], 8 to 5, third. Time, 1:41½.

The following are tomorrow's entries:

First race, 5½ furlongs—Damask, 99 pounds; Tenny Jr., 98; Bankrupt, 89; Derelict, 92; Rosewood, Morse, 107; Dahoia, Sir George, 110; Eddie, Joie, 113.

Second race, 4½ furlongs—Gallywest, Robriquet, Louise Pitcher, Princess Vane, Laura C., 105; Muriel T., 103 pounds; Cochina, Dan O'Connell, Van Shipp, 106.

Third race, 5½ furlongs—Lady Diamond, 98 pounds; Susie D., Mother of Pearl, Warren Leland, Jennie June, The Rook, 104; Northwestern, Metropole, Text, 107.

Fourth race, 1 mile—Miss Clark, Tippecanoe, Folly, Weaverman, Lady Rose, Tasco, Blue Banner, 98 pounds; Spendoline, 103; Somersault, 105; Sweet, 108.

Fifth race, 6 furlongs—Doubtful, Mustard, Duchess of Montrose, Daisy Bolander, 97 pounds; Onalaska, Sidkel, 103; Inspector, 106.

THERE WILL BE NO WAR IN 'FRISCO

Williams and Corrigan Factions Agree on an Interchange of Racing Dates.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—California and Pacific Coast Jockey clubs have agreed to bury the hatchet. There was a conference between the directors of the two organizations in Tom Williams' room and all agreed that a race track war would ruin racing in San Francisco, as it has done in Chicago and other Eastern cities, and to avoid this deplorable result the directors of the two rival racing organizations agreed to avert a threatened clash by an interchange of dates. This much was decided upon after a lengthy discussion, though details of arrangement remain to be perfected. One proposition submitted favored an alternate two weeks' racing at each track. Others thought the racing calendar should be so arranged that one club would race one week and the other club next. These matters were thoroughly discussed, but no conclusion was reached. There will be another meeting this week for further consideration of the plan. A few weeks ago there was every prospect of an injurious clash between the rival racing organizations. It has been apparent from the start that both clubs could not maintain a healthy organization by precipitating a ruinous war and in spite of the fact that the leaders of both clubs were known to be determined men and fully equipped for a bitter fight the true friends of racing deplored the result. With interchange of dates both clubs will get full benefit of the public's patronage and evil results of a bitter warfare will be avoided.

DRIVERS CHANGED AT PROVIDENCE.

Quintin Gets a $300 Fine for Not Trying with Russell Egbert.

Providence, R. I., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—It was very cold on the opening day of the Rhode Island State fair at Narragansett Park, and the track was in very bad shape. Considering the circumstances, the time was fast, especially in the 2-year-old class, where Fred S. Moody won two heats better than 2:20. In the 2:40 trot Quintin was taken out from behind Russell Egbert after the third heat and Dickerson put up. There was no pool selling or betting, yet as Dickerson won, the rest all being tired, Quintin was fined $300 and Dickerson awarded $100, a very severe verdict in the opinion of everybody. Charlie P. won the 2:16 pace in straight heats. The summaries:

2:40 class, trotting, purse $800:

Russell Egbert, ch. g., by Mambrino Russell, dam by Egbert [Quintin and Dickerson]	2	2	1	1	1
Copeland, b. g., [Baldwin]	5	1	1	2	3
Mickey, ro. h. [Proctor]	3	5	5	4	2 ro
Director's Son, b. h., by Director [Snow]	4	4	3	3	4 ro
Fernwood, b. h. [Carpenter]	6	3	4	5	3 ro
Tulip Wilkes, b. m. [Dodge]	7	7	6	ds	
Alpha, b. g. [Brooks]	1	ds			

Time—2:22¾; 2:20¾; 2:23; 2:21¼; 2:22¾; 2:33.

3:00 class, trotting, for 2-year-olds, two in three, stake $1,000:

Fred S. Moody, ch. g., by Guy Wilkes, dam Montrose, by Pilot [Dickerson]	2	1	1	
Bingen, b. c. [Titer]	1	2	2	
Lady Delmar, ch. m. [Baldwin]	3	3	2ds	

Time—2:25¼; 2:19¾.

2:16 class, pacing, purse $800:

Charlie P., g. g., by Kibuck Tom, dam unraced Wilcox	1	1	1		
Attractive, b. h. [Herrington]	3	2	4		
Matterhorn, b. h. [Carpenter]	2	7	3		
Baron B., b. m. [Farnell]	9	3	2		
Judge Sterling, ro. g. [Dodge]	7	4	7		
Harry, b. g. [Demarest]	4	6	5		
Miller Knox, b. h. [Stone]	5	5	6		
Billy Richball, b. g. [Laney]	6	8	8		
Pharon, b. h. [Sanborn]	8	10	9		
Gen. Ewell, ro. g. [McDonald]	11	9	10		
Rockaway, ch. m. [Titer]	10	11	10		

Time—2:13¾; 2:15; 2:17.

Race Horse Killed by Lightning.

Fairbury, Ill., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—During the storm last night lightning struck the horse stables of the grounds of the Fairbury Fair Association. One horse, the 7-year-old runner Vulcan, with a record of 1:44½, was killed outright. B. F. Bland, the owner, and its jockey, Charles Montgomery, were sleeping but three feet away, and were knocked senseless. The dead animal was a good one, its sire being Vanguard and dam Princess Ida.

Suspensions at the Galesburg Track.

Galesburg, Ill., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—The accounts of the trotting meet on the C. W. Williams race track have just been footed up and show a total of $53,000 in suspensions, of which $44,000 was for the big meeting. Williams thinks a part of this can be collected, although much of it will be lost.

TO FIGHT OR NOT TO FIGHT AT DALLAS

Test Case Being Argued Before Chief-Justice Hurt at Dallas.

Dallas, Tex., Sept. 16.—The habeas corpus case of James Clark, the prize-fighter, came up this forenoon before Chief Justice Hurt of the Court of Criminal Appeals, sitting alone, the other Judges failing to appear. Crawford & Crawford, Cowart & Ellison, and Deland & Smith appeared for Clark and Attorney-General Crane represented the State. Both sides agreed the only point to be argued was the existence or non-existence of a prize-fight law. Mr. Ellison opened for Clark. He showed a law levying an occupation tax of $500 for each prize-fight was enacted in 1889, that in 1891 a law making prize-fighting a felony was enacted, and in the celebrated case of Sullivan against the State was held to have repealed the law of 1889. He contended the Legislature of 1895 enacted a civil and a criminal code embodying in the former the occupation statute and in the latter the felony statute. The penal code went into effect Aug. 2, 1895, and from that date, Sept. 1, Mr. Ellison argued the statute in the civil code must be held to be the last expression of the Legislature and therefore as repealing the conflicting statute in the penal code. He cited Beulich and other authorities on the interpretation of statutes to this effect. At the conclusion of Mr. Ellison's argument court took a recess until 2 p. m.

Attorney-General Crane will this afternoon speak for the State and in opposition to the position taken by Mr. Ellison. Mr. Crawford will then close for the defense. Judge Hurt's decision is looked for tomorrow.

Should Judge Hurt's decision be adverse to the prize-fighters the Florida Athletic club will at once proceed to make arrangements to pull off the fight in the Indian Territory.

BARRY-MADDEN FIGHT IS STOPPED.

Jersey City Police Will Not Allow the Bantams to Box.

New York, Sept. 16.—[Special.]—Notwithstanding the fact that the managers of the Hudson County Athletic club were around with a writ from the Board of Aldermen of Jersey City to conduct the boxing contests scheduled for tonight at the Oakland Avenue Rink, the proceedings were stopped by Chief of Police Murphy. "Jimmy" Barry, the Chicago bantamweight, was to have met "Jack" Madden of Brooklyn in a fifteen-round bout, and a fairly large crowd of sports journeyed over to Jersey City to see the sport. It was decided to declare off the bout between Barry and Madden and to place Jack McKeek and Peck Barry in the ring, in order to make a test case.

These two sparred one round lightly with blackened gloves. At the conclusion of the round the police arrested the principals and seconds. Bonds were given to appear for trial. The Hudson County Athletic club has decided to press the matter, alleging its license from the Board of Aldermen entitles it to bring off the bouts without interference.

CENTURY ROAD RECORDS ALLOWED.

Searle, Wolfe, and Westcott Are Credited with Performances.

The following road records have been allowed by the Century Road club of America:

R. P. Searle, 12,300 miles during 1894, Illinois State record.

H. Kohl, St. Louis to De Soto and return, ninety-four miles, 7:07, May 23; course record.

L. Wahl, Colorado Springs to Pueblo, forty-six miles, 2:07, May 10; course record.

L. C. Wahl, fifty miles, 3:15, May 10; American record.

C. T. Earl, five miles, 12:42, June 22; New York State record.

O. W. Wolfe, Chicago to New York, 6 days 3 hours 10 minutes, July 22-28; course record.

C. A. Wescott, Elgin-Aurora century course, 5:03:43, July 29; course record.

Colorado Riders Suspended.

Denver, Colo., Sept. 16.—Five riders have been suspended by C. H. Hilton Jr., representing the National Racing Board, L. A. W., for riding in an unsanctioned race Sunday. They are: F. M. Smith, A. A. Packer, C. O. Thomas, D. S. Scott, and G. M. Spencer.

Benny Jones Throws Neely.

Fond du Lac, Wis., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—The wrestling match between James Neely of this city and Benny Jones of Newark, N. J., Eastern featherweight champion, was won by the latter in two straight rounds tonight. Neely will challenge Jones for another match.

America is fast forging ahead in everything. Cook's extra dry imperial champagne is excelled by no foreign article.

SHUT OUT THE REDS.

"SPIDERS" HAVE AN EASY THING OF IT WITH EWING'S MEN.

Cincinnatians Make Only Four Hits Off Cuppy—Leaders Beat the Beaneaters—Philadelphias Pound a New York Pitcher for a Victory—Washingtons and Brooklyns Break Even—Chicagos and Pittsburgs and Louisvilles and St. Louis Stopped by Rain.

	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.		Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Baltimore	78	39	.667	Boston	64	55	.538
Cleveland	78	45	.634	New York	63	57	.525
Philad'lp'a	74	47	.612	Cincinn'ti	56	67	.513
Chicago	65	55	.542	Wash'gt'n	39	79	.325
Brooklyn	65	55	.542	St. Louis	36	82	.305
Pittsburg	65	55	.542	Louisville	30	90	.250

Results of Yesterday's Games.

Baltimores, 7; Bostons, 4.
Clevelands, 7; Cincinnatis, 0.
Philadelphias, 9; New Yorks, 5.
Washingtons, 16—3; Brooklyns, 12—11.

Games Today.

Chicagos at Pittsburg.
Cincinnatis at Cleveland.
St. Louis at Louisville.
Baltimores at Boston.
Brooklyns at Washington.
Philadelphias at New York.

CLEVELAND SHUTS OUT CINCINNATI.

Ewing's Men Make Only Four Safe Hits Off Pitcher Cuppy.

Cleveland, O., Sept. 16.—The Clevelands were welcomed home today by an enthusiastic crowd, and they proceeded to shut out the Reds. Cuppy was the cause of the victory, the visitors being unable to hit him. Attendance, 3,500. The score:

Clevelands.	R	B	P	A	E	Cincinnatis.	R	B	P	A	E
Burkett, lf	1	2	4	0	0	Burke, lf	0	0	4	0	0
McKean, ss	1	1	0	3	1	Hoy, cf	0	2	4	0	0
Childs, 2b	1	3	1	3	0	McPhee, 2b	0	0	2	1	0
McAleer, cf	0	1	2	0	0	Ewing, c	0	0	4	1	0
O'Connor, rf	0	0	1	0	0	Miller, rf	0	0	2	0	0
Tebeau, 1b	2	2	8	1	0	Smith, ss	0	1	2	3	0
McGarr, 3b	0	0	0	0	0	Latham, 3b	0	0	1	2	0
O'Tebeau, rf	0	1	1	0	0	Vaughn, c	0	0	3	2	1
Zimmer, c	1	1	6	1	1	Parrott, p	0	1	0	0	0
Cuppy, p	0	1	1	1	0						
Totals	7	14	27	8	2	Totals	0	4	24	8	1

Clevelands	4	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	*	—7
Cincinnatis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned runs—Cleveland, 5. First base by errors—Cleveland, 1; Cincinnati, 1. First base on balls—Off Parrott, 2. Struck out—By Cuppy, 5; by Parrott, 5. Three-base hit—Parrott. Two-base hits—McAleer, 2. Sacrifice hits—Burkett, McKean, McGarr, Cuppy. Stolen base—Hoy. Wild pitch—Cuppy. Time—1:45. Umpire—O'Day.

Philadelphias, 9; New Yorks, 5.

New York, Sept. 16.—Doheney, an amateur from St. Albans, Vt., received a trial in the box by the New York club today. Considering the men that played behind him the youngster did well. The Quakers bit him hard only in the fifth inning after a chance was given to retire the side. Carsey had the locals well in hand. The game was called after the eighth inning on account of darkness. Attendance, 500. The score:

New Yorks.	R	B	P	A	E	Philadelphia's.	R	B	P	A	E
Fuller, ss,...	0	0	1	2	0	Hamilton, cf	0	1	4	0	0
Tiernan, rf	0	0	2	0	0	Delehanty, rf	1	1	2	0	0
Van Haltren, cf	2	2	1	1	0	Cross, 3b	0	1	3	1	0
Davis, 2b	1	2	3	7	1	Thomps'n, rf	0	2	1	0	0
Stafford, c	0	0	7	1	0	Sullivan, ss	0	1	3	3	0
Burns, lb	0	3	10	0	0	Clementa, c	0	2	5	1	0
German, 3b	0	0	3	1	0	Haiman, 2b	1	1	2	1	1
Wilmot, p	0	0	0	1	0	Boyle, 1b	0	1	9	0	0
Doheney, p	0	0	1	3	1	Carsey, p	0	2	0	1	0
Totals	5

KERN TAKES A HAND.

EXAMINES DUNNING ATTENDANTS RELATIVE TO THE ADAM CASE.

Supt. Morgan and Dr. McGrew Also Submit to the State's-Attorney's Examination—The Books and Records of the Asylum Are Produced and Gone Over—He Will Attend the Coroner's Inquest Today—President Healy Attempts to Institute Reforms at County Institutions.

"I have had all the records of the insane asylum so far as they relate to David Adam brought to me this afternoon," said State's-Attorney Kern. "I have examined Supt. Morgan, Dr. McGrew, and each attendant who had this man under his care. I have taken their statements, and must say they seem to account for all the injuries found on Adam's body, except the fractured 'Adam's apple,' which is alleged to be of long standing. The evidence is for the Coroner's jury to pass upon. I shall, however, be present at the inquest to represent the State."

State's-Attorney Kern said this after having looked over the Dunning records and questioned persons connected with the Adam case.

Early yesterday he began to look into the affair. He telephoned for President Healy of the County Board and had a conference with him. While the conference lasted both talked with Supt. Morgan over the telephone. The State's-Attorney desired to see the records and examine the attendants. President Healy directed the attendants to be on hand and that all records be produced.

Supt. Morgan appeared at the Criminal Court Building at 2:30 p. m. Dr. McGrew went with him, as also attendants Charles Paoli, John S. Dallow, Thomas E. Morrissey, and nurse Harry B. Ackerley. They brought the asylum records with them. A stenographer was in attendance. Adam's treatment from the date of his reception at Dunning March 28 until his death Sept. 4 was gone over. Dr. A. J. Baxter was present representing Adam's family and friends.

Supt. Morgan said when the session had ended: "The witnesses called today told the same story as that printed in THE TRIBUNE this morning. Every injury found on the exhumed body, with the exception of the fractured 'Adam's apple,' or thyroid cartilage, was shown by the records of the institution to have been inflicted by other patients in quarrels provoked by Adam. The attendants were called before the State's-Attorney and told him the same story they told a reporter for THE TRIBUNE Sunday night. Their ward books were produced and the entries of the injuries, made at the time of their being sustained, were shown to Mr. Kern."

Then State's-Attorney Kern outlined his present position. "I sent for President Healy this morning in consequence of the representations made to me by Attorney Butterworth and Mrs. Adam," said Mr. Kern after the examination was over. "I have gone over all the insane asylum records and have taken the statements of each witness who had anything to do with the patient Adam." Then the State's-Attorney read over the notes of the injuries to Adam. Then said he, "Now I believe in giving the devil his due. These assaults on patients by other insane patients will happen in every insane asylum. I've seen them myself when at Dunning. All the authorities can do is to separate the patients. The records show this was done. It may be that these injuries would hasten the end of a man in the last stages of paresis, as Adam undoubtedly was. All the evidence I have taken will be placed before the Coroner's jury. It is their province to pass on it, and I shall be guided in the main by their action."

Supt. Morgan and Dr. McGrew were then asked the kind of spoon with which Adam was struck, and as to the failure to detect the fractured nose. The latter Dr. McGrew tried to account for on account of the man's nose being deformed when received and the fact of no further complaint having come from Adam on this score. Supt. Morgan could not explain how an outside firm of undertakers came after the body without instructions. He claimed to be investigating this question, and means while had nothing to say on that score.

Dr. Baxter, who reprsents the Adam family as a physician, declined yesterday to discuss at any length the probable cause of the insane patient's death. He said, however, the full report of the injuries had not been published and intimated they were more serious than was generally supposed.

The inquest on Adam will be held at 10 o'clock this morning at No. 11 Adams street.

MR. HEALY ATTEMPTS SOME REFORMS

He Presents a Letter to the County Board, Which Is Referred.

President Healy made a show yesterday of trying to institute some reforms at Dunning, but the County Board temporarily shelved the matter by sending it to the Public Service committee. The first thing done after the board convened was to consider the following communication from the President:

To the Honorable, the Board of County Commissioners, Gentlemen: Having carefully considered the recommendations made by the Investigating committee of the Dunning institution, and believing it to be for the good of the service, I respectfully recommend that there be employed at the insane asylum in addition to the present help for the months of October, November, and December, 1895, and until provision is made in the annual appropriation of 1896, one medical man of previous experience to act as chief of medical staff, with full authority to direct the general care and medical treatment of patients and have full charge of the medical force, attendants, and supervisors at a salary of $150 per month; two assistant physicians, one man and one woman, at a salary of $50 per month each; two trained attendants at a salary of $30 per month each; and eight attendants, four men and four women, at a salary of $20 per month each; and that the Superintendent of the Dunning institution be allowed to so regulate his pay-rolls as to provide for the payment of the above salaries. Respectfully, D. D. HEALY,
President County Board.

Clerk McCarthy had barly finished reading the communication when Commissioner McNichols wanted to know where the money was coming from to pay the salaries of the new employés. To this President Healy said Supt. Morgan's report showed he was saving money at Dunning and they were now so much within the regular appropriation that it would require only little actual cash to put the reform into effect.

"And I hope," said President Healy, "the Commissioners will concur in it."

But they did not. Objections at once began to crop up in all parts of the room, and it was easy to see strong opposition will be made to any program calling for a radical change in the existing conditions.

"I think Dr. McGrew is a good man," said Commissioner Cunning. "Strike out the recommendation for a new medical Superintendent and I will vote for the rest of it."

Commissioner Allen wanted to know if $80 a month couldn't be saved by giving the head position to some interne from the County Hospital at a salary of $100 a month, and there was every prospect of a lively squabble when Commissioner Kunstman stepped the discussion by moving to send the communication to the Public Service committee, where, as he said, "we can fight it out among ourselves." This was done, much to President Healy's disgust, and he appeared timid when he suggested another reform, which was that the Superintendent at Dunning shall certify to the County Court the death of every inmate, giving name, date, and cause of death, and all other particulars, just as is now done by the Superintendents of State institutions. In presenting this Mr. Healy said it was based on an old law, which had never been carried out and he thought it high time it was obeyed. The motion was carried and Healy evinced his satisfaction by a smile.

NO INVESTIGATION OF THE JAIL.

Marshal Arnold Says the Government Has Made None Recently.

Marshal Arnold discredited the report from Washington that Attorney-General Harmon had been holding a private investigation of the Cook County Jail. He said:

"I understand Mr. Harmon has been too busy with other matters even to read the report of the investigation made two or three months ago."

"I know of no other investigation than the one made two months ago," said Sheriff Foss. "It was decided before that the United States prisoners should be removed, or at least no more should be sent here. It suits us that they should go elsewhere. The jail is overcrowded and government prisoners are the most troublesome we have."

NG FOOK LOUIS' HEAD IS SHAVED.

Chinese Baby Cause of Much Rejoicing Along Clark Street.

Chinatown is fast winning fame for the number of Chinese babies born there. These events are announced with fêting and celestial rites and thrice within a month have they

NG WO GOW.

been celebrated. Last night was held the christening of the son of Ng Wo Gow. The sire entertained a party of Americans at No. 296½ Clark street while his wife made merry with a score of the family friends in her apartments, No. 392 Clark street. Rice wine flowed freely and after the banquet all went to the home to witness the ceremony of shav-

MRS. NG WO GOW.

ing the youth's head. He is 5 months old and was christened Ng Fook Louis. Hip Lung is his godfather. Among the guests were:

Chinese Inspector Hereley,	Immigration Inspector Bradeby,
Special Agent Crane,	P. J. McCarty,
Albert Smith,	C. A. Stevenson,
W. E. McCarty,	C. M. Souther.
E. C. Layman,	
C. B. Wright.	

DECIDES KISSING IS AN ASSAULT.

Chicago Judges Agree with the Ruling of an Indiana Court.

"Kissing a person contrary to his or her inclination is an assault and battery," said Judge Carter of the County Court yesterday.

The statement was caused by the decision of an Indiana judiciary, which decided that kissing was an assault. The case was first brought up in a Packerton, Ind., Justice Court, which found a man named Schaffer guilty of kissing Mrs. Charles Brown. Schaffer's defense was that Mrs. Brown was willing, as shown from the fact she forgot to speak to her husband in regard to the matter until August, although the kiss was inflicted in March. The Justice decided that Schaffer was guilty of assault and fined him. Schaffer appealed to the Circuit Court, and the jury, without leaving the box, decided that kissing was no assault, and in any event Mrs. Brown should have complained earlier.

Chicago Judges were a unit in deciding kissing, without the consent of the second party, constituted an assault, although in the Indiana case it clearly appeared the defendant was innocent, because, if Mrs. Brown did not actually consent, she did not decidedly object or she would have reported the affair without delay.

"Kissing is an assault," repeated Judge Carter, "under our statutes, although I do not remember a case of this kind ever coming up in an Illinois court. But the statute plainly says that an assault 'includes every touching, however trifling, in any angry, rude, or revengeful manner.' Now, then, kissing a woman against her will is certainly rude, and therefore is an assault within the meaning of the statute."

"I don't like to say kissing is a crime," said Judge Burke, "but I'm afraid under the law I would have to send the offender to jail. Seriously, though, kissing any one against that person's will is clearly an assault and battery. For to commit an assault it is not necessary that one use a club. Merely bringing any part of the body into contact with the body of another against that other's will is an assault. So an assault can be committed with the lips. In fact, most women would rather be struck by a ruffian than to have him attempt to kiss them."

"It is a Roman maxim," said Judge Clifford, "there is no injury where there is consent. There's the whole thing in a nutshell. If the woman is willing to be kissed all is well, but if she objects the offender had better plead guilty to assault and battery and pay a fine. The trouble with Mrs. Brown was that she waited until the kiss was cold and the jury decided she couldn't have been so terribly set against Mr. Schaffer's caress or she would have declared herself at the time of the calamity."

Other Judges around the County Building agreed on the subject and the new woman has scored another triumph.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF CERAMICS.

Work of Amateurs Is Displayed for Public Inspection.

The eighth annual exhibit of ceramics by amateurs was opened yesterday at No. 11 East Madison street.

Thirty-four cities are represented, with 1,500 pieces of painted china, of which Chicago furnishes a third. There are patterns in plaques, slabs, vases, plates, punch bowls, table china, and bric-à-brac. The collection will be on free exhibition every day and evening this week.

In coloring, drawing, and execution the work of amateurs and teachers the last year is declared to be good.

Several hundred visitors attended the exhibit yesterday. Among local china painters whose work is on show are:

Mesdames—	
Charles Kern,	Frederick Morgan,
Charles H. Murray,	Cora A. Randall,
L. O. Gilman,	S. J. Jones,
Helen M. Clark,	M. L. Myer,
Carol Aus,	L. S. Eastman,
W. C. Furman,	Edmund Burke,
Lawson,	Steele.
Misses—	
Nota Nixon,	Esther C. Silverhars,
Elizabeth Truman,	A. A. France,
N. A. Cross,	Gertrude Roberts,
Ina E. Pool,	Mary A. Phillips,
L. E. Cole,	Healy,
Little,	Newton.

INCREASE IN STEERAGE RATES.

Ocean Steamship Lines Unite in Raising Prices to Europe.

The steerage rate war which for the last eighteen months has been raging between the continental and English steamship lines has been declared off, and the companies are making an effort to raise the rates to their normal condition. The increase on the majority of the lines took effect yesterday. The Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd lines, during the rate war, carried steerage passengers between New York and Southampton for $25. This rate has been increased to $32. The White Star line's steerage rates were $15 and have been increased to $20.50, while the rates to Stockholm have been increased from $19 to $30.50. The few remaining lines that have not increased their rates are expected to take action in a few weeks.

Newspaper for Telegraphers.

The Telegraphers' Journal, a monthly paper devoted to the profession its name indicates, has changed hands and will hereafter appear under the management of Messrs. Rogers and Delaney, two well-known members of the craft. The first issue, which is in magazine form, is clean cut, bright, and newsy and shows ability of no mean order.

SPLIT ON WATER RENT

GEORGE M. PULLMAN AND BOARD OF EDUCATION CANNOT AGREE.

Dispute May Extend to Rentals for School Houses—Buildings Now Used for Educational Purposes Have to Be Secured from the Owner of the Town, Who Obtains His Supply of Water for Four Cents Per 1,000 Gallons, and Charges the School Board 10 Cents.

George M. Pullman and the Chicago Board of Education are at outs on the question of water taxes, and the trouble may develop into a general dispute on the subject of schoolhouse rentals.

When the Board of Education established public schools in the Town of Pullman it had to rent four buildings from the owner of the town. The members of the board wanted to build suitable school-houses, but there was one little thing they could not overcome, and this was the fact that Mr. Pullman owned the property, and it was simply a question of either renting from him or establishing the schools outside of the town limits. So four buildings were rented. For one of these, a twelve-room structure in the center of the town, the board paid $416.67 a month; for a four-room branch school at the depot, $65; for a two-room school on One Hundred and Fifth street, $30; and for a four-room school on One Hundred and Seventh street, $25. In addition to these rentals the board paid Mr. Pullman for heat and water and furnished its own janitors. The total bill from December, 1894, to August, 1895, amounted to $5,887.82, of which $1,125 was for heating.

Previous to December last Mr. Pullman charged for water at the rate of $1.75 a month, and this was paid by the Board of Education without a murmur. Suddenly, in the month named, the water charge was jumped to $22 and has ranged from that to $31 every month since, the average being $27. The auditor of the board, Mr. Custer, refused to "O. K." the monthly bills until the water charge was rebated to the old price of $1.75 a month, and this Mr. Pullman declined to do. The board officials said Mr. Custer was right and backed him up in his refusal to "O. K." the bills and Mr. Pullman has had no money from the Chicago Board of Education since December, 1894.

Two weeks ago a committee was appointed to labor with Mr. Pullman and arrange a basis of settlement, but he has been out of town and no headway has been made. This committee will insist upon the schools being served with water at the regular city rate of four cents a thousand gallons, which is what Mr. Pullman pays to the Chicago Water Office for his supply. It is asserted, however, that this will be a serious bone of contention, as, while the Chicago water is sold to the owner of Pullman at four cents a thousand gallons, the people in that town are taxed 10 cents per 1,000 gallons, and it is on this basis Mr. Pullman is trying to collect from the Board of Education.

Another matter to be arranged with Mr. Pullman is the rental of the big school building, which has recently been enlarged from twelve to twenty rooms, and for which it is expected some increase of rent will be asked. The only means of comparison which the board has is an eighteen-room school at Armitage road and Humboldt boulevard, which is rented for $220 a month, but it is an old and ill-arranged structure.

At the meeting of the Trade and Labor Assembly Sunday a committee was appointed to inquire into the reported making of a contract between the Board of Education and the Werner Publishing company for a supply of text-books. The committee will not get a chance to criticise the action of the board in making a deal with a non-union house, as the matter has fallen through. One member of the board had a plan to make teachers furnish the manuscripts of all the books required and then to have the books printed by the Werner company, but it was defeated. Since then the regular yearly contracts for book supplies have been made with other firms.

Agnes C. Cox, the supervisor of the primary grades of music, has arranged classes for the teachers who instruct in these grades. The lessons will be free and held weekly at 4 o'clock at the following schools: Mondays, the Coleman and Carter; instructors, Mrs. Ruare and Miss Reilly: Tuesdays, Jackson Park, Mrs. Baily; Wednesdays, Lincoln and Brown, Mrs. Roper and Miss Siefert; Thursdays, Clarke, Miss Mann; and Fridays, Wicker Park, Miss Lynch.

MEDICAL STUDENTS' EXAMINATION.

State Board to Question Those Seeking Admission to Colleges.

An examination for admissions to the medical colleges in Chicago was held yesterday at the Palmer House by Prof. A. W. Palmer and S. A. Forbes of the University of Illinois and Secretary Scott of the State Board of Health. It is the first of the kind held in the State. The Board of Health last summer, in order to secure a higher grade of scholarship in the medical colleges, established a rule that no matriculate be admitted to the colleges unless he had a good English education. Graduates of colleges, academies, high schools, and persons holding second-grade teachers' certificates are admitted on their diplomas, but all others must be examined by a board from the State University. Orthography, arithmetic, geography, history, and rules of grammar are the branches in which the examinations are being held. The examination board will be in session for several days.

WANTS HER PROPERTY IN HER NAME.

Mrs. Schlegel Sues Her Husband for a Deed of Transfer.

Mrs. Maria Schlegel filed a bill in the Circuit Court yesterday enjoining her husband, Ferdinand Schlegel, from selling or incumbering a piece of property which she says belongs to her, but which is on record in his name.

Mrs. Schlegel alleges she had saved some money and upon her marriage she intrusted it to her husband, who invested it in a lot, paying $1,400 for it.

A few weeks ago, so she alleges, she discovered that according to the Cook County records she did not own any property. She then demanded that her husband convey the property to her, but she says he refused. Thereupon Mrs. Schlegel went to law about it.

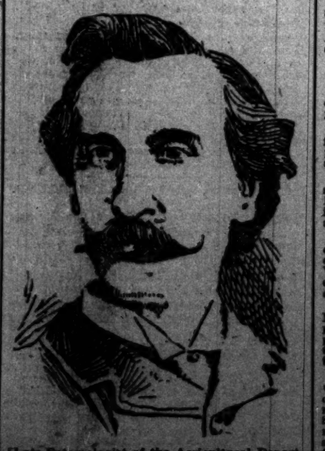
After the filing of the bill Schlegel confessed judgment for $810 in favor of his wife.

Y. M. C. A. PLANS AN "AUTUMN FETE."

Will Open Thursday Evening in Two Tents Opposite Jefferson Park.

The West Side Department of the Y. M. C. A. has planned an "autumn fête," to commence Thursday evening and continue one week, with the exception of Sunday. The fête will be held in two large tents opposite Jefferson Park. The ladies' auxiliary will have charge of the "Congress of Nations" and assist in the social functions. The program includes music, military drills, and athletic exercises. The object of the entertainment is to secure funds for the extension of department work. A fifty-page history of the association is issued in connection with the event.

Prof. C. V. Riley.



[Late Entomologist of the Agricultural Department.

AMUSEMENTS.

There was a heavy fog on the Columbia stage last night, like the distance and mist of a dream, and every now and then, as in a dream, men and women peered out for an instant and showed themselves an instant longer and disappeared. Sometimes two or three or half a dozen came out at once and called one another by name and seemed to be tormented by some fearful grief. But what that grief was and who and what the men and women were only the keenest fancy could tell. One of the men, who looked as if he was very seasick, made now and then as if he was writing something and now and then he muttered mysterious words in rhythm. Occasionally he buried his head in his arms in the light of a lamp, in an attitude of deapair or dyspepsia. Occasionally he poured a liquid into a glass and drank of it as though it was the bitter medicine old-fashioned doctors mix for gouty patients. Perhaps it was, for after taking it he invariably seemed to be in great pain, and insisted upon informing every one that chanced to pass that way that he would never, never, by all that he held dear and sacred, touch the nasty stuff again. One of the women, too, was in distress, and wailed and wrung her hands and wept; and into the ear of any who would heed her poured a tale of trouble. There were others, all unhappy, and together they made a combination at once lugubrious and alarming. The audience felt as if it were inspecting the violent and melancholia wards of a private lunatic asylum.

Yet this was all a play, or was said to be, and these afflicted people only actors. It was called "John-a-Dreams" and was composed—no, it was anything but composed—well, written, then—by C. Haddon Chambers, an Englishman, who miscalled it, for it should be entitled "What a Nightmare." He intended that Harold Wynn, a laudanum-drinker, should be the principal character, and he wanted to show that Wynn was in love with a singer with a past; also that the singer was in love with Wynn. His idea was that the singer should refuse to marry Wynn because of her past, and that Wynn should abandon laudanum for love of her. Then he wished to make the singer believe that Wynn loved her less than laudanum, though, in reality, he had only been stupefied by the villain, his rival. And so on.

But, after all, it really doesn't matter, for the story is told so that nobody feels any interest in it who understands it, and nobody understands it who feels any interest in it. It is no more coherent than one of Stephen Crane's "poems," and no more cheerful than an undertaker's bill or the comedy that as often as not interrupts its progress. But it was as well acted as possible by Henry Miller, Viola Allen, J. E. Dobson, William Faversham, and the other members of the Empire Theater company, though most of the time, judging from the faintness of his voice and the indistinctness of his enunciation, Mr. Miller seemed to be ashamed of his lines. The setting was elaborate and beautiful, the first act, on board a yacht at sea, particularly so. The engagement is for an entire week.

***

With the combination of the Bostonians and "Robin Hood" at the Grand Opera-House last evening there seemed needful only a view of the pyramids to carry out the general atmosphere of the past. There were two new principals in the cast, Miss Bertram and Mr. Pollock. Beyond these the roles were allotted as in former presentations. And after all not inappropriately considering how long ago the original affair took place in Sherwood Forest. But time accentuates rather than dims the valor that the Bostonians have sustained in their especial field. If there is an air of placid somnolence and comfortable complacence in their work today there is a yesterday also to remember, and there exists because of it a leniency that is grounded in the sentiment of long and pleasant association.

There were last night, of course, the accustomed long waits between acts that as usual aroused suspicion of tea drinkings and discussions on the comet of 1812 with friends behind the scenes.

The Maid Marion of Miss Helen Bertram if not naive in comedy was given with plenty of dash, and vocally with spirit. The new tenor, Frank V. Pollock, for a time a member of Plymouth Church choir, has a small but sweet voice, used in amateurish manner. In action Mr. Pollock's conception of the outlaw seems founded upon the lines of Little Lord Fauntleroy. The audience was perhaps the largest in attendance at the Grand this season.

"Robin Hood" will be given until Thursday, when "Prince Ananias" will be put into performance.

***

There was nothing new at the down-town theaters Sunday night. It is true that then "Charley's Aunt" replaced Daniel Frohman's Lyceum company at Hooley's and that Kellar, the magician, replaced "Friends" at the Schiller. It is also true that Kellar exhibited some illusions never seen in Chicago before. But if Kellar and "Charley's Aunt" are therefore entitled to be called new, then the sphinx is a novelty and the mummy of Rameses III. It must be recorded, however, that both Hooley's and the Schiller contained audiences of fair size and that they appeared to enjoy the entertainments as if they had never seen them before. At McVicker's Mr. Crane and his aggregation of players appeared last night in the presence of a good many people who seemed to be amused by d'Aronge's farce, "His Wife's Father." At the Chicago Opera-House "Old Hoss" Hoey and his clever associates in "The Globe Trotter" were listened to with attention and laughed at with frequency. The Columbia and the Grand Opera-House were dark.

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None of the variety theaters lacked patronage Sunday. Several of them were crowded as full as even the managers wanted to see them. Of these the Olympic and Hopkins' two houses were most noticeable. They all presented excellent vaudevilles. At Hopkins' there were also plays familiar (not to put too fine a paint upon it) and decently acted. Stewarts minstrels and several other attractions kept Frank Hall's Casino jammed all day long. More than a few people paid to see the pretty girls in Sam T. Jack's "Adamless Eden," and none of them made any dissatisfaction known, if anybody was dissatisfied. Up in the Roof Garden a lot of men and women wondered how Etta Kennedy, blindfolded, described objects held by Hugo Lorens. He did not speak to her and nobody discovered the channel of communication. Of course there were other entertainers. Troja, the young woman who sings songs that would embarrass most men if their female relatives were with them, drew a good many people to the Lyceum, and the people appeared to like the rest of the performance, too.

***

The four "combination" houses outlying had nothing to complain of Sunday. Conroy and Fox, two men whose habit it is to impersonate the stage Irishman, ventilated a new farce comedy called "O'Flarity's Vacation." Nobody objected. Manager Davis offered at his handsome Haymarket Charles A. Gardner, the German dialect comedian, in an agreeable piece with musical trimmings. It is called "Carl, the Prize-Winner." Tony Pastor was at the Alhambra and "A Bowery Girl" at the Academy.

Notes of Music and Drama.

Campanari has been engaged as a member of the Melba Concert company. Later he will join the Abbey-Grau forces at the Metropolitan.

Miss Bella Tomlins of Chicago will be the first contralto of the Tavary Grand Opera company. Miss Tomlins has until recently fulfilled a church engagement in New York.

Mrs. Clarence Lyman Collins, an American singer, who sang in the McCaull company as Rosalba Beecher, will make her first appearance in grand opera at Nice Nov. 25. She will take as a stage name Mme. Rosalba.

Jean Lasalle, the eminent barytone, whose decision to retire from the stage was directly due to an encounter at the Auditorium with Willy Schutz, the de Reszkes' brother-in-law, is devoting himself to the manufacture of plaster of paris.

Harrison M. Wild, organist; George W. Ferguson, baritone; and Mrs. Hess-Burr, accompanist, will give the program at a concert to take place in the First Presbyterian Church, Evanston, this evening. The proceeds will be devoted to the organ fund of the church.

In view of Mr. Damrosch's operatic scheme, which will keep him away from New York much of the time next winter, it is said that he will not conduct more than half of the Symphony Society's concerts. For the balance outside directors will be engaged, probably George Henschel, who is coming over from England mainly to conduct his "Stabat Mater" at one of the concerts of the Oratorio Society.

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It has taken the town by storm—our Grandest Sale of....

..Fine Evening Silks..

Ever known in America. Already it has created the Silk Sensation of the year. **Four times the usual space**—and many even then could not be waited on. **No waiting today;** still more salespeople will be here to serve you. See our show-windows for an idea of the beauty of these choice Silks.

Over **$230,000 worth of the Finest Evening Silks,** in Evening Satin Duchesse, new Brocade Satin Damas, beautiful new warp-printed Taffetas, in Brocades, in Satin Stripe, and plain Jacquard and Pompadour Taffetas, warp-printed Chameleon Taffetas, the new printed Rough Crepes, the new Paris Gaufres, Crepe de Chenes, Plain and Figured Gauzes, Mousseline de Soie, etc., etc., at an average of—

50c on the Dollar.

It is the opportunity of the year for every lady desiring a handsome Evening Dress for the Winter. The entire quantity—**Silks positively worth from $1.00 to $7.50 a yard**—has been thrown into eight lots, and are on sale as follows:

37c.	58c.	78c.	98c.	$1.18.	$1.38.	$1.68.	$1.98.
Worth $1.00.	Worth to $1.25.	Worth to $1.50.	Worth to $2.00.	Worth to $2.50.	Worth to $3.50.	Worth to $5.00.	Worth up to $7.50

Besides a stupendous line of the finest Evening Novelties the world produces, in our own exclusive designs, at **$2.50, $3.00, $3.50, $4.00, $5.00, and up.** **You can't afford to miss this Grand Event in Evening Silks.**

STILL PRETTIER NOVELTIES!

Bargain interest increasing hourly as fresh new lots come down for your inspection. Over a dozen new lots fully as cheap as those which created such a furore here last week.

Some 250 pieces of Fancy Novelties in Changeable Figured Taffetas, Figured and Embroidered Taffetas, Striped Taffetas, etc.—choice new silks worth to $1.25 going at only..... **50c** A YD.

850 pieces of the most beautiful new Fancy Silks ever shown in this market are divided into four lots, and to go at $1.50, $1.25, $1.00, and, a yard..... **75c**

AND BLACK SILK "DRIVES."

Over a hundred! One is a 27-inch Black Satin Duchesse such as has never been equaled in Chicago. 240 pieces, *full 27-inch width* and worth $1.75 a yard, go on sale at only..... **$1.02½** A YD.

Also 115 pieces of the same cloth—24-inch width and made to be $1.50 a yd.—are included, marked, a yd... **87½c**

Chicago ladies have never seen such values in Black Satin Duchesse. Equally extraordinary—820 pcs. of assorted Black Satin Figured Gros Grain Silks in our newest, exclusive designs, equally interesting, priced from $1.00 to..... **50c** A YD.

WORK BEGINS AT THE FURNACE.

Calumet Furnace Company Starts Its Fires with 200 Men.

Two hundred men were busy at the blast furnace of the Calumet Iron and Steel company at Irondale yesterday, and early this morning, for the first time in three years, the product of the furnace will be ready for market. Fully 1,000 men will find employment in the works within sixty days, it is stated, if the negotiations for the lease of the remaining departments result as expected.

The blast was laid Sunday afternoon after half a dozen delays. Of the men employed nearly one-half are colored. Some are skilled laborers.

It was originally announced the furnace would turn out pig-iron. T. C. Wheeler of the Calumet Furnace company, which is lessee of the plant, said yesterday the plan had been changed and foundry iron would be turned out in a quantity equaling 250 tons daily.

Irondale is taking on an appearance of activity not displayed for several years. Residents expect the locality will have a small boom when other departments of the Calumet works are opened. The Calumet Furnace company is the prospective lessee of these. Both the nail and bar mills are said to be in good order, requiring but little preliminary preparation to get them into shape.

"The prospect is excellent that the arrangement will be closed," said Mr. Wheeler. "If it is realized the nail and bar plants will be running in less than two months. About 1,000 men will be needed in both plants."

The Standard Oil company's contract for 85,000 tons of hoop iron, which dispatches stated had been entered into with an Ohio iron company, created interest in iron circles. The order was said to be one of the largest ever placed and sufficient to tax the facilities of a large mill for a year.

ENTERS ON ITS THIRTY-SIXTH YEAR.

Opening of the Fall Term of Wheaton College, Wheaton, Ill.

Wheaton College, located at Wheaton, Ill., a school for men and women, starts upon its thirty-sixth year today. The attendance last year was nearly 300, and indications point to a larger number this year. The institution was founded by President Jonathan Blanchard, and is under the direction of the Congregationalists. The faculty numbers eighteen instructors. During the last year a new three-story edifice has been erected on the college grounds, to be known as the "Woman's Building," at a cost of $40,000. It will be heated by steam and lighted by electricity. The building will be formally opened in a few days.

Fall Overcoat Sale

Such qualities are rarely seen at so low a price. A splendid line of Men's Overcoats, Fall and Winter Styles, at

$10.00 for Choice of 500 Overcoats.

Large assortment of fabrics, and all the latest 1895 Fall Styles. There are about 100 genuine imported Clay's English Diagonal Worsted Overcoats in the lot, that are selling at the other stores at $15.00. It is worth your while to come and see these goods without delay.

Choice of 800 Men's Fall Styles Stiff and Fedora Hats, black and popular shades of brown, $3.00 value, at..... **$2.00**

"The Putnam"

113-117 Madison-st. 131-133 Clark-st.

Kasper & Barnes, JEWELERS,

McVicker's Theater Building,

Solicit your patronage in

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY and STERLING SILVER.

Open Evenings.

Have you tried it yet? What?

one of those great big pieces of Battle Ax Plug Tobacco For 10 cents.

BY ORDER OF...

D. H. TOLMAN, ESQ.,

$125,000 Worth

Turkish Rugs and Carpets,

..AT AUCTION..

TODAY —10:30 a. m. —2:30 p. m.,

186 Wabash-av.

FLERSHEIM, BARKER & SEVERN, AUCTIONEERS.

Consult Us. We test and fit your Eyes. Spectacles and Eye Glasses. Optical Instruments of all kinds. Artificial Human Eyes, &c. L. MANASSE, Optician, 90 N. Madison-st. Telephone Main 1686—The Old Reliable—1895.

TRELEAVEN OPTICAL CO., 98 STATE-ST. Opp. Marshall Field's. Spectacles adapted to all defects of vision. Opera and Field Glasses. Photographic Goods.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO

BRASS BEDS AND IRON BEDS At Manufacturers' Prices.

H. E. SCHOLLE & CO., 222 Wabash-av., between Adams and Jackson-sts.

CALL an A. D. T. Messenger and your "Want" ad. will be forwarded to The Tribune. No extra charge.

PLANTS FOR HOUSE & WINDOW DECORATION. Vaughan's Seed Store, 182 Randolph-st.

Editorial Sheet.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO. Pages 9 to 16.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1895—SIXTEEN PAGES.

IN PEACE AND UNITY

Chickamauga Dedication an Epoch in History.

MONUMENTS FOR HEROES.

Pageantry and Patriotism to Mark Their Unveiling.

STEVENSON WILL BE THERE.

Thirty Governors and Staffs to Represent Their States.

VETERANS REVISIT BATTLEFIELDS

The dedication of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga Military Park Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the thirty-second anniversary of the battle of Chickamauga, and the accompanying State and society celebrities, which last five days longer, will constitute the most brilliant and stirring pageant and patriotic demonstration the country has seen since the civil war. It takes place by an act of Congress, and under the direction of government officials. It is national in character, and includes both Union and Confederate characters and organizations. Its object is the fostering of friendly and reunion sentiments. The attendance will be immense. The Park Commission, which is a part of the War Department, has been deluged with correspondence which indicates that the patriotism of the Nation is to be assembled on two adjacent battlefields, one of which saw a victory for the Confederates, and the other a victory for the Union arms.

As the dedication is a national event and as the ceremonies and proceedings are under the immediate direction of Secretary of War Lamont nearly every prominent official of the United States Government and of the different States is expected to be present. Among them are the Cabinet, the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, the Vice-President and twenty United States Senators, the Speaker of the House and thirty Representatives, Lieut.-Gen. Schofield and Maj.-Gen. Miles, accompanied with a large body of regular troops and Admiral Gherardi and Admiral Walker of the United States navy.

There Will Be Governors Galore.

Thirty Governors of States, each with a full military staff, will be present. Among the States to be so represented will be—

Illinois,	Massachusetts,
Rhode Island,	Connecticut,
Vermont,	New York,
Pennsylvania,	Ohio,
Michigan,	Wisconsin,
Minnesota,	Indiana,
Missouri,	Tennessee,
Kentucky,	South Carolina,
Alabama,	Georgia,
Louisiana,	Texas,
Virginia,	Mississippi,
North Carolina,	Montana.
Colorado,	

Gov. McKinley will probably go with a greater display than any other Governor, as he says will be a full regiment of the Ohio National Guard and the Capital City Troop of Columbus. He will be entertained during his stay by Col. H. Clay Evans. Gov. Atkinson of Georgia will also have as a military escort the Capital City Guards and all of the Governors will be attended by detachments of local militia and survivors of the Union and Confederate armies engaged at Chickamauga. Gov. Altgeld of Illinois has his full staff and the Second Regiment Band.

There will be a large attendance of patriotic military organizations, some of which have purposely arranged to hold their regular annual celebration at the same time and place as the dedication exercises. First among these is the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, which will celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary. The Army of the Cumberland will entertain as its special guests at Chattanooga the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, which held its twenty-seventh annual reunion Sept. 16 and 17, at Cincinnati, where Col. Frederick Dent Grant delivered the annual address to the men who fought under his honored father. The Army of the Tennessee leaves Cincinnati for Chattanooga Sept. 20. The Confederate Society of the Army of the Tennessee will also be present in force. A large delegation has gone from the annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Louisville, which closed Sept. 14. It is expected that 75 per cent of the veterans will find their way to Chattanooga. There will also be a large attendance of the Sons of Veterans, who will close their battlefield encampment at Knoxville Sept. 19.

There will be in attendance also numerous societies of the war who will not come as a part of any organization. Gen. W. S. Rosecrans is ill in California and sends word that it will be impossible for him to attend. Gen. James Longstreet has promised to be present on condition that he shall not be asked to participate in the exercises. He will be accompanied by Gen. A. P. Stewart, one of his old commanders in the battle.

The total number of people expected to attend the dedication is variously estimated at from 300,000 to 400,000. Even the smaller amount will be one for every man, woman, and child in Chattanooga. The work of making this mighty host comfortable devolves on Willard Warner, the Chairman of the Chattanooga local Committee of Arrangements.

Program for the Dedication.

The dedication exercises proper will occupy the first two days, Sept. 19 and 20, and will be opened and closed with a salute of 100 guns. The official program is as follows:

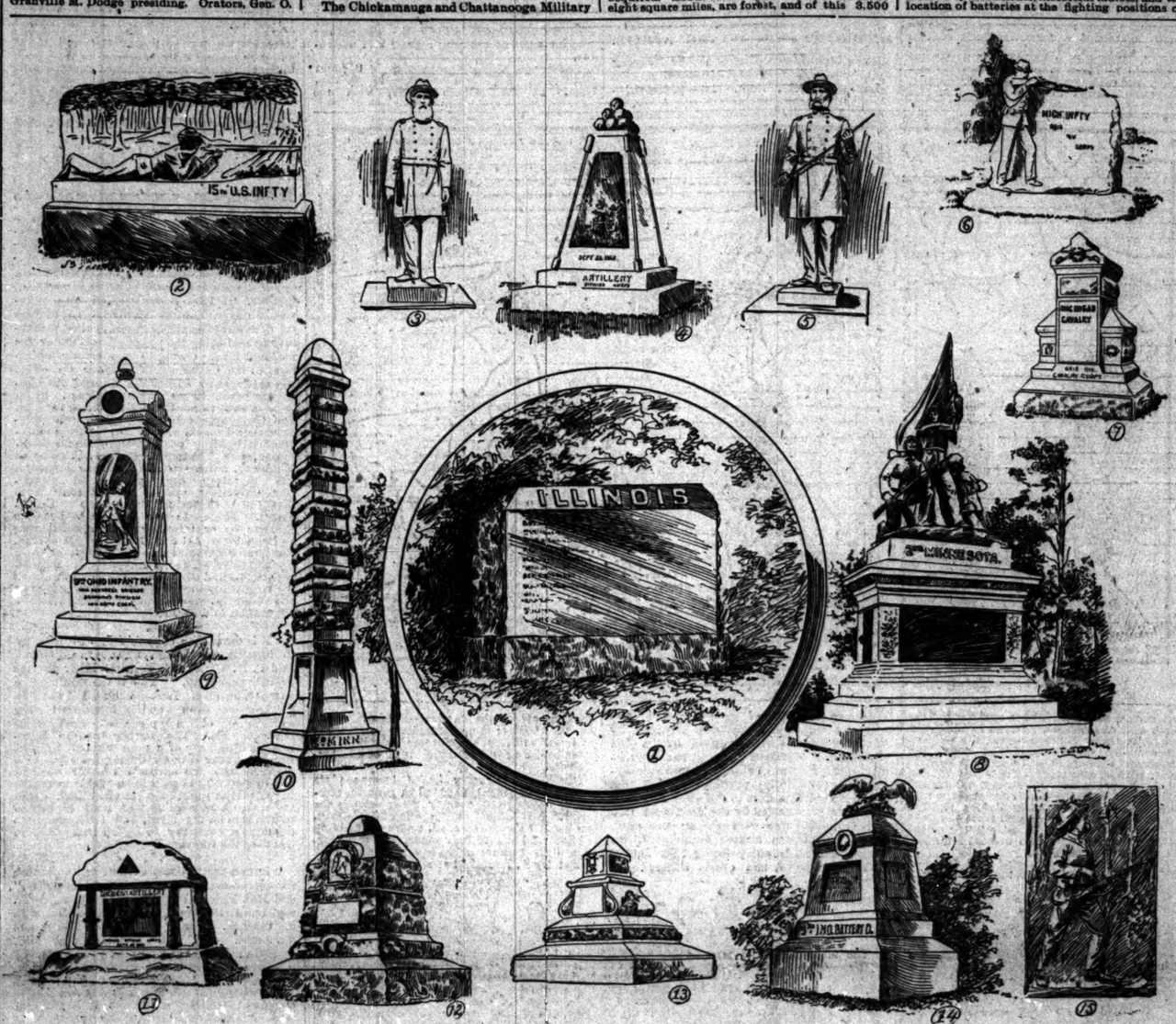
Sept. 19—Grand parade of veterans, North and South. Dedication of the Chickamauga section of the park. Exercises at Snodgrass Hill to be opened by Secretary Lamont. Orators, Gen. John M. Palmer of Illinois (Union) and Gen. John B. Gordon of Georgia (Confederate). Eight p. m., at Chattanooga, exercises conducted by the Society of the Army of the Tennessee (Union) and the Army of Tennessee (Confederate), Gen. Granville M. Dodge presiding. Orators, Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A., and Gen. Joseph Wheeler of Alabama.

Sept. 20—Dedication of the Chattanooga section of the park, exercises beginning at noon at Chattanooga. Orators, Gen. Charles H. Grosvenor of Ohio (Union) and Gen. William H. Bate of Tennessee (Confederate). Eight p. m., at Chattanooga, exercises conducted by Veterans of the Army of the Potomac (Union) and the Army of Northern Virginia (Confederate), Gen. Edward C. Walthall of Mississippi presiding. Orators, Gen. Orlando Smith and Gov. William C. Oates of Alabama.

The dedication ceremonies at the park will be under the direction of Secretary of War Lamont. Bishop Hunt of Tennessee will deliver the invocation and Bishop Keane of Richmond will give the benediction. Speeches will be made by Gen. Warner on behalf of the committee, and by Gen. Dodge for the Army of the Tennessee.

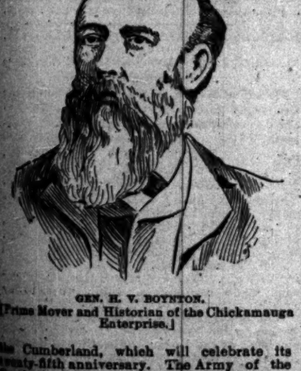
Illinois' Part in the Ceremonies.

The dedication of the Illinois monument and memorial tablets on the Chickamauga battlefield will take place Wednesday. Gov. Altgeld and staff will be driven from Chattanooga to the battlefield, nine miles distant, in carriages. Gov. Altgeld will deliver an address and formally transfer the monument to the Government of the United States. Gov. Altgeld will deliver his address at what is known as the Widow Glenn cottage, on the Chickamauga battlefield. The monument and memorial tablets were erected by the State, an appropriation of $30,000 having been made for that purpose by the last General Assembly. The monument is an imposing shaft of granite containing inscriptions relating to the deeds of heroism performed by Illinois soldiers upon the field of battle. The location of each Illinois regiment—twenty-three in number—participating in the battle is marked by a granite stone, inscribed with the name of the regiment. Other States have erected similar memorial tablets on each of the battlefields



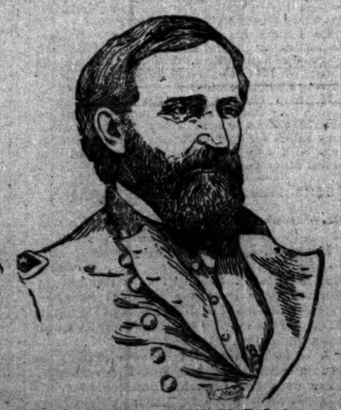
SOME OF THE MONUMENTS ERECTRD BY THE DIFFERENT STATES ON THE BATTLEFIELD OF CHICKAMAUGA.

1—One of the Illinois State mounments. 2—Fifteenth United States Infantry. 3—Gen. Parkhurst, Ninth Michigan Infantry. 4—Battery D (Michigan). 5—Gen. Stoughton, Eleventh Michigan Monument. 6—Thirteenth Michigan Infantry. 7—Second Michigan Cavalry. 8—Second Minnesota. 9—Ninth Ohio Infantry. 10—Second Minnesota Regiment Monument on Mission Ridge, Chickamagua. 11—Michigan Artillery. 12—Second Indiana Cavalry. 13—Twenty-ninth Indiana Infantry. 14—Third Indiana Artillery, Battery D. 15—Tenth Infantry.



GEN. H. V. BOYNTON.
[Prime Mover and Historian of the Chickamauga Enterprise.]

GEN. BRAXTON BRAGG, C. S. A.



GEN. W. S. ROSECRANS, U. S. A.

THE GREAT COMMANDERS IN THE BATTLE OF CHICKAMAUGA.

Park was established by an act of Congress approved Aug. 19, 1890. As both sides have been equally interested and impartially represented in everything pertaining to the establishment of the park and in the ascertaining and preserving of its military history the original act and all subsequent legislation affecting the park and appropriations for the work passed by unanimous votes. The objects of the act were the restoration of the historic battlefields of Chickamauga and Chattanooga to the same geographical and landscape condition they were in when the battles were fought; the erection of monuments and other markers commemorative of the different engagements, and the preservation of those mementos for all time to come as an object lesson of patriotism and military heroism. To effect this the United States appointed a commission and appropriated $750,000, and the various States have added, for the memorials of their respective troops, appropriations aggregating $500,000, making a gross sum of $1,250,000 that has been expended in making this wonderfully beautiful and romantic region a vast military park. It is said that while some of its distinguishing features have been followed elsewhere, the Chickamauga and Chattanooga Military Park, as a whole, is without a parallel anywhere. "It is not a park in the sense of being an ornamented pleasure ground. Its objects are simply the restoration of battlefields, so far as possible, to their condition at the time of the engagements, and the erection along the lines of actual fighting, of such comprehensive historical tablets, monuments, and other markers as shall make it possible for a visitor to trace the movements of every organization down to the units of regiments and batteries, from the opening to the close of the engagements," says Gen. Boynton in the Century Magazine for September.

One does not have to look far to discover the motives that actuated Congress in the establishment of this park. The Chickamauga and Chattanooga campaigns were in a measure representative of the whole country. Chickamauga is held by military experts to have been the best demonstration of the pluck, endurance, prowess, and strategy of the American soldier ever given and, measured by percentages of losses and the duration of the fighting, the deadliest conflict of modern times, while its sequel and companion-piece, Chattanooga, is considered to have been the most spectacular engagement. Considering them, therefore, in this light, Congress decided to secure and preserve those fields intact, that they might serve as a permanent monument to American courage and valor and perpetuate the lesson they teach in a concrete physical form for all time to come.

Boundaries of the Reservation.

Gen. Boynton, in the article previously referred to, says:

The main body of the park embraces the battlefield of Chickamauga. The legal boundaries, as authorized by Congress and ratified by the States of Georgia and Tennessee, contain fifteen square miles, of which eleven have already been acquired. About 5,000 acres of the latter, or eight square miles, are forest, and of this 3,500 acres have been so cleared of underbrush and the smaller timber that carriages may be driven through every portion of the tract.

Besides the main body of the park, there is now included a tract—Orchard Knob—of about seven acres and a half, which was at first the strongest point of the Confederate lines through the center of the plain about Chattanooga, and, after its capture, Grant's and Thomas' headquarters during the battle of Missionary Ridge. A considerable area about Bragg's headquarters on Missionary Ridge has been purchased, and also a jutting spur, a mile or more further north, which commands a view of those central slopes of the ridge which the Army of the Cumberland assaulted. The ground of Sherman's assault and of Hardee's defense at the north end of Missionary Ridge has also been purchased. In Lookout Valley, upon Hooker's battleground, several sites for monuments have been acquired, and Congress has given authority to buy enough of Lookout Mountain to illustrate fully Hooker's bold assault upon that stronghold and Walthall's brilliant defense.

As Chattanooga is only four miles from the Georgia line, none of these localities are in Walker County, Georgia.

In addition to the land here specified the government has acquired by cession the roads along the entire length of Missionary Ridge and over Lookout Mountain and most of those by which both armies reached and left the field of Chickamauga. These are known as approaches, and many miles of them have been improved in the most substantial manner. The government has nowhere else built roads of such extent.

Moreover, the municipal and county authorities at Chattanooga have improved the main avenues from the city to their junctions with the park roads, and by formal action have granted permission for the erection of monuments, markers, and historical tablets at convenient points in and about the city. Many such have already been set up in the city. "The practical result of this liberal action," says Gen. Boynton, "has been virtually to add to the National Park the entire City of Chattanooga and its surroundings, which were all a part of great battlefields. The central drive of the park, extending along the crest of Missionary Ridge upon Bragg's line of battle from Tunnel Hill to Rossville and thence through the Chickamauga field to Bragg's left at Glass' Mill is twenty miles, and eighteen miles of it are completed. From those elementary dimensions the magnitude of the park project will sufficiently appear."

It required about two years to secure title to the lands through condemnation in the United States courts. As the bill provided that owners desiring to remain on their lands could continue to occupy them at a nominal rent there was a general and cordial local support for the scheme. The average cost of the lands of the Chickamauga field has been $20 per acre. The construction of the roads has occupied three seasons.

It Is a Wonderful Object Lesson.

THE TRIBUNE may well be pardoned for quoting further from Gen. Boynton's interesting article:

The battlefields, either within the park or along the approaches, the lines of which will be marked by monuments, historical tablets, and the location of batteries at the fighting positions of four Union and four Confederates, fell. They are triangular in form, with ten eight-inch shells at the base line, and form a handsome pyramid. The memorial shell monument to Brig.-Gen. W. H. Lytle, commanding the First Brigade, Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps, is located south of the Dyer field, northeast of the Widow Glenn's. The monument to Col. P. P. Baldwin, commanding the Third Brigade, Second Division, Twentieth Corps, is located on the exact spot where he was killed, east of the Lafayette road and northeast of D. C. Reed's house. The Hans C. Heg memorial is located north of Vineyards. Col Heg commanded the Third Brigade, First Division, Twentieth Army Corps. The monument to Col. Edward A. King, who commanded the Second Brigade, Fourth Division, Fourteenth Corps, is south of the Kelley field.

The only shell memorial monument outside of the park proper is that erected near the De Long Tower, on Missionary Ridge, and marks the position where Col. Edward H. Phelps, commanding the Third Brigade, Third Division, Fourteenth Corps, was killed in the storming of Missionary Ridge.

The above are all memorial monuments erected for brigade commanders of the Union forces killed in action. Those to the Confederate Brigadiers are as follows: That to Brig.-Gen. Preston Smith is located southwest of the D. C. Reed house. Gen. Smith commanded a brigade in Chatham's division, Hardee's corps. The memorial to Brig.-Gen. James Deshler, commanding a brigade in Cleburn's division, Hill's corps, is east of the south end of Kelley's field. After the fall of Gen. Deshler the brigade was commanded by Roger Q. Mills, now Senator from Texas. Northeast of Kelley's field, that most bloody theater of the battle, is located the shell memorial to Brig.-Gen. Benjamin H. Helm, who was in command of a brigade of Breckinridge's division, Hill's corps. The location for the memorial to Col. Peyton H. Colquitt, commanding Gist's brigade, Walker's division, Walker's corps, has not been definitely located. The exact position is in doubt, but is in the vicinity of Kelley's field, where the majority of the general officers were killed.

Besides these triangular pyramids of shells designated as memorial monuments the Park Commission is marking the locations of general and corps headquarters with square pyramids of shells. There will be three of the former and five of the latter at the park. The general headquarters monuments are at the location of Rosecrans', Thomas', and Bragg's headquarters, and the five corps monuments locate the headquarters of Polk, Longstreet, Thomas, Crittenden, and McCook. The general monuments will have eight shells on the base line and the corps monuments seven shells, which decrease their height correspondingly.

Hundreds of Historical Tablets.

Within the park the government has set up 400 historical tablets and will set up 1,600 more hereafter, each three or four feet, consisting of cast-iron plates, glazed black, fastened to iron posts set in concrete. On these tables in embossed white letters are set forth briefly and impartially the historic details of the six battles—Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Lookout Mountain, Orchard Knob, Wauhatchie, and Brown's Ferry. They also mark the positions of army headquarters, corps, divisions, and brigades, both Union and Confederate, and the parts taken by each organization are concisely stated, without censure and without praise.

The government commission has marked the most important fighting positions occupied by each of the thirty-five Union batteries and thirty-nine Confederate batteries engaged in the battles by 400 mounted cannon of the types and appearance then used, giving to the fields an impressive element of realism. Two guns mark each battery location, and, inasmuch as some of the batteries occupied several different positions and did notable fighting at different points in the fields at separate stages of the battles, many positions have had to be duplicated, thus utilizing in all 400 cannon to locate the spots occupied by the seventy-four batteries. The War Department has ransacked all the arsenals in the country to procure the old guns employed in those fights, and to make up the complement of 400, others of similar pattern were procured and placed upon carriages of cast iron and wrought iron, exact reproductions of those used in the action commemorated. Some of the heaviest guns, to represent those used by the Confederates, are placed on Lookout Mountain at points from which they were handled in bombarding Chattanooga. Besides the guns themselves the battery positions are described on tablets. The lines of earthworks used by the contending armies have been found also and are now being carefully restored.

Finally five observation towers have been erected by the government at the following places: De Long's, opposite Orchard Knob, on Missionary ridge, near the Lombardy poplars, which have so long marked the position of the Confederate General's headquarters. Snodgrass hill, or Horseshoe ridge, in Chickamauga Park. This tower is located about the center of the ridge and on the line so stubbornly defended by Gen. Thomas on Sept. 20. Reed bridge. This tower is near where a portion of the Confederate advance crossed the Chickamauga creek and opened the battle on the 19th of September. Hall's Ford tower is situated in the southern portion of the park, near the ford used by the Confederates in strengthening their advance. A stone tower of handsome design is in course of erection near the Widow Glenn house. It is a monument to Wiler's mounted infantry brigade and is being erected by that command. The observation towers are all being painted white with bright red roofs, and in contrast to the green foliage makes these positions quite prominent and easily discerned.

Work of the Illinois Commission.

The Legislature last winter was appealed to for an appropriation to defray the expenses of erecting suitable monuments on the Chickamauga and Chattanooga battlefields to commemorate the heroism of the Illinois troops engaged in those two battles. The result was an appropriation of $97,000 by a unanimous vote, and the appointment of a

MAJ.-GEN. GEORGE H. THOMAS, U. S. A.—"THE ROCK OF CHICKAMAUGA."

GEN. WILLARD WARNER.
[Chairman of Local Reception Committee.]

POINT LOOKOUT AND MOCCASIN BEND.

[Continued on fourth page.]

SAY THERE IS FRAUD

Grain Shippers Attack Chicago's Weighing System.

CLAIM IT IS WORTHLESS.

Its Work Rejected in Foreign and Domestic Markets.

MANY DIFFERENT CHARGES.

Board of Trade to Investigate Some of the Main Complaints.

STATE MAY THEN TAKE A HAND.

There are plenty of indications the Chicago grain trade is ripe for an overhauling. Complaints are constantly being made regarding methods in vogue both in the speculative and cash grain trade. The protests of country shippers against the Chicago system of weighing grain have become so numerous the Grain Receivers' and Shippers' Association has been forced to take up the subject and will hold a meeting Thursday of this week to see if the weighing at all private as well as public warehouses cannot be placed in the charge of Board of Trade weighmasters.

Letters have been received from shippers of grain all over the country complaining of Chicago weights and making uncomfortable comparisons between weights here and elsewhere.

The complaint against the public warehousemen is one of long-standing. The contention has always been the elevator men, acting as dealers as well as custodians of grain, were in a position to discriminate both against the shipper and the receiver. In the ideal warehouse system grain is supposed to go in and come out in exactly the same condition. Shippers insist this is anything but the case now and the frequent charges that elevator men are responsible for "skinning" grades has done much to discredit Chicago inspection.

Say Inspectors Are Incompetent.

It is charged the department is under political influence and a great many of the inspectors and assistants are incompetent or worse. As a consequence the State inspection is ignored by practical grain men to a great extent. Sample buyers are daily paying more for wheat inspected as No. 3 than for wheat passed as No. 2. It is said No. 2 wheat is graded No. 3 and vice versa, and spring wheat in even graded as winter. It is almost an unheard of thing for a shipper to take a cargo of grain on State inspection. He has a private inspector on hand and the statement of these private inspectors passes current more readily in outside domestic and foreign markets than the official inspection. In speaking of this J. H. Milne, an old-time shipper, says:

"The State inspection is so notoriously bad no shippers of experience would think of taking a pound of grain on State certification. So general is the use of private inspectors and samplers it is an injustice to load the shipper with the expense of a State inspection which is of no value to him. Years ago a Chicago certificate of inspection was worth money in any market of the world. Now it is practically of no value anywhere."

Other Complaints Made.

Another complaint against the inspection department was referred to by THE TRIBUNE a few days ago. It was as regards the inspection at outside country points, such as Sheldon, Decatur, and Joliet. At these points there are inspectors appointed by the State who are under no supervision and whose inspections are far from uniform with inspections here. As a rule they are much less rigid, and a great deal of grain naturally tributary to Chicago is diverted to these points because it will grade higher there.

The growing distrust of the State inspection has led to the development of a small army of samplers and private inspectors. A firm of samplers, McDougall & Whiteside, has just got into trouble regarding an assumption of authority in giving what purports to be an inspection of oats. A local firm of shippers has been monopolizing the Eastern trade in oats recently and its competitors have been at a loss to know what was the trouble. They finally discovered a reason. Old oats are at a premium in New England. It appears the shipping firm in question has been selling oats out of its private house to the New England trade as old oats and securing what might be considered by buyers not familiar with Chicago methods as an official inspection of the oats sold as old crop.

The following exhibits the style of McDougall & Whiteside's "certificate of inspection":

M'DOUGALL & WHITESIDE,
OFFICIAL BOARD OF TRADE
SAMPLE GRAIN INSPECTORS.

This is to certify that we have this day inspected in schooner ——— 1,000 bu. old oats, clipped white oats, and find same to test 40 lbs.

Chicago, Aug. 27, 1895.

M'DOUGALL & WHITESIDE.

It is charged by implication the firm securing this certificate has been selling new oats for old and imposing on the Eastern grain trade.

Will Investigate the Matter.

The firm issuing the certificate, if it may be so called, will be charged before the directory with overstepping its authority. It was appointed "official grain sampler" by the board and given no authority to inspect. After the directory get through the Railroad and Warehouse Commission may inquire into the matter.

Chairman Cantwell was shown a copy of a certificate issued by MacDougall & Whiteside and asked if he considered it a violation of the State law. He said:

"To decide the case without hearing more testimony on it would be injudicious, and it would not come within my province as a member of the State Railway and Warehouse Commission, anyhow. I can say if any one not duly authorized by the State is posing as an inspector of grain he has laid himself liable to a fine of not less than $50 and not more than $100 for each offense."

McDougall has nothing to say except he has been issuing just such certificates for years and no one has complained. The trade is divided as to the matter, as usual, and in some quarters it is insinuated the officials are showing their customary zeal in landing the small fish and refusing to go into the system of inspecting and weighing grain in Chicago and thoroughly overhauling it.

TO URGE EMANCIPATION OF SLAVES.

James Otis One of a Delegation to President Lincoln.

As the interesting incident in the career of James Otis, and of which no mention was made in the published account of his life, was his visit to President Lincoln as a member of a Chicago committee to urge the emancipation of the slaves.

A meeting had been held, and it was declared to be the feeling of the Christian people of the Northwest that the time for the freeing of the bondsmen by proclamation had come.

A committee was named to go to Washington and urge this course upon the President. It was composed of Dr. John Dennster, President of the Garrett Biblical Institute; Dr. William W. Patton of the First Congregational Church, and James Otis, who represented the Presbyterian Church.

The committee had a long interview with Mr. Lincoln, who told its members he was glad of the support which was assured from the Christian people of the Northwest. He said the time was not then ripe for the issuing of such a proclamation, but intimated it might not be far off. The committee on its return moved a vision report.

IN PEACE AND UNITY.

DEDICATION AT CHICKAMAUGA MARKS AN EPOCH IN HISTORY.

Monuments to Fallen Heroes of Both Armies Will Be Unveiled in the Presence of the Great Men of the Nation—Stevenson, the Cabinet, the Supreme Court, and Twenty-three Governors to Participate in the Exercises—How Various States Will Mark the Historic Ground.

[Continued from ninth page.]

committee to superintend the work. The names of the commissioners are as follows: Gen. John M. Palmer and Maj. James M. Connelly of Springfield, Col. E. D. Swain, Capt. J. G. Everest, and Maj. E. A. Blodgett of Chicago, Col. H. E. Rivers of Paris, Maj. W. E. Carlin of Carlinville, Gen. Smith D. Atkins of Freeport, Gen. John B. Turchin of Rantoul, and Maj. J. G. Buford of Moline.

The commission determined to confine itself for the present to the battlefield of Chickamauga, where Illinois had thirty-three regiments and batteries, and to place monuments identically alike on the most interesting and important positions held by the regiments on either of the two days of the battle. The design adopted is that of a monument of Massachusetts granite with a base 18 inches high and a plinth 3 feet 6 inches high, exclusive of a broadly beveled upper edge. This plinth is 6 feet 6 inches wide on the front and 4 feet wide on the sides. The front of the monument, which bears the inscription, is polished, and the rest of it is quarry-faced. The inscription consists of the word "Illinois" on the beveled edge, and of the following descriptive matter on the front face: The number of the regiment and the name of its commander, the number of the brigade and the name of its commander, the number of the division and the name of its commander, and the number of the corps and the name of its commander.

Each of these monuments is placed on the most important position the regiment held, whether on the first day or the second day. But its other positions are represented also by small granite markers. The work to be done, therefore, was immense and is just being finished. The monuments cost only $600 apiece, but the cost of the markers and the expense of transportation and erection, and the expense of the commission have together nearly eaten up the appropriation, and the commission intends to ask for another appropriation to defray the expense of erecting similar monuments and markers on the Chattanooga battlefield. The contract for this work was let to a Springfield firm last June, but the work was done in Massachusetts, where the stone was quarried.

Work of Various Commissions.

The commission for establishing the park was organized by Secretary Proctor, with Gen. J. S. Fullerton as Chairman; Gen. Alexander P. Stewart, representing the Confederate army; Col. S. C. Kellogg, U. S. A., the third member and Secretary; and Gen. H. V. Boynton, Historian and General Assistant. Maj. Frank G. Smith, Second United States Artillery, has filled Col. Kellogg's place since the latter was detailed as military attaché of our legation at Paris. J. P. Smart of Chattanooga is an assistant in Confederate work. Secretary Proctor and Secretaries Elkins and Lamont have each taken a deep interest in the work committed by Congress to their charge. The same is true of Assistant Secretaries Grant and Doe, to whom much of the executive work has been intrusted by the Secretaries.

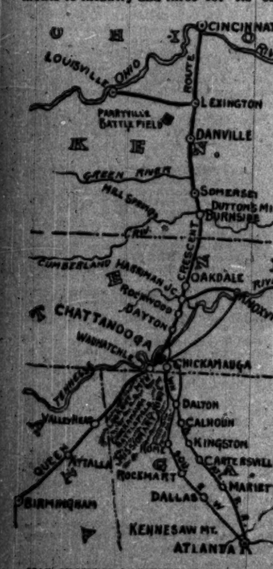
But while all this work has been done by the commission it has been left to the States having troops in the battles to erect monuments to State regiments and organizations and to the military societies to commemorate the particular services of their membership. Nine States have done this already and the remaining nineteen States which had troops in the battles are preparing to do likewise. Thus far 171 monuments have been set up by States in honor of their own troops as follows:

	Monuments.	Cost.
New York	10	$ 57,000
Michigan	12	20,000
Wisconsin	11	20,500
Indiana	33	40,000
Illinois	37	67,500
Missouri	5	5,000
Kansas	3	5,000
Ohio	55	95,000
Minnesota	5	15,000
Total	171	$355,000

Many of the State Commissions have located positions for monuments and markers for the various State troops. The Park Commission has erected monuments to four infantry regiments, one cavalry, and four batteries of artillery. These commands comprised the regular brigade.

Of the States Ohio leads the list with fifty-five markers of fighting positions, forty-three monuments to infantry regiments, three for cavalry, and nine for batteries. Next comes Illinois, with monuments to thirty-two infantry regiments, one cavalry, and four batteries of artillery.

Indiana follows with twenty-nine monuments to infantry and three for its cavalry.



MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF CHICKAMAUGA.

Wisconsin has five infantry, one cavalry, and three artillery monuments. The above States have confined their monuments to locations at the park proper.

Michigan has six infantry, two cavalry, and two artillery monuments at the park, and will erect a monument to the engineer troops on the custom-house plot in Chattanooga. Kansas had only one infantry regiment in the campaign, but erects three monuments, one on Missionary Ridge, one at the park, and one on Orchard knob.

Missouri is the first State to erect a monument to a Confederate command. It is to Bledsoe's Missouri battery, at the park. Of the other three monuments one will be on the ridge near the center of the line, and the other near Rossville.

Minnesota had two commands in the campaign, but has erected five of the handsomest monuments on the field. Four are at the park and one is on Missionary Ridge.

Pennsylvania will erect seven monuments at the park and two on Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain. The New York Commission has purchased sites for the monuments to her troops at Wauhatchie, west of Lookout, and is contemplating the erection of a costly stone tower on Lookout, near the point.

Strength of the Various Armies.

Twenty-eight States had organizations in these battles, a more general representation than appeared upon any other battlefield of the war. Five States had troops on both sides—Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, West Virginia, and Maryland. At Chickamauga Rosecrans had 120 regiments of infantry, and enough cavalry and artillery to make up a total of 182 organizations. Bragg had 138 regiments of infantry, 28 of cavalry, and 41 batteries. Still, despite the general representation, four Northern States furnished the bulk of the Union troops. These were Ohio with 55 organizations, Indiana with 37, Illinois with 33, and Kentucky with 17. On the Confederate side Tennessee had 56 organizations at Chickamauga, Alabama had 36, Georgia 24, Mississippi 21, and Arkansas 16. In the Chattanooga movements Grant had 220 regiments of infantry and, with his cavalry and artillery, 261 organizations. Bragg

ENTRANCE NATIONAL CEMETERY, CHATTANOOGA.

had 163 regiments of infantry, 33 regiments of cavalry, and 46 batteries, altogether 242 organizations. The distribution by States was a little wider, but the bulk of the troops were furnished by Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana, Ohio having 69 organizations there, Illinois 55, Indiana 34, Missouri 17, New York 16, Pennsylvania 12, Iowa 11, and Wisconsin 10. On the Confederate side Tennessee furnished 54 organizations, Georgia 50, Alabama 44, Mississippi 13, and Carolina 15. The nine States that have thus far appropriated for monuments have as a rule provided one memorial for each organization. Should this be followed by the other States there will be the wonderful array of 500 State monuments, making a spectacle which will have no counterpart on any other battlefield in the world, except our own Gettysburg. All the monuments and markings set up to date are either of granite, bronze, or iron, to secure permanency. The City of Chattanooga itself is virtually a part of the park, and the municipal, county, and State governments have given such authority to the Federal Government as has enabled the Park Commission to mark every point of military interest in the city and vicinity.

The park is reached from Chattanooga over a well macadamized country road and over the approaches built by the government, by railway and by electric trolley line, which is to be completed before the time for the dedication.

The bulk of visitors to the dedication will be accommodated in barracks. Tickets are sold at $2 each, entitling the holder to a comfortable bunk in the barracks, including safe storage for band baggage and toilet accommodations. It will only be necessary for each person to provide his own blanket and towels. Within convenient distances of the barracks, specially erected in Chattanooga, meals and lunches will be furnished at reasonable prices. Accommodations have also been secured in private families in Chattanooga for all desiring them.

STRUGGLE FOR EAST TENNESSEE.

Resume of the Terrific Battles for Supremacy of Opposing Forces.

The Battle of Chickamauga and the Siege of Chattanooga grew out of the struggle for the possession of East Tennessee, the Union sentiment of which region made it an attractive prize for both armies. When, in February, 1862, Fort Henry and Fort Donelson fell, and dragged after them the whole Confederate line, from Columbus in the Mississippi to Nashville, the crash left East Tennessee and East Kentucky unoccupied

FIRING OF THE FIRST GUN AT CHICKAMAUGA.

by either army, like an arch of a building the rest of which had collapsed, and the Confederate Government lost no time in erecting the country into a department and sending Gen. E. Kirby Smith to occupy it.

Until the following June Smith had no opponent but Gen. O. M. Mitchell, who commanded a small force at Chattanooga, which, though so far South, was the key to East Tennessee on account of the north-and-south direction of its mountain ranges and railroads. But after the battle of Shiloh, April 6, and the fall of Corinth, May 30, the country received greater attention. Gen. Buell, who had been with the Union Army of the Mississippi since the battle of Shiloh, was dispatched, June 12, with the Army of the Ohio, to succeed Mitchell, and in August Gen. Bragg, who had commanded the Confederate Army of the Mississippi, went with 45,000 men to cooperate with Gen. Smith. Then came the Kentucky campaign. Bragg left Chattanooga Sept. 5 and formed a junction with Smith at Frankfort Oct. 7, fought the battle of Perryville Oct. 8, and then retreated to Cumberland Gap, carrying with him an immense amount of stores, and Buell pursued him, but it was claimed did not do so with sufficient energy. As a result both Generals fell into disgrace. Bragg was removed and put under arrest, but soon afterward returned to his command. Buell was removed and investigated. He was succeeded Oct. 24 by Gen. Rosecrans, who had recently distinguished himself at Juka.

Gen. Rosecrans established his headquarters at Nashville, and after devoting more than two months to reorganizing his army advanced on Bragg and defeated him in the memorable and bloody battle of Stone River, or Murfreesboro, Dec. 31, 1862, and Jan. 2, 1863, the losses on each side reaching 10,000. Subsequently, as soon as the opportunity had passed for Bragg to reinforce Vicksburg, Rosecrans, by a flank movement, dislodged him from his intrenched camps at Shelbyville and Tullahoma and within fifteen days had elbowed him out of Middle Tennessee. Then, by crossing the Cumberland Mountains and Tennessee River, he forced Bragg out of Chattanooga Sept. 8 and compelled him to withdraw behind the West Chickamauga River to await the arrival of Longstreet from Virginia and other reinforcements from Charleston, Savannah, and Mobile. These movements were the prelude of the great battle of Chickamauga, which opened the next morning.

Bragg's position was on the east side of the river, fourteen miles from Chattanooga.

IN CHICKAMAUGA PARK.

[Widow Glenn's house in background to the right behind the trees.]

Gen. Grant Turns the Tables.

By this time Chattanooga had been reinforced from Virginia and other points, and Gen. Grant proceeded at once to extricate the army and to turn the tables on the enemy. His first move was made with the corps of Hooker and Howard, which crossed the river at Bridgeport, some distance below Chattanooga, Oct. 27, and marched around the south end of Raccoon Mountain into the valley between it and Lookout Mountain. Hard fighting occurred, and the railroad was partially wrested from the enemy, but it was still a precarious dependence for supplies.

Gen. Grant, therefore, determined to take the bull by the horns and drive the enemy from the heights in front of the town. His plan was to make attacks on Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, which would draw troops from Bragg's line in between his center was commanded by Hill, his right by Longstreet, and his left by Polk. Rosecrans confronted him on the west side of the stream, with Crittenden in the center, Thomas on the left, and McCook on the right. Bragg's force was 80,000 and Rosecrans' 55,000. The battle opened Saturday, Sept. 19, at 10 a. m., at Read's ford, which lay between Thomas and Longstreet. One of Thomas' brigades charged the ford and drove the rebels away from it. Then they were charged by Longstreet, in force, and driven back with loss. But Thomas then charged in force and drove Longstreet back. In the meanwhile matters went differently on Rosecrans' right, where Polk assailed McCook, and also in the center, where Hill assailed Crittenden. The greatest damage was sustained by Palmer and Van Cleave, who formed McCook's extreme right. Van Cleave's division appeared annihilated until Davis came to its help. Then Thomas sent the right some assistance, and at 4 p. m. there was a lull in the battle. Just before sunset a brief cannonade and infantry charge by the rebels closed the first day's fighting.

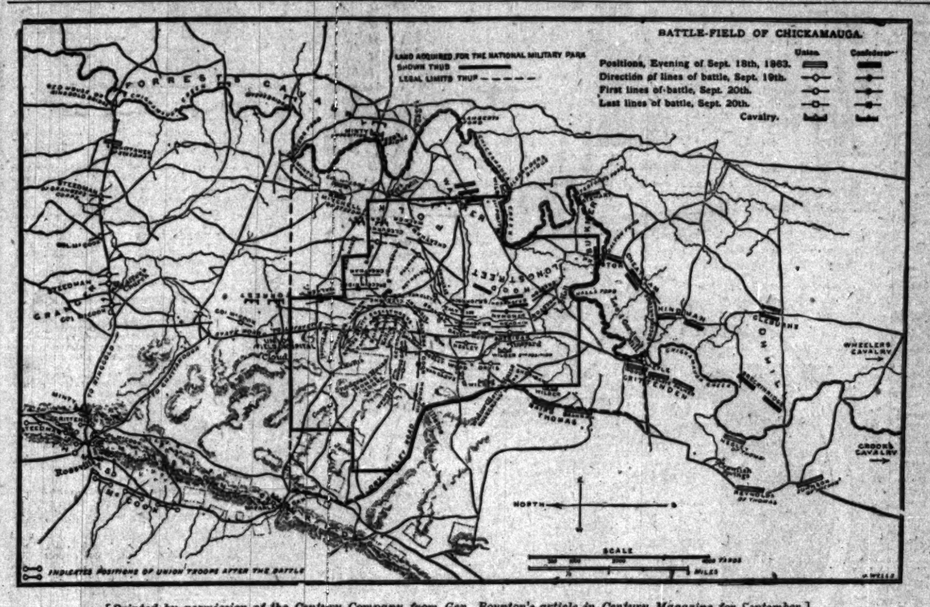
Sunday morning the two armies confronted each other in the same order as before, but the line of battle was now two miles west of the river and that much nearer Missionary Ridge. The attack began again at 10 a. m. and on Rosecrans' right. Negley, Johnson, Baird, and Palmer of McCook's corps sustained a fearful attack of two hours' duration without yielding their ground. Bragg then massed his troops for a charge in three columns, one after the other, and this also failed. He then made a determined effort to turn Rosecrans' left and secure the road which ran around the north end of Missionary Ridge to Rossville, but he charged Thomas repeatedly without success. By that time it was noon, and Rosecrans attempted to relieve his wearied lines with fresh troops. This led to momentary confusion, and Bragg, taking advantage of it, made a terrific onset, which swept almost everything before it. The Union army rushed pell-mell from the field, with the exception of Thomas' corps on the left, which withstood the utmost efforts of the enemy to dislodge it.

Thomas had now wheeled and faced to the south, and the rebels had formed on a ridge to his right, where they prepared for a charge that was expected to sweep him from the earth. They were 80,000 against 20,000, and certain destruction seemed to stare him in the face. But at the very moment of his danger he was reinforced by Steadman and Granger of the reserve, who charged the rebel columns and dispersed them and saved Thomas. Bragg made several other assaults during the afternoon, but at sunset withdrew, and during the night Thomas also fell back to Rossville. The next day he and the rest of Rosecrans' army withdrew to Chattanooga and hastened to put it into a condition of defense. Rosecrans' loss in the two days' fight was 16,046 and Bragg admitted a loss of 12,000.

The position of Rosecrans now became one of extreme peril. Bragg immediately closed in on the town and stretched his lines for seven miles up and down the Tennessee River, occupying Missionary Ridge, Lookout Mountain, and Raccoon Mountain, all of which he stongly fortified. In this way he not only commanded the river above and below the town, but also the Nashville railroad, by which the Union army was mainly fed, which, before running to the northwest, runs in a southwesterly direction between Lookout Mountain and Raccoon Mountain. But Rosecrans did not have to bear the responsibility long. As soon as his discomfiture was known at Washington he was relieved and Gen. Thomas placed at the head of the army. In the meanwhile Gen. U. S. Grant had been put in command of the District of the Mississippi, including the Departments of the Tennessee, the Cumberland, and the Ohio, and Oct. 23 he appeared at Chattanooga in person, to work out its salvation.

IN CHICKAMAUGA PARK.

[Widow Glenn's house in background to the right behind the trees.]

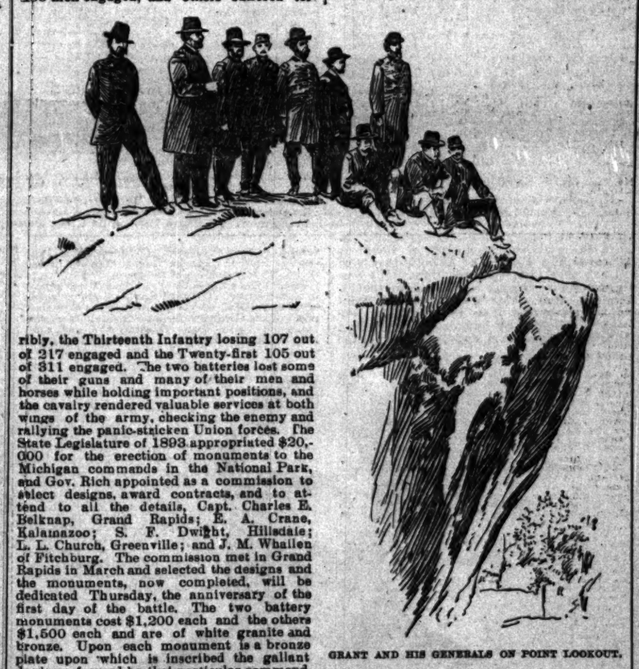


[Printed by permission of the Century Company from Gen. Boynton's article in Century Magazine for September.]

Eleven monuments of granite and bronze mark the important positions occupied by Michigan soldiers in the great battle. Six regiments of Michigan infantry, two of cavalry, one regiment of engineers and mechanics, and two batteries participated and that Michigan soldiers were in the thickest of the fray is amply attested by the fact that 600 boys from the State were among the dead. One regiment was almost annihilated, the Twenty-second Infantry losing 389 out of 455 men engaged, and others suffered terribly, the Thirteenth Infantry losing 107 out of 217 engaged and the Twenty-first 105 out of 311 engaged. The two batteries lost some of their guns and many of their men and horses while holding important positions, and the cavalry rendered valuable services at both wings of the army, checking the enemy and rallying the panic-stricken Union forces. The State Legislature of 1893 appropriated $20,000 for the erection of monuments to the Michigan commands in the National Park, and Gov. Rich appointed as a commission to select designs, award contracts, and to attend to all the details, Capt. Charles E. Belknap, Grand Rapids; E. A. Crane, Kalamazoo; S. F. Dwight, Hillsdale; L. L. Church, Greenville; and J. M. Whallen of Fitchburg. The commission met in Grand Rapids in March and selected the designs and the monuments, now completed, will be dedicated Thursday, the anniversary of the first day of the battle. The two battery monuments cost $1,200 each and the others $1,500 each and are of white granite and bronze. Upon each monument is a bronze plate upon which is inscribed the gallant deeds performed by that particular command at or near the site of the monument, and in addition is the State coat of arms in bronze.

The Ninth Michigan Infantry is a statue in granite of Gen. John G. Parkhurst of Coldwater, the commander of the regiment, still living and who will attend the dedicatory exercises. The statue is six feet in height and rests on a pedestal of rough cut granite six feet high. The monument is placed on the ridge in the southwest corner of the park overlooking McFarland's Gap, the scene of the battle Sunday morning, near where the regiment formed a line checking the right wing rout.

The Tenth Infantry monument has a base



GRANT AND HIS GENERALS ON POINT LOOKOUT.

and on the bronze plate is pictured the death of Lieut. Van Pelt while defending his gun against an overwhelming onslaught of the enemy. It is located near the Lafayette road, where Sept. 19 the battery lost its commander, twenty-five men killed or wounded, thirty-five horses killed, and five guns captured.

Battery D, Church's battery, has a base 6½ feet square, and tapers upward to the height of 9½ feet, with bronze rammers on the corners. It is placed near the Poe house, the scene of its hardest fighting, and where the battery lost heavily of men, horses, and guns.

IN CHICKAMAUGA PARK.

[Widow Glenn's house in background to the right behind the trees.]

THE OLD SNODGRASS CABIN, SHOWING CANNON RECENTLY PLACED IN SAME POSITION OCCUPIED DURING THE WAR.

five feet square, tapering upward to a height of twelve and a half feet, and in the die is a bronze plate showing a fully accoutered private soldier in fighting attitude. The monument is located at the base of Orchard Knob, the scene of the fighting of Nov. 24 and 25 in the battle of Chattanooga. The monument faces Fort Wood, two miles distant, and is to the right of the Massachusetts monument.

The Eleventh Michigan Infantry is a statue of Col. William L. Stoughton, who commanded the regiment during the battle. The statue is of granite, six feet high, with a six-foot rough-cut granite pedestal. It is located on Snodgrass Hill, where desperate fighting was done Sunday afternoon, the regiment holding the hill against furious charges by the enemy.

The Thirteenth Michigan Infantry is a life-sized private soldier in granite in the act of shooting over a wall. The case is six feet wide and the height is seven feet ten inches. It is located in the open field in front of the Viniard House, where the regiment lost 107 men Saturday afternoon, Sept. 19.

The Twenty-first Michigan Infantry is an irregular mass of granite surmounted with an eagle with outstretched wings in bronze. The monument has a base nine and a half feet in width, and its height is fifteen feet. It is located near the base of Lytle Hill, the ground occupied by the command Sept. 20, where 105 men were lost, and the scene of Gen. Lytle's death.

The Twenty-second Michigan Infantry is fourteen feet wide, two and a half feet deep, and eleven feet high, the base three feet high, and in the die is a bronze plate picturing a battle scene. It is located on Snodgrass Hill, to the right of the Eleventh's monument, and will mark the place where 385 men were lost in a desperate encounter with the enemy.

The monument to the Michigan Engineers and Mechanics is similar in design to the Twenty-second, except in minor details, and on the bronze plate is shown a view of Brown's Ferry, where the regiment rendered important service throwing across pontoon bridges. It is located in the custom-house lot in the City of Chattanooga, facing Lookout Mountain; the regiment was actively engaged in railroad and bridge work in and around Chattanooga during the campaign; the site is one of the most sightly and desirable.

The Second Cavalry monument is 6½ feet wide and 9½ feet high. It is located at the Glenn house, with the monuments of the cavalry division within the park limits; it was intended to place it at Glass' mill, but the site was outside of the park limits on the extreme right of the battlefield.

The Fourth Cavalry has a bronze plate 7x5 feet in size embedded in granite, picturing a platoon of cavalry firing across the river. It is located on the site of Jay's mill, on the Reed's bridge road, where the fighting of Sept. 19 and 20 took place, and the location of the balance of the cavalry brigade.

Battery A, Loomis' battery, is 10 feet high

THE OLD SNODGRASS CABIN, SHOWING CANNON RECENTLY PLACED IN SAME POSITION OCCUPIED DURING THE WAR.

In addition to the monuments are thirteen markers for the subordinate positions occupied during the battle. With a single exception the markers are simple blocks of granite with brief inscriptions to the effect that certain commands were at such places at the time named. The single exception is the marker for the Twenty-first Infantry, which is a huge rough granite boulder rising to the height of 9½ feet, with a base 4 feet wide and 2½ feet deep. It is located near the Glenn house, near the monument to Wilder's brigade. The Eleventh Infantry has four markers located respectively on the Crest road, Missionary Ridge, near Bragg's headquarters, where the regiment ascended the hill and where its Major was killed; in the low ground near the base of Snodgrass Hill; at the McDonald house; and near Loed's tannery.

The Fourth Cavalry has three markers: one at the Reed house, where the regiment checked the enemy, giving Rosecrans a chance to move his army to the left; near the Viniyard house; and on the Rossville and Ringlod road, where Minty's brigade checked the Confederate advance the morning of Sept. 20.

Battery D has two markers, located, one near the Dyer house and the other where the remnant of the battery was stationed on the slope of Snograss Hill the afternoon of Sept. 20.

The other markers, one to each command, are located: Second Cavalry, at Crawfish Springs, in private grounds; Ninth Infantry, in McFarland's Gap, in the the gorge where the regiment checked the stampede of the right wing Sept. 20; and Thirteenth Infantry, on Snograss Hill, where the regiment was engaged the afternoon of Sept. 20. Other markers will undoubtedly be erected in the course of time as the plan of the park develops more fully.

The Michigan monuments will be dedicated the morning of Sept. 19, and the exercises will be attended by a large and distinguished delegation from the State. Gov. Rich, the State officers, and his staff, and committees from each of the commands directly interested will leave Detroit Monday afternoon by special train. The dedicatory services will be held in the morning at 10 o'clock and will consist of the delivery of the monuments to Gov. Rich by President Belknap of the commission and their delivery by Gov. Rich to Secretary Lamont, representing the government. The address of the day will be delivered by Col. Henry M. Duffield of Detroit.

Heard in Hotel Corridors.

"Our educational disturbance is now in a peculiar condition," said G. J. Laird, professor of sciences of Wesley College of Winnepeg, Manitoba, at the Sherman House yesterday, "but it would have been settled long ago if it were not for the papal influences of Quebec. In 1890 it was decided by the provincial government of Manitoba to abolish the denominational lines in educational institutions and bring the papal schools under the national laws. Owing to the strong objections of the Catholics of Quebec an effort was made to overthrow the law and the matter was taken to the Supreme Court. From there it went to the Privy Council last spring. The Government Assembly at Ottawa thereupon issued the edict that the separate maintenance existing prior to 1890 should be resumed, but Thomas Greenway, Premier of Manitoba, refuses to recognize the mandate and therefore the ruling still stands. Our university system is different from that in operation in the United States. There is no teaching, but we prepare the examinations and issue diplomas as Bachelor of Art and Doctor of Medicine. The denominational colleges issue their own divinity degrees, as the university deals with nothing in that direction. I believe we have the largest proportional college percentage of any country, there being 350 students to a population of 400,000."

* * *

"It is more than probable I will attempt to organize a digging syndicate in Chicago," said P. H. Coney of Topeka, Kas., at the Palmer yesterday. "This is the result of a new discovery. Last week I was in a barber shop and mentioned my ownership of a piece of land near Warsaw, Mo. The barber became interested and told me of a man named Stewart who lived near Warsaw during the war. One night he told the barber's brother he had buried $40,000 in gold in a field near his house. That night Stewart was killed. From the barber's description that gold is buried somewhere on my farm, and I am going to organize a company to dig up that 500-acre tract for the treasure."

* * *

"I am a pretty lively corpse, and a match for a good many of those whisky renegades," and Maj. Frank Baldwin of Anadarko, I. T., registered at the Palmer yesterday with a flourish. Two weeks ago the report circulated over the country that Maj. Baldwin had been killed by whisky peddlers in the territory, against whom he had been waging warfare. "I don't know what gave rise to the report and I have engaged two detectives to sift it down," he said. "The first I knew of the report was a telegraphic query from THE TRIBUNE. I never go out without a faithful Indian guard and have got these whisky renegades pretty well cleaned off the reservation."

* * *

"A colored man has an even chance for employment in our mines," said Manager S. M. Dalzell of the Spring Valley Coal company at the Great Northern yesterday, "and numbers of negroes are going to work there. We always run a full force whenever the market demands it, and never have difficulty in securing men; so it is not likely we are so bad as attempts have been made to paint us."

* * *

"It's a difficult thing for a man from the Southwest to gather many definite ideas of the political prospects, and I am on my way East to look over the situation." The speaker was Maj. W. H. H. Llewellyn of Las Cruces, N. M., at the Great Northern last evening. Maj. Llewellyn has been a delegate from New Mexico to every National Republican convention since 1876. "I am worse mixed now than ever before."

DOCTORS' WIVES ARE SEEKING DIVORCES

Baltimore Society Suffering from the Shock of a Double Scandal.

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—The wives of two prominent physicians of this city, Drs. Robert C. Rasin and Amos L. Gage, have filed actions for divorce. The unhappy couples are well known in society circles. Mrs. Rasin charges she has been cruelly treated and driven from home by her husband, alleging her husband threw her violently to the floor and covered her head with a bolster. In the troubles between them Mrs. Rasin claims her husband has boasted she would be unable to do anything against him on account of his influential family connections.

Mrs. Emma Abbott Gage also charges cruelty on the part of her husband. In his answer Dr. Gage denies the allegations and declares he has been subjected to the most violent and continued abuse from her ever since a few weeks after their marriage.

He claims his wife is of an exceedingly suspicious nature and has almost ruined his practice as a physician, following him in the houses of his patients and during his absence tearing up his clothing.

He also charges her with threatening to poison him and with throwing water on his patients from a second story window when they called for consultation. Both husband and wife are connected with some of the oldest Maryland families.

NOTED MURDER CASE AT HANNIBAL.

Dr. Joseph C. Hearne and His Wife Are Arraigned in Court.

Hannibal, Mo., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—Dr. Joseph C. Hearne and his wife, formerly Mrs. Fannie C. Stillwell, were brought to this city today from the Palmyra jail to be arraigned in the Hannibal Court of Common Pleas for the murder of Amos J. Stillwell on the night of Dec. 29, 1888.

A crowd assembled at the station to get a glimpse of the noted personages. They were not brought into court until 2 o'clock, when they were accompanied by one of their attorneys, George M. Harrison. Judge Roy asked their attorney if the defendants waived the reading of the indictment, and he answered in the affirmative. At this juncture Prosecuting Attorney H. Clay Heather called the attention of the court to Sec. 4,013 of the Revised Statutes, which provides that prisoners in the custody of the Sheriff under indictment for murder must be served with a certified copy of the indictment at least forty-eight hours prior to arraignment. Then the formal arraignment was postponed until 2 o'clock Wednesday, Sept. 18.

It is believed they will ask for a change of venue and that the case will not be tried in Hannibal.

Philosophy of the Streets.

The wise man looks over a proffered gift before signifying an acceptance.

A majority of mankind never move until somebody takes the lead.

It requires courage to endure and nerve to assert.

People who act naturally are generally considered eccentric.

A man is the severest critic of his own clothes.

MORE MEN WILL DIG.

FORTY WORKMEN TO SEARCH FOR ILLICIT WATER MAINS.

Commissioner Kent Orders the Stock-Yards Force Increased to This Extent—His Object Is to Try and Secure Evidence for the Grand Jury—Search Is Continued and More Suspicious-Looking Pipes Are in Sight—What the Grand Jury and State's-Attorney May Do.

Twenty additional men will be placed at work with the Stock-Yards gang today, Commissioner of Public Works Kent said yesterday, making an entire force of forty men on the excavating. The object of this is the hastening of the search for illicit pipes with a possible outcome, it is said, of submitting any evidence of an incriminating character found to the grand jury.

"We intend," said Mr. Kent, "to prosecute the search more vigorously, if possible, than heretofore. The purpose of the increasing of the force is the pushing of the work with all speed. A larger gang of men will accomplish more and will be able to find illicit tappings, if any exist, in a short time. The blind pipes that have been discovered have all been traced to their ends, and at is now my object to ascertain the exact condition of all water pipes in that locality."

Yesterday's search developed no illicit tappings from the mains, but a pipe supposed to be dead was discovered in the alley east of Ashland avenue. The close of the day prevented the tapping of this pipe, but it will be done this morning. It was intimated by the city people this pipe might contain water.

Assistant Superintendent of Water Pipe Extension Porter spent the greater portion of the day in finding the exact location of the valves on the mains. The object of this, he said, is the preparation of maps showing definitely each pipe in the Stock-Yards district. Heretofore the Department of Public Works has not had these. For this purpose Ashland avenue between Fortieth and Forty-third streets was excavated and each valve was noted. Hereafter Mr. Porter and District Foreman Martin will spend a part of each day in gathering this material.

The search yesterday was prosecuted in Forty-third street, just east of Ashland avenue. Commencing at a point a few hundred feet from Ashland avenue the main was unearthed and its course followed eastward fifty feet. Opposite the middle of the alley the main is crossed by a sewer box, and under this the supposed dead pipe was discovered. This pipe extends north through the alley and passes in the rear of Swift's warehouse and Darling & Co.'s house. Assistant Superintendent Porter would not say whether he regarded the find as of any importance. At any rate, its course will be followed down the alley today and it will be tapped to see whether water is in it.

The increased gang will be divided today. One-half of the men will be put to work on the tracing of this pipe and the remaining portion will continue the unearthing of the water main on Forty-third street.

Before Mr. Porter left the Stock-Yards last night he made arrangements to have the policemen about there keep an eye on the alley and other places where the water mains extend. His purpose is to prevent any disconnecting of illicit pipes that may exist. He did not say anything of the kind might be attempted, but thought it well to make sure the investigation could not be blocked.

GRAND JURY MAY ACT IN THE CASE.

Too Much Regular Business Just at Present for the Work, However.

There was too much regularly presented work for the grand jury to do yesterday to give its members time to discuss the possible indictment of the packers accused of purloining city water through blind pipes. It was said at one time that the jury intended appointing a committee of five of its members to investigate the alleged thefts of water. If this course be taken it will be directly in the teeth of Judge Payne's instructions. The Judge told the jury plainly that it had no right to appoint committees to carry on independent investigations with a view to indictment.

It was specifically stated last night that the question of the Stock-Yards water stealing had not been touched on during the day. State's-Attorney Kern thinks the grand jury has a right to investigate on its own responsibility. His assistant, Mr. Bottum, thinks such a course is irregular, to say the least. Mr. Kern says if the evidence is brought to him he will present it to the jury and do his best to secure the indictment and subsequent conviction of the offenders, no matter what their wealth nor previous standing in the community. The State's-Attorney says tapping water-pipes is an offense similar in nature to the tapping of telegraph wires for news, and is punishable under a law to cover such cases.

REFUSES TO TELL OF THE BELL SUIT.

President Keelyn Declines to Tell His Plans as to Litigation.

President Keelyn of the Western Telephone Construction company yesterday declined to add anything to his published statements concerning the projected quo warranto suit against the Bell Telephone company. Mr. Keelyn is also President of the Telephone Protective Association, an organization comprising most of the "outside" telephone companies formed to resist the Bell.

"Have you presented the evidence to the United States District Attorney of a violation of the law and its charter rights by the Bell?" he was asked.

"Not yet. We have talked the matter over and made complaints. I don't care to say anything further about it at present."

The suit is thought to be the result of one begun by the Bell company. Acting on the decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in Boston confirming the Bell's right to the Berliner transmitter, that company a few weeks ago began an action against an "outside" company restraining it from using a transmitter alleged to be an infringement of the Berliner patent. The appeal to the Supreme Court is expected to be reached in the early winter.

REBELLION AGAINST THE CORK TRUST

Raw Materials Controlled by the Combine and Outsiders Are Squeezed.

There are symptoms of a rebellion against the cork trust which may result in the substitution of something else for stopping bottles. The trust was formed by the purchase or lease of various plants, some of which were closed and others operated with their former owners as managers.

Cork bark comes from Spain and Northern Africa. Two or three months ago a list of prices was issued by the combine fixing advances ranging from 30 to 60 per cent. Last Saturday tables of discounts were issued by the combine the operation of which, it is stated, will tend to drive the consumptive trade to it, the discount leaving little profit for outside handlers.

Among beer bottlers there is said to be much dissatisfaction. "Brewers have already taken to using cheaper grades of cork," said a dealer yesterday. "The patent medicine men are complaining. Large bottlers could use stoppers of other materials if they could find something as satisfactory as cork."

SUIT FOR DAMAGES FOLLOWS A SEIZURE.

Alfred Edmondson Begins Action Against His Landlord and Others.

Alfred Edmondson, the proprietor of a printing establishment at No. 418-420 Dearborn street, brought suit in the Superior Court yesterday against George W. Rose, O. Stone, Thomas W. Magill, Thomas Harris, and S. De Bolt for $10,000 damages. Rose is a banker, lives in Oshkosh, Wis., and is the owner of the building in which Edmondson's printing office is located.

A distress warrant for $333 rent was issued upon Edmondson last week and all the property in his establishment seized. After he had filed a bond for the amount of the rent claimed Edmondson broke open the doors and took possession of his property. He asserts the distraint was illegal and that he does not owe the rent claimed, but that the other hand Rose, the owner of the property, owes him $600.

Stone, Magill, and Harris are the men in charge of the building, who seized the property, and De Bolt is the attorney who issued them to do so.

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WHEAT SLUMPS EARLY, PROVES OVERSOLD, AND RALLIES.

Heavy Selling on Lower Cables and Big Northwestern Receipts—An Increase in the Visible Smaller than Expected Starts Prices Upward—Conditions in Corn Show Little Change and Trade Is Chiefly Local—Oats Independently Easy—Provisions Dull and Heavy.

Influences at the opening of the wheat market yesterday were considered unfavorable to holders. On indifferent cables, rumors of a failure in the British grain trade, big Northwestern receipts, and expectation of a big visible supply increase, December wheat opened at 57¾c, a concession of ¼c, and sold down to 56¾c. May sold down to 61c, as against the close Saturday of 61⅝c. Without much change in actual conditions, the market turned on the posting of a visible supply increase of 1,338,000 bu, and December and May touched 58½c and 62⅝c respectively and closed ½c lower. It was generally assumed that the market had worked into an oversold condition on the decline. The visible supply increase was quite heavy, but was not as great as expected. In view of the fact that receipts at Duluth and Minneapolis have only been limited by capacity of the railroads, and that clearances at the seaboard have not been important, an increase of but one and one-third million bu in the visible supply speaks well for consumption of interior points. Russian shipments at 2,800,000 bu for the week were heavy, exceeding those of America by one million bu. Indian shipments were light at 168,000 bu. The quantity of wheat on ocean passage decreased 1,200,000 bu, while the English visible decreased 50,000 bu. Cables were all lower. Liverpool closed with spot wheat ¼d lower and futures ⅜@1d lower. Antwerp was off the equivalent of 50@65 centimes on flour and 5@20 centimes on wheat, and Berlin was ¼ mark off on nearby deliveries. Receipts at the two Northwestern markets were 1,674 cars, as against 1,068 cars the same day a year ago.

Primary point receipts were 1,546,000 bu, against shipments of 330,000 bu, and clearances of 371,000 bu in wheat and flour. Clearances were sufficiently heavy to act as a bullish factor yesterday. The market is abnormally sensitive to Wall street reports on the monetary situation, and toned up on the announcement of a slight decline in sterling exchange rates. There was considerable inquiry for milling lots of grain, but no sales of cargo lots. Hotchkiss sold 21,000 bu of No. 2 spring, half of which went to Eastern mills, at December price or better. By sample No. 3 grade sold at 39@48c, No. 4 red at 48@50c, No. 3 red at 51@53c, No. 2 red at 57¾c, and No. 3 hard at 51@53c. No grade spring sold at 49c, No. 4 at 46@53¼c, No. 3 red at 54@57¾c, and No. 2 at 57⅛@57¾c.

There was no particular change of feeling in the corn market and trade was chiefly of a local character. Continued favorable weather, liberal receipts, and the weakness early in wheat were the occasion of an easy opening. September corn sold off to 30⅝c, a decline from the close of Saturday and the opening yesterday of ⅝c. At the close the loss was more than regained. The premiums Saturday for cash corn were about maintained. Receipts in the local market were 602 cars, and 725 are expected today. The out-inspection was of 222,000 bu. Exports were 136,000 bu, against primary receipts and shipments of 474,000 bu and 496,000 bu respectively. The visible showed an increase of 152,000 bu, against an increase of 453,000 bu the same week last year. The total quantity now in sight is 4,034,000 bu, against 4,076,000 bu the corresponding date in 1894. Local stocks increased 90,000 bu and are now 1,346,000 bu, against 1,778,000 bu the same period year ago. Argentina shipments last week were 848,000 bu and the quantity on passage increased 320,000 bu. There was no change in cash prices of corn from Saturday. On track and free on board no grade sold at 23@26c, No. 4 at 29@30c, No. 3 at 31@32c, No. 3 yellow at 31½c, No. 2 at 32@32¼c, No. 3 white at 31c, No. 2 white at 32@33c, and cars at 31@32½c. Filled through: No. 3 sold at 29c, No. 2 yellow at 29¾c, No. 2 at 29½c, and No. 2 yellow at 30@30½c. May kept within a narrow range and closed at the last price of Saturday. December showed the greatest gain of the day, ⅝c. October closed at ⅛c advance.

Easy Tone in Oats.

Offerings of September oats were more free than at any time last week. Henry Norton was an early seller, but later he was a buyer of September and closed a seller of May. September was offered at a one time at 18¾c and closed at 18¾c, a decline of ½c. October closed at 18⅝c bid, or ⅛c lower. In May there was considerable liquidation on the part of longs. Bartlett-Frazier covered a good-sized line, and scattered shorts yielded sparingly. May ranged at 20⅝@20¾c and closed at 20⅝c bid, or a shade lower than at Saturday's close. Receipts were liberal at 340 cars. The visible supply showed a decrease of 353,000 bu, which is unusual at this season of the year. Local stocks are now 321,000 bu, compared with 1,489,000 bu a year ago. In store lots from the Keith elevators were offered, leading an easing up in that direction. Charters were made for 215,000 bu. Exports were 58,000 bu. Car lots in store and to go there were dull and easier. No. 2 sold at 18¾@19c, do white at 20@21c, No. 2 at 19@19¾c, and do white at 22¼c. Samples were easier. Sales on track and f. o. b. included No. 3 at 18¾@20¼c, do white at 20@22c, No. 2 at 19½@21c, and do white at 22½@24c.

Rye was quiet and steady with offerings light. No. 2 sold by sample at 38@38½c and do in store was quotably 37c. October was nominally 38c. December sold at 39¾c, and that was bid at the close. May was 45c asked.

Choice barley was in light supply and steady. The offerings of light-weight and off-color were heavy and values declined 1@2c. Thin, damaged lots were also in large supply and scarcely salable. No. 2 in store sold at 43c and the same was paid for September delivery. For choice to fancy No. 3 42½c, the outside for choice quality.

Liberal receipts at 263 cars, coupled with the fact that many anxious shorts had covered Saturday, weakened the flaxseed market. Values declined 1¼@2c, but a part of the loss was recovered late in the day, making the net decline about 1@1½c. No. 1 Northwestern cash sold at 93@94c and closed at 93½c bid. Rejected sold at 85@90½c. September sold at 93¼@95c, and rested at 94c. October ranged at 93@95c, resting at 93¼c. Northwestern seed to be on track in November sold at 94@94½c. December sold from 94½c down to 92¼c, and closed at 93¼c. January sold sparingly at 94c. May ranged at 97@98½c, and closed at 98¼c bid and 99¼c asked. Shipments were 59,024 bu.

Timothy seed declined 10@15c. The demand was tame. Fair to good seed ranged at $3.60@3.85 and choice at $3.90@4.00. Spot contract prime was quotably $4.00@4.05. September sold at $4.00@4.05, closing at $4.05. October was nominally $3.95 and March sold sparingly at $4.00.

Clover was quiet and steady on the basis of $6.50@7.10 for fair to good and $7.25@7.35 for October.

Trade in provisions was dull, with the market ruling heavy. Cudahy was credited with the selling of products. Receipts of hogs were 4,000 less than expected. The average weight of hogs here was 3 lbs greater last week than the week before. Cash demand for products shows no improvement.

Trade Gossip on 'Change.

Receivers have experienced much annoyance and loss owing to delinquency on the part of buyers in paying for grain it is sold. The rules of the board provide a recourse for sellers in such cases, but this has not been generally understood, and lax methods have become customary among buyers. Within a few days a prominent receiving house has called the attention of a company buying grain on the floor in the following caustic language: "We send you a bill, for liquidated damages for delay in paying for grain purchased of us and unloaded from your house. We ask you to give us a check for the amount of the bill, $14.44, at once. Otherwise we will have to ask for the suspension of the representative from the privileges of the Board of Trade till the claim is paid. Under the rules of the board a buyer is allowed twenty-four hours to pay for grain which he unloads himself. If he delays payment longer the seller is entitled to one-half of 1 per cent per day liquidated damages not on account of the amount involved but of the great injustice to both the shipper of the grain and to us that you should hold back payment on goods sold seven days. We request you to remit promptly and send the check. It is to be regretted by the way that if the system of using Board of Trade weighers was in force weights would be returned to the seller the next morning after the grain was unloaded and much delay saved."

Pursuant to an action of the directors taken yesterday the board will adjourn at 12:30 today out of respect to the memory of Carlos H. Blackman. The funeral will be at 2 p. m.

Cash demand at Minneapolis for wheat has not been eased off. A message from Minneapolis said as follows:

"Cash wheat has been selling here even with December. It has now turned weak and is under December."

The grass and field seed arbitration committee met to hear the complaints of timothy seed traders relative to the action of the committee in declaring timothy seed are groundless. The committee decided that it has been more liberal to shippers than the rules require. Only 91 cars of city seed offered for arbitration 75 were passed as prime on test. Out of 15 cars of country seed two were passed prime. This is said to be a better showing than for years make.

Cars after the close December wheat sold at 56¾c, and was quoted at 56¾@57c. Corn ranged at 31¼@31⅝c and calls at 30⅝@30¾c. Puts and calls on May corn sold at the same prices—namely: 29@29½c and 29½c.

The visible supply of wheat increased 1,338,000 bu. The total quantity now in sight is 38,092,000 bu, against 60,246,000 bu the same date last year. Local stocks increased 68,000 bu, making the quantity on hand 14,367,000 bu, against 26,178,000 bu for the corresponding day in 1894. The increase in the visible was: At Buffalo, 567,000 bu; Duluth, 325,000 bu; Minneapolis, 544,000 bu; and New York, 186,000 bu. The decrease was: At Milwaukee, 108,000 bu; St. Louis, 67,000 bu; Toledo, 119,000 bu; Boston, 21,000 bu; and the canal, 98,000 bu.

Public elevator stocks of wheat in Liverpool Sept. 7 included 5,115,000 bu of wheat. According to a Liverpool letter to a prominent local shipping firm that market is oversupplied. It is said that storage room is hard to obtain and it is intimated that some of the older steamers will be used as warehouses.

Estimated receipts for today: Wheat, 135 cars; corn, 725 cars; oats, 570 cars; hogs, 15,000.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Saturday.	Price range yesterday.		Closed yester-day.	Closed 1894.
		WHEAT.			
Sept.	56¾	56¾@ 58½		56¾	53⅜
Dec.	57⅞	56¾@ 58½		56¾	54⅛
May.	61⅛	61 @ 62⅝		62⅛	61¼
		CORN.			
Sept.	31¼	30⅝@ 31¾		31¼	54¾
Oct.	30⅝	30⅛@ 30⅞		30⅝	.....
May.	29	28⅝@ 29½		29	33¼
		OATS.			
Sept.	19¼	18⅝@ 19¼		18⅝	.....
Oct.	18⅝	18⅛@ 18¾		18⅜	30½
May.	20¾	20⅛@ 20¾		20⅜	33¾
		MESS PORK.			
Oct.	8 17½	8 10 @ 8 15		8 10	.....
Jan.	9 40	9 30 @ 9 40		9 32½	13 95
		LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
Oct.	5 80	5 77½@ 5 80		5 77½	.....
Jan.	5 75	5 70 @ 5 77½		5 72½	8 12½
		RIBS—BOXED 25c MORE THAN LOOSE.			
Oct.	5 30	5 12½@ 5 27½		5 15	.....
Jan.	4 80	4 77½@ 4 82½		4 80	7 12½

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in this city Saturday by carloads:

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total.
Winter wheat..	1	13	16	30
Spring wheat...	32	23	5	60
Corn.....	509	78	15	602
Oats.....	77	245	18	340
Rye.....	8	1	.....	9
Barley.....	6	100	13	119
Totals.....	626	460	68	1,154

Inspected out: 36,214 bu wheat and 222,006 bu corn. From private bonds: 2,000 bu oats.

The following were the stocks of grain in store in this city at the close of the dates named (bu):

	Sept. 14, 1895.	Sept. 7, 1895.	Aug. 31, 1895.	Sept. 15, 1894.
Wheat....	14,367,000	14,299,000	14,218,000	26,146,000
Corn.....	1,346,000	1,256,000	1,468,000	1,436,000
Oats.....	521,000	525,000	615,000	1,489,000
Rye.....	132,000	129,000	110,000	156,000
Barley..	59,000	12,000	.....	19,000
Total	16,425,000	16,213,000	16,348,000	29,613,000

These figures show an increase of 68,000 bu wheat, 91,000 bu corn, 10,000 bu rye, and 47,000 bu barley, and a decrease of 353,000 bu oats. For the corresponding week a year ago wheat increased 46,000 bu and corn 455,000 bu.

BUSINESS ON SOUTH WATER STREET.

Cheese Trade a Trifle More Active—Poultry Market Firmer—Potatoes Lower.

The cooler weather of the closing days last week created a better demand for cheese, and yesterday's shipments showed some improvement. Stocks of summer and fall made, both of full creams and filled goods, are liberal, and the feeling is uneasy. There was a good demand for poultry, especially hens and chickens. The latter advanced ½c. Receipts were large, but the market was well cleaned up late in the day. Arrivals of potatoes were burdensome. Prices declined 26@ 5c per bu. Some dealers say there is much stock here to last three days without fresh arrivals. Receipts of peaches were again liberal, and prices were a trifle easier. Some stock was carried over from Saturday. The warmer weather was unfavorable and dealers were anxious to dispose of consignments.

The following quotations are for round lots of merchantable quality, and usually from first hands:

Berries—Blueberries, $1.25@1.40 per case; cranberries, $2.75@3.00 per box.

Butter—Creamery, extra separator, 20½c; firsts, 18@20c; seconds, 14@16c; thirds, 9@11c. Dairies: Fancy [Cooley's], 17c; firsts, 13½@14½c.

California Fruits—Peaches, 45@75c per 20-lb box; plums, 40@60c per box; pears, $1.25@1.50 per box; grapes, $1.00 per 4-basket crate; pears, $1.25@1.50 per box.

Cheese—Western: Young Americas, 7¼@8c; twins, 7@7½c; cheddars, 6½@7½c; New York fancy makes, 9@9½c. Swiss, 12@12½c; limburger, 7½@ 8½c; brick, 7@8c.

Cooperage—Quiet and rather dull at 72½@75c for pork barrels and 85@87½c for lard tierces. Salmon, 1 car lard tierces at $1.00.

Eggs—Choice recandled new cases included, 14½c; strictly fresh-laid, loss off, cases returned, 14c; Southern, 13½c.

Green fruits—Apples, good to choice, $1.00@2.50 per bri; bananas, good to choice, 75c@1.50; lemons, Messinas, $5.00@7.50 per box; Californias, peaches, 14@20c per 1-5 bu basket; plums, 25@40c per 1-5 bu basket; watermelons, $25.00@40.00 per car; gem muskmelons, 15@25c per bu crate; pears, $2.00@3.00 per bri; grapes, Concords, 17@ 20c per 8-lb basket; Delawares, 20@25c.

Hay—Receipts, 1,036 tons; shipments, 127 tons. Demand good for choice upland timothy and upland prairie. Low grades and heating hay very dull. Choice timothy quotable at $12.50@ 13.00 on track; No. 1 at $11.50@12.50; No. 2 at $10.00@11.00; mixed nominal at $8.00@10.00; upland prairie at $9.00@10.50 for good to choice and $4.50@8.50 for poor to fair.

Hides—No. 1 green salted, 8½c per lb; No. 2 do, 7¼c. No. 1 calfskin, 10½c; No. 2 do, 9c; No. 1 country tallow, 4½c per lb; No. 2, 3½c.

Potatoes—New Wisconsin and Michigan Early Rose and Hebrons, 22@28c per bu on track; homegrown, 60@75c per bri; Jersey sweet potatoes, $3.25@3.50 per bri.

Poultry—Turkeys, hens, 10c; gobblers, 9c; spring turkeys, 9@11c; chickens, 9½c; broilers, 8½c; roosters, 5c; ducks, springs, 9½@10c; geese, per doz, $4.00@6.00.

Vegetables—Cabbage, Illinois, 75c@$1.00 per 100; cauliflower, 40@60c per crate; cucumbers, home grown, 10@15c per doz; celery, home grown, 25c per doz; lettuce, home grown, per tub, 40@50c; beets, 75c@$1.00 per bri; carrots, 75c@$1.00 per bri; onions, 25c per bu; parsley, 10c per doz; egg plant, home grown, 2@40c per doz; radishes, 15c per doz; spinach, 75c per bri; string beans, Illinois, 25@30c per sack; wax beans, 30@40c per sack; tomatoes, home grown, Illinois, 20@30c per bu basket; turnips, $1.00 per bri; sweet corn, 15@25c per sack.

Whisky—Firm on the basis of $1.22 for high-wines; high-proof spirits, $1.25½.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST.

Closing Prices in Grain and Provisions in New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—[Special.]—Grain—Wheat—Futures opened weaker, partly in conformity with the depression on the close late Saturday, but partly on free selling for the account of a large English house said to be long of 800,000 bu of wheat, and whose failure was announced today. To make matters worse the receipts in the Northwest were again excessive. Then, too, the cable advices were discouraging, Paris being 5 to 25 centimes off, and Liverpool ½@⅝d lower. The latter was due largely to the fact that all the storage room there was full. Russian continues large, being 2,800,000 bu for the week, according to private advices. In the afternoon more firmness was developed, prices advancing 1¼@1⅝c from the bottom, under covering by shorts, stimulated partly by the decrease of 1,200,000 bu in the quantity on passage to Europe, and by the disappointing increase in the visible supply, namely, 1,339,000 bu, or 700,000 bu less than expected. Local stocks increased 185,000 bu. Spot sales, 2 cars gaining 169,379 bu, No. 1 hard 31,855 bu, and No. 1 Northern 78,495 bu. September was the most depressed at times and the most active month of contract, which embraced 20,000 bu of No. 1 Northern, the first delivery of this grade on the crop. Exports, 212,559 bu; receipts, 206,425 bu. Spot was firm at the decline, exporters taking 15 loads, embracing No. 2 red, part p. t., and at ⅝ under December; old No. 1 hard, f. o. b. afloat, quoted at 2½c over December; new do, 1¾c over. The exports of wheat today from the four chief Atlantic ports were 217,779 bu, against 40,276 bu a year ago. Corn—Exports, 132,645 bu; receipts, 64,975 bu. Spot in fair demand today, exporters taking 10 loads. Sales, 100,000 bu. Spot was firm, No. 2, f. o. b. afloat, at 30¼c for early loading, and 2¼c over October for early October; do in elevator, ½c over October, or 57½c and 58½c afloat. Options opened weaker but closed steadier. Oats—Exports, 75,200 bu; receipts, 78,200 bu. Spot firm but quiet. Sales, 2,600 bu No. 2 white at 28½c; 5,000 bu No. 3 white at 28¼c; October do at 25¾c; 5,000 bu No. 3 white at 27c; 1,000 bu No. 2 mixed at 24c; 10,000 bu ungraded at 26@28c for white and 24@26c for mixed. Futures dull and weaker. Official sales:

WHEAT.

Months.	Opening.	Low.	High.	Closing.	Saturday night.
September	58¼	56¾	58½	58¼	57⅞
October	65 15-16	60 15-16	61⅞	61⅝	62¼
December	62⅝	62⅛	63¾	63⅜	64
May	66¾	65 15-16	67¾	67⅜	67⅞
		CORN.			
September	37¼	37¼	37⅝	37⅜	38¾
October	37	36⅛	37⅜	37⅛	38
December	35¾	35⅛	36⅛	35⅞	36
May	34¾	34⅜	35¼	35¼	35½
		OATS.			
September	.....	.....	.....	23¾	24
October	.....	.....	.....	24¼	24¾
December	.....	.....	.....	24¾	24¾
May	.....	25¾	26¼	25¾	26

The visible supply of grain Saturday, Sept. 14, as compiled by the New York Produce Exchange, is as follows: Wheat, 38,092,000 bu, increase 1,339,000 bu; corn 4,934,000 bu, increase 151,000 bu; oats 2,841,000 bu, decrease 353,000 bu; rye 585,000 bu, increase 67,000 bu; barley 486,000 bu, increase 295,000 bu.

Butter—The receipts were fair, but the proportion of really fancy fresh creamery is still rather light, and 21c has become firmly established on such.

Cheese—There was scarcely any demand, but receipts were light and prices nominally steady.

Eggs—Receipts are quite large, but the supply of strictly fine fresh gathered stock is very moderate, and for such the tone continues quite strong at 16c.

Sugar—Raw sugars remain strong at unchanged prices. Centrifugals, 96° test, quoted at 3½c; muscovados, 89° test, at 3c; and molasses sugar, 89° test, at 2¾c. Refined is fairly active and steady. Granulated at 4 4-16@4 7-16c.

Cotton—The first prices were 10@12 points lower on near and 9 points on late months, following the decline at New Orleans of 32@4 points, then advanced 8 points, closing steady to 9@7 points decline from yesterday's final figures. During the afternoon the market turned firmer. Shorts became nervous and their covering, together with some buying by the local speculators, resulted in a recovery of about one-half of the early decline. Liverpool reported spot cotton easier. Middling uplands, 4½c. Futures opened easy at 6@6½ points decline; closed quiet at 4@5 points net decline. Manchester—Yarns steady; cloths dull, but steady. Receipts at the ports today are 16,869 bales. On the spot the market was quiet at ⅛c decline. Sales, 152 bales for consumption and 100 bales on consignment. Middling uplands quoted at 8½c and do gulf at 8¾c. Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	Low.	High.	Closing.
September	.....	.....	.....	7.81@7.85
October	21,700	7.84	7.76	7.81@7.85
November	11,000	7.91	7.83	7.90@7.91
December	31,500	7.93	7.96	7.97@7.98
January	118,900	8.04	7.96	8.05@8.04
February	2,000	8.09	8.03	8.07@8.09
March	17,900	8.14	8.06	8.13@8.14
April	300	8.16	8.14	8.18@8.20
May	600	8.34	8.21	8.23@8.25

Coffee—At the opening of 'Change prices were irregular, some months showing a decline of 5 points, while others were that much higher, but trading was high. Later on most months lost 10 to 15 points, which was attributed chiefly to a cable saying that the Journal of Commerce of Rio reported the finest flowering for the coffee crop ever known in the Provinces of Rio, Minas, and Victoria. Havre opened ½f higher, later was steady on near and ¼f lower on late months. At the close all months declined ¼f. Hamburg was steady to ⅛ pfg advance. Receipts at Brazilian ports were 21,000 bags. The Rio market was firm at an advance of 100 reis and Santos firm. Rate of exchange at Rio was quoted at 15¾d. American warehouse deliveries yesterday were 74,081 bags; American visible supply, 560,356 bags. Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing.
March	500	14.05	14.05	13.95@14.00
May	1,250	13.80	13.80	13.70@13.80
September	1,000	14.35	14.35	14.25@14.30
November	750	14.45	14.45	14.40@14.50
December	2,000	14.40	14.40	14.35@14.40

Ocean freights steady. Engagements: 32,000 bu to Rotterdam at 51c; antwerp, nominal, at 51c; London at 2½d; Leith at 3¼d; Copenhagen 4s 3s; Amsterdam at 5½c; Glasgow at 3d; Hamburg at 50 pfgs; Liverpool at 2½d; Bristol at 3¼d; Newcastle at 3¼d; Hull at 3d.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 16.—Grain—Wheat opened ½c lower here than in Chicago relative to closing prices Saturday, the Toots market ruling ⅝c more from the opening to noon, the general sentiment early being weak. The situation was largely a repetition of conditions that have governed the market for weeks, a lack of active support being the most prominent factor. Trading was conducted in the main on scalping basis. The last half hour brought good support for the market. The shorts were evidently on the buying side for the market ruled handsomely to over 1c above the low point of the session. The close was ½c above Saturday. September was lower, closing 1c under December. The month opened at 53½c and closed at 53⅝c. December opened at 53½c and closed at 54⅝c. May opened at 57⅝@58⅛c, the high point being 58⅝c. Corn was less firm, ½c being the general premium paid. Flour steady; first patents, $3.05@3.40; first clears, $2.50@2.65; second clears, $2.30@2.35; bakers, $2.50@2.55.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 16.—Grain—Wheat dull and easy; spot, 59@59¼c; month, 59c bid; December, 61¼@62c; steamer No. 2 red, 60@ 60¼c; receipts, 12,058 bu; southern wheat by sample, 58@60c; do on grade, 56¼@58½c. Corn easy; spot, 39¼@39½c; month, 36¼@36⅜c; year, 34¼@34½c; receipts, 4,178 bu; southern white corn, 39@40c; do yellow, 40@ 41c. Oats steady; good inquiry; No. 2 white Western, 28¼@28½c; receipts, 10,700 bu. Rye firm; No. 2, 48c; receipts, 100 bu. Hay fairly active; firm; choice timothy, $14.50@ 15.00. Provisions quiet. Sugar firm; granulated, $4.62 per 100 lbs.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 16.—Grain—Wheat higher; cash, 58¼c; September, 58¼c; December, 59¾ @59¾c; May, 64¾@65c. Corn lower; cash, 30¼c; September, 30⅝c bid; December, 24¼c; May, 24½c. Oats lower, cash, 18¾c bid; September, 19¼c asked; May, 22½c asked. American Rye higher; No. 2, 38c. Provisions—Pork higher; jobbing, $8.87½. Lard steady; prime, $5.65; choice, $5.70. Dry salted shoulders, 4½@4¾c; longs and ribs, 5¼c; short clear backs, 5½c. Bacon steady; dull; $4.12½ sellers. Flaxseed steady; spot, 90c.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 16.—Grain—Wheat: Active, higher. No. 2, cash, 63¼c; September, 63c; December, 64¾c; May, 67c. Corn—Dull, firm. No. 2 mixed, 34½c; No. 3 mixed, 33c. Oats—Dull, steady. No. 2 mixed, 26@28½c. Clovers eed—Active, steady. Prime cash, October, $4.40. Receipts—Wheat, 7,800 bu; corn, 77,300 bu; oats, 74,250 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 2,400 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 2,400 bu; corn, 19,500 bu; oats, 67,500 bu; rye, 600 bu; barley, none.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 16.—Flour slow; easy. Grain—Wheat lower; No. 2 red, 57¾c; No. 3 do, 56c; 6,500 bu; shipments, 2,500 bu. Corn weak; No. 2 mixed, 32½c. Oats easier; No. 2 mixed, 22½c. Rye steady; No. 2, 42c. Lard steady; quoted at 2½c over December; new do, 1¾c over. The exports of wheat today from the four chief Atlantic ports were 217,779 bu, against 40,276 bu a year ago. Corn—Exports, 132,645 bu; receipts, 64,975 bu. Spot in fair demand today, exporters taking 10 loads. Sales, 100,000 bu. Spot was firm, No. 2, f. o. b. afloat, at 30¼c for early loading, and 2¼c over October for early October; do in elevator, ½c over October, or 57½c and 58½c afloat. Options opened weaker but closed steadier. Oats—Exports, 75,200 bu; receipts, 78,200 bu. Spot firm but quiet. Sales, 2,600 bu No. 2 white at 28½c; 5,000 bu No. 3 white at 28¼c; October do at 25¾c; 5,000 bu No. 3 white at 27c; 1,000 bu No. 2 mixed at 24c; 10,000 bu ungraded at 26@28c for white and 24@26c for mixed. Futures dull and weaker. Official sales:

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 16.—Flour firmer. Wheat lower; No. 2 spring, 57¾c; No. 1 Northern, 59½c; December, 58¾c. Corn weak; No. 3, 31¼c. Oats ¼c lower; No. 2 white, 22¾c; No. 3 do, 21¾c. Barley dull; No. 2, 41c; sample, 33@41c. Rye steady; No. 1, 40c. Provisions steady; pork, $8.10. Lard, $5.75. Receipts—Flour, 21,000 bbls; wheat, 147,200 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 68,600 bu; barley, none.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 16.—Grain—Wheat higher; No. 1 hard, cash, 55¾c; September, 55¾c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 54¾c; September, 55c; December, 56¾c; May, 60¾c. No. 2 Northern, cash, 53¾@54c; September, 53¾c. No. 3 spring, cash, 48¾c; rejected, 43¾c. No. 2 red, 54¾c. Wheat—No. 1 hard, 55¾c; No. 1 Northern, 54¾c. Rye, 38¼c. Oats, 20c; No. 3, 18c. Flax—Cash and October, 91c. Receipts—Wheat, 391,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 185,000 bu.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 16.—Grain—Wheat—1½c higher. No. 1 red, 61¼c; No. 2 red, 59½c; December, 63¾c; May, 66¼c. Corn—No. 2, 34½c. Oats—No. 2 white, 24c; No. 2 mixed, 22c. Rye—No. 2, 42c. Receipts—Wheat, 3,600 bu; corn, 4,500 bu.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 16.—Turpentine quiet; hard, $1.10; soft, $1.30; virgin, $1.80.

IN THE FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

Wheat Dull and Demand Poor, Corn Quiet and Easy.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 16.—Breadstuffs—Wheat—Spot dull; demand poor; No. 2 red winter, 4s 8d; No. 2 red spring, 4s 11¼d; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 5s; No. 1 California, 4s 10d; futures opened steady, with near and distant positions 1d lower; closed steady, with October 1¼d lower and other months 1d lower; business about equally distributed; September, 4s 8½d; October, 4s 8¾d; November, 4s 9¼d; December, 4s 9¾d; January, 4s 10¼d; February, 4s 10¾d. Corn—Spot dull; American mixed, new, 3s 4¼d; futures opened quiet but steady, with near and distant positions ¼d lower; closed steady, with near and distant positions ¼d lower; business about equally distributed; September, 3s 4d; October, 3s 4d; November, 3s 4¼d; December, 3s 4½d; January, 3s 5¼d; February, 3s 2¼d. Flour—Steady; demand good; St. Louis fancy winter, 6s 9d.

Provisions—Bacon—Quiet; demand poor; Cumberland, 28 to 30 lbs, 30s; short ribs, 28 lbs, 30s; long clear, light, 35 to 45 lbs, 35s 6d; long clear heavy, 35 lbs, 35s 6d; short clear backs, light, 18 to 20 lbs, 34s 6d; short clear, middles, heavy, 55 lbs, 32s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, 38s 6d; shoulders, square, 12 to 13 lbs, 33s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, 37s. Tallow—Prime North American, nominal. Beef—Extra India mess, 76s 3d; prime mess, 60s. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 56s 3d; do medium, 48s 9d. Lard—Steady; prime Western, 30s 3d; refined, in pails, 32s. Cheese—Quiet; demand poor; finest American, white, new, 57s; finest American, colored, new, 57s 6d. Petroleum—Finest United States, 7½s; good, 6½s. Turpentine—Spirits, 20s 3d. Resin—Common, 4s 2½d; Cotton—Good American refining, 19s. Linseed Oil—Petroleum—Refined, 7½d. Refrigerator Beef—Forequarters, 3¾d; hindquarters, 6¼d. Bleaching Powder—Hard wood, f. o. b., Liverpool, £7. Hops—At London—Pacific coast, £1 15s.

FOREIGN FINANCIAL MARKET FLAT.

St. Paul and Wabash Stocks Still Offered Freely.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The stock markets were steady today, except for Americans, which were flat on the uncertainties of the Treasury situation. There was a strong rally at midday on influential purchases by Kaffir operators, but on renewed selling in New York the tone closed flat. St. Paul stock and Wabash bonds were especially offered. This continued American selling on each rally here is killing the market.

This continued American selling on each rally is killing the market.

Consols for money, 107 9-16; do for the account, 107⅝; Canadian Pacific, 87½; Erie, 9⅜; Erie seconds, 17½; Illinois Central, 103¾; Mexican, ordinary, 22½; St. Paul, common, 75½; New York Central, 104; Pennsylvania, 56⅜; Reading, 9⅜; Mexican Central, new 4s, 70⅝. Bar silver, 30½d per ounce; money, ½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 1 1-16@1⅛ per cent; do, 3 months' bills, 1 1-16@1⅛.

Gold is quoted at Buenos Ayres today at 215; at Madrid, 16; at Lisbon, 24½; at St. Petersburg, 50; at Athens, 77; at Rome, 104.75; at Vienna, 103.

BERLIN, Sept. 16.—Exchange on London, 8 days' sight, 20 marks 40 pfg.

PARIS, Sept. 16.—Three per cent rentes, 101f 27½c for the account. Exchange on London 25f 28½c for checks.

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

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TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1895.

PROBABLY the only way to persuade the Chicago Zouaves to stop their fighting is to get them into a battle.

IF nothing else can be done with those Chinese vegetarians at least they can be made to eat humble pie.

A NEW YORK man has a collection of over 9,000 buttons. He must have been a bachelor a great many years.

THAT yacht, the Jag, which was in distress during Sunday's storm, differs from most other yachts in name only.

A PROFESSOR in Columbia College says he has found the "missing link," but he does not state in which of the New York clubs he found it.

THE Atlanta Exposition will show many of the wonders of the South, but it never will be complete until it is visited by the Rev. Mr. Jasper.

IF those Southern railways don't stop their war upon Chicago they must not be surprised if Chicago sicks Brig.-Gen. Wheeler on to them.

BELOIT COLLEGE has opened its doors to women, but no woman will be allowed to get in until a wall has been torn down or the style of sleeves changed.

WE are awaiting to see if some able editor of a Democratic newspaper will attribute the present prosperity of European nations to the Gormandized Wilson bill.

THE attention of "Coin" Harvey and the victims of his "Financial Drool" should be called to the fact that monometallism is in favor in the New Jerusalem. The streets are paved with gold.

THE proposition to ring a curfew bell at night does not strike the Rockford Aldermen favorably. They want no competition in the business of depriving the public of the use of the streets.

COUNT ROZWADOWSKI, the Italian Consul, has only just discovered that there are no fewer than forty-two Italian societies in Chicago. This is rather remarkable in view of the fact that every one of them has an official organ.

IT turns out that the reason President Cleveland is not going to the Chickamauga battlefield is that he has not been invited. Perhaps that is the reason he didn't visit that and other battlefields in 1861-'65. He is a very sensitive man.

THE anxiety of the milkmen to join Commissioner Kerr's crusade against poor milk exonerates them completely and compels the public to place the blame elsewhere. Perhaps the unprincipled cows have been surreptitiously consuming too much water.

CHAUNCEY DEPEW told the English newspapers that the people of the United States were unanimously in favor of home rule for Ireland. Very likely this is true. But does it never occur to Chauncey that he has no commission as spokesman for the sixty-odd millions of his fellow-citizens?

NEW YORK stocks were irregular yesterday. The Chicago market was exceedingly heavy. Sterling rates were lower. New York exchange sold at 40 cents discount.—Leading speculative produce markets were heavy early in the day, but rallied toward the close. As compared with the latest prices of Saturday May wheat closed ⅝ cent higher, corn steady, oats ⅛ cent lower, cash rye steady, barley weaker, flax-seed 1½ cents lower, January pork 7½ cents lower, lard 2½ cents lower, and ribs steady.

THE stocks of grain in Chicago elevators last Saturday evening were 14,367,000 bushels of wheat, 1,346,000 bushels of corn, 521,000 bushels of oats, 132,000 bushels of rye, and 53,000 bushels of barley. Total, 16,425,000 bushels of all kinds of grain, against 29,613,000 bushels a year ago. For the same date the Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade states the visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada as 38,092,000 bushels of wheat, 4,934,000 bushels of corn, 2,841,000 bushels of oats, 585,000 bushels of rye, and 487,000 bushels of barley. These figures are larger than the corresponding ones a week ago by 1,838,000 bushels in wheat and 152,000 bushels in corn. The visible supply of wheat for the corresponding week a year ago increased 46,000 bushels.

SUNDAY last a cruel brute who drives one of Parmelee's wagons kicked and beat a harmless little dog into such a condition that a policeman had to shoot the suffering animal after it had endured its misery for half an hour. The dog was a neighborhood pet among the children on Dearborn avenue and scores of them, as well as women, who were powerless to interfere, had to witness the savagery of the cowardly brute. For nearly a week horses were inhumanly beaten, kicked, and pounded by brutes for their inability to haul loads of lumber too heavy for them on the sandy lot recently occupied by the circus. On the North Shore drive boys and hoodlums are killing off all the birds with slingshots and air guns. In the suburbs Sunday pot hunters were arrested with their pockets full of bluejays, yellow-hammers, blackbirds, and doves. There is scarcely a street in the city which is not the scene of daily cruelty to animals. What is the Humane Society doing?

HOPKINS, HOWARD, AND DEBS.

About the first use which ex-Mayor Hopkins made of his restored voice when he landed at New York was to deny the truth of the published statement made by Howard and Debs that he prompted the ordering out of the railroad employés last year and started the Debs rebellion in order to punish G. M. Pullman and his company.

Hopkins admits that he met the two head officers of the "American Railway Union" at the time and place they alleged he did, and that he was accompanied by his business partner, Secord, as they said he was. He admits the introduction to them, but says only "formal greetings" were exchanged, and not a word was said about the strike. He alleges that he was on his way to the bedside of a dying friend, and that his mind was full of grief and not of Pullman.

Howard's statement was to the effect that while talking to Mayor Hopkins and his partner, Secord, he said his plan was to shut up the Pullman repair shops, and thus make it impossible to keep the cars in running order, thus giving the roads an excuse for refusing to haul them, and thereby forcing Pullman to surrender; but that Secord said that plan would not do, for the roads would repair the cars at their own shops, and the winning course to pursue was for the railroad hands to refuse to haul those cars; and that then Mayor Hopkins spoke out, saying:

That's right; tie them up, Debs, tie them up. If you only get one or two roads it will shut off the revenue and bring the old man to arbitration. I knew him for a good many years, and I know he will continue to fight. The shops don't cut much of a figure. Money goes out there as well as it comes in. As Secord says, the railroads will make the repairs on his cars and he can shut down the shops and keep them closed until the men starve. The only thing to do is to tie up some of the lines that haul his cars.

Secord was at New York Sunday to meet Hopkins and gave his account of the hotel meeting. He told THE TRIBUNE correspondent that after he and Hopkins had been introduced to Debs and Howard there was a brief discussion about the strike, in which he alleges Hopkins took no part further than to listen to what was said by the others. He admits something was said about calling out the men in the repair shops. When, as his business interests were at Pullman, the strike was affecting them, and it was against his interest—and that of his partner Hopkins—to have the strike prolonged, he said: "Why not call out all the railroad men at once and be done with it?" Secord adds that "he believed this impossible of accomplishment, and that a settlement would soon result."

Thus Secord admits that as far as he is concerned Howard's and Debs' story is a straight one. For Debs says: "I was very much impressed with what Mr. Secord and Mayor Hopkins said about bringing Mr. Pullman to terms." But Mr. Secord wants the people to believe that the memories of Debs and Howard, so accurate as concerned what was said by an unimportant person like himself, are altogether at fault regarding a much more important person, the then Mayor of Chicago, who could do so much to make a strike a failure.

It is worth notice also that while Debs and Howard told their story to the press over two weeks ago "Partner" Secord did not come out with his explanation until he first had had a chance to see Hopkins and talk the matter over with him.

It is easy to see why Hopkins should deny the correctness of Howard's and Debs' statements. He could not do otherwise. It is not easy to see why they should make them unless they were true. It cannot be assumed they are wholly mistaken in their recollections or invented what they have related. The accuracy of too much of what they have said has been admitted. If it be assumed that they have told deliberate falsehoods regarding Hopkins, then the question is: What was their motive? There is no apparent motive. None has been suggested.

Howard told a straightforward story of his recollection of what happened at the meeting with the Mayor at the Sherman House. Subsequently Debs, in the McHenry County Jail, confirmed the truth of the main points of the story without going into details, as Howard did.

There is nothing to show that they had been putting their heads together to concoct a false statement. They had absolutely nothing to gain by doing so. Corroborated, as their allegations are in part by Hopkins and Secord, the people will believe the strike leaders told the whole truth.

Supposing Hopkins did not advise a strike, but merely did what Secord says he did—"maintain perfect silence during the conversation with the labor men, neither assenting to nor disapproving of what Secord said." Then Hopkins is deserving of the severest censure for not opening his mouth, rebuking his partner sharply for giving such wicked advice, and warning Debs and Howard that if they began such a conflict as was spoken of he and his police force would be on the side of law and order and would suppress them the moment they overstepped the law. But according to Secord he did not say a word at the moment when his duty demanded that he should speak. He knew what the consequences would be if all the railroad employés went out, for he had seen railroad strikes before, and yet according to partner Secord the Chief Magistrate of the city remained silent and by his silence gave assent. This statement is enough to condemn Hopkins.

DEMONSTRATING FOR DEBS.

The labor organizations of this city are to be asked to unite in a grand demonstration on the day that Debs is released from confinement in the Woodstock jail. Before accepting the invitation they ought to find out what Debs has done for them specially, or for the country generally, that they should quit work in order to demonstrate on his account.

From a money point of view Debs has been an expensive luxury. He is chiefly notorious because of his connection with the strike of July, 1894. According to the estimates of the United States Commission appointed to investigate its causes and effects the railroads lost in property and in incidental expenses $685,000, while the loss of earnings was about $4,000,000. The Pullman employés lost in wages about $350,000, and 100,000 employés upon roads centering in Chicago, which were more or less involved in the strike, lost in wages at least $1,380,000. Most of these men were urged by Debs to throw up their jobs, although they had no grievances of their own, in order to force the employing roads to unite with the American Railway Union and coerce the Pullman company. Debs assured these men that victory was certain. But they were beaten, and many of them lost their places forever.

According to Bradstreet's carefully made estimate the loss occasioned by reason of the interference with transportation facilities was about $80,000,000. Both producers and consumers were affected by it. Manufacturing establishments had to stop because the raw materials could not be had. The finished products could not be shipped to market. The fruits and vegetables of the farmer spoilt on his hands. A portion of these losses was borne by the workingmen of this city. Industry was hampered here as it was in other places. Those belonging to the building trades were affected like all others. Contractors had to stop for lack of materials and because capitalists grew uneasy.

Not satisfied with what had been done in the way of depriving men of work, Debs used all the means in his power to induce "organized labor" of all kinds to go out on a strike and paralyze industry utterly. He was furious because the President of the Federation of Labor would not call out the members of his organization and deprive them of work and wages in the busy season of the year. If Debs had had his way the workingmen of this city would have begun the winter without money. And yet they talk of "demonstrating" to show their delight when he is released.

The harm Debs has done and tried to do the workingmen of this city in the past is apparent. It will not do to call him a "martyr in their cause," for he worked against their interests. He pretended to sympathize with them, but he cost them millions. Nor has he said that he is going to do anything for them in the future which will put in their pockets the money he deprived them of. On the contrary, when he gets out of jail he will begin making speeches in behalf of socialism and a rotten currency. He will ask the workingmen to cut their own throats by voting to be paid their wages in 50-cent dollars.

Debs has confessed that he was all wrong last year. He has said that he is out of the strike business and will seek a remedy for what he considers evils through the ballot box alone. Having admitted that he made a stupendous blunder and was not a fit leader for workingmen to follow, the wisest thing the latter can do is to take him at his own valuation and drop him.

REPUDIATING SOCIALIST BLATHERSKITES.

The reaction against socialism among the workingmen which set in England appears to have extended to Chicago. Ten days ago the English Trades-Union Congress, which had fallen under the influence of Socialist agitators like Keir Hardie the year before and had adopted a socialistic manifesto indorsing Henry George's land confiscation scheme and other robber projects, retraced its steps. It sustained the committee which had refused to carry out that manifesto; and amended its constitution so that only bona fide workingmen or the paid officials of unions can be delegates. That will bar out most of the brawling demagogues who work with their jaws only, and the congress will represent workingmen, not Socialist agitators.

The Campaign committee of the People's party of this city has issued an address in which it cuts loose from Morgan and his Socialists and regrets that the alliance was entered into with them last year, and that their doctrines were indorsed. The party declared then that it was in favor of "the collective ownership of such means of production and distribution as the people may elect." The means of production are the land and machinery. The means of distribution are the railroads and steamboats, etc.

The People's party managers have discovered that these notions are not popular among the farmers or the workingmen of Illinois, and they hasten to disown them. They have discovered also that while they thought they were going to swallow the Socialists the Socialists have been endeavoring to swallow them—"to lead the workingmen of Cook County into the small and hopeless propaganda of their red flag contingent." The platform of the People's party is bad enough without any Morgan planks, but it is a good sign that its members are disinclined to add any more vicious features to their creed or to march under the red flag.

Sunday the Chicago Labor Assembly received an invitation from a Socialist organization to attend a series of meetings at which is to appear a disreputable English Anarchist named Mowbray, who published a paper so violent in its utterances that he was sent to jail. After his release he fled to this country, only to get into trouble with the authorities here. The invitation was declined as follows:

Whereas, The blatant Anarchist Mowbray has been imported to Chicago by the socialistic and anarchistic Labor Congress to give utterance to un-American and revolutionary harangues in the name of organized labor of Chicago.

Resolved, That the Trade and Labor Assembly disavows any connection whatever with the bringing to Chicago of such men as Charles W. Mowbray or J. Keir Hardie, and warns the press and public that such irresponsible adventurers in no manner represent the trades union sentiments of the United States.

This is the way to speak and it is to be hoped that all organizations of genuine workingmen will give evidence that they are such by expressing themselves in the same way regarding these imported agitators, who come here to stir up strife. It is to be hoped that this latest visitor will not be asked by any religious body to appear before it and air his views as Hardie was. It is a mistake to encourage such people.

LORD DUNRAVEN'S BACK OUT.

Lord Dunraven will be no more successful upon paper than he was upon water in winning victories for Valkyrie. Granted that he was interfered with, that the committee could not prevent overcrowding, that he sailed the races where he did not want to sail them, and that the Sandy Hook course is not fit for racing purposes, still, his action Thursday last, especially after Mr. Iselin had offered to sail the second race over again, was indefensible upon all canons of yachting, however defensible it may appear from the individual point of view. There is no occasion for any abuse of Lord Dunraven, but since the facts have come out he must be charged with a deplorable error of judgment, to say the least.

After two races which demonstrated the superiority of Defender, and upon the evening of the second race, Tuesday, Lord Dunraven determined not to make the race Thursday, but to cross the line and return, which would be tantamount to an assertion that he had surrendered the cup without being beaten. He wrote to the Cup committee that he would not sail Valkyrie under the conditions of the first two races, though he acknowledged the committee had done all in its power to prevent overcrowding, and though two years ago he sailed the same course under the same conditions. His letter was not delivered until Wednesday. The committee immediately called upon him and he made propositions to them, among them one to change the course, which, under the agreement, they could not accept. Another proposition was in effect that if there were any overcrowding the committee should declare the race off. The committee agreed that the start should not be made until the course was clear, and to this Lord Dunraven made no objection. Then at midnight Wednesday he wrote to the committee rejecting the proposition and saying: "In case you do not receive this tonight I shall take Valkyrie to Sandy Hook lightship tomorrow morning and will cross the line to give Defender a start." Lord Dunraven must have known that this letter would not reach the committee until Thursday, when it would be too late to take action of any kind.

Under circumstances such as these it is impossible to see that the Cup committee could have done otherwise than it did—order Defender to sail over the course and award the cup to her. It adds to the deplorable situation in which Lord Dunraven finds himself that Mr. Iselin offered to sail Tuesday's race over and he refused; that Mr. Iselin then offered to sail all three races over again, and that an offer was made from Boston of a race for an independent cup, and he has taken no notice of them. No blame can be attached to the American yachtsmen. They carried out the terms of agreement and Lord Dunraven did not. In his latest epistle he admits that he should have withdrawn absolutely from Thursday's race. At the same time it does not alter the opinion of THE TRIBUNE that an international race should never be sailed over the Sandy Hook course again; first, because of its constant fluky winds, and second, because of the hoggishness of the excursion boats. That Defender proved herself the better boat is all the more to her credit, but if the contest had been made on the Marblehead course Valkyrie would never have been in the races at any moment of either.

ITALIANS ABOUT TO CELEBRATE.

Chicago is glad to see that her citizens of Italian birth have not forgotten the occupation of Rome by Victor Emmanuel and that they intend to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of that momentous event, just as our German citizens a few days ago celebrated the anniversary of the Battle of Sedan. No better assurance of a man's devotion to his adopted country can be given than evidence of his devotion in his new citizenship to the country of his birth. Sentiment is the foundation of civic duty, as of civic pride, and no German could be moved to enthusiasm by memory of Sedan, no Italian by memory of the unification of Italy, unless sentiment informed his very nature. It is evident from the heartiness and universality of the Chicago Italians' response to Consul Razwadowski's proposal for a celebration of the anniversary that they are not only true patriots, but also good and trustworthy citizens.

Few people, it may be believed, realize how many Italians there are in this city. The Consul says about 4,000 men will have places in the procession next Friday, and that means that the total number of men, women, and children must be twice or three times as great. When they abandon themselves to rejoicing and merrymaking it will mean a good deal to the rest of us, for almost all of them are engaged in the fruit importing and purveying business, upon which all Chicago's happiness in a measure depends.

But if ever a people were justified in taking a day off to glorify glorious deeds and to congratulate themselves upon them surely the people of Italy, whether at home or abroad, are justified in doing so Sept. 20, 1895. It was on that day a quarter of a century ago that Italy's long agony of dissection and dismemberment was ended and the people of the peninsular joined to form one of the powers of Europe, instead of continuing the playthings of petty Princes and the victims of foreign craft and force. The nation's history since then has been a history of progress and enrichment (despite the occasional setbacks due to erroneous financial ideas); and the Italy which then was helpless among the hungry now has a brilliant army and a formidable navy and is abundantly able to defend herself against any possible enemy.

So let the Italians of Chicago enjoy themselves to their hearts' content and congratulate their country and themselves as earnestly as may be upon the events that have followed the establishment of the Sicilian conqueror in the city of the Cæsars. They have Chicago's sympathy and approval.

THE RIGHT TO ISSUE BONDS.

The Populist Senator, Peffer of Kansas, asserted a few days ago that President Cleveland has no authority to sell bonds and redeem greenbacks to sustain the public credit, and that if another issue is made he (Peffer) will move in the Senate to have it declared illegal! This would-be statesman is not alone in claiming the bond issues to be illegal. The whole crowd of free silver desperadoes argue in the same way, and during two years a Democratic Congress refused to pass a bill allowing the Cleveland administration to sell bonds for gold at any named rate of gold interest for the purpose of redeeming government notes in gold.

The free silverites in and out of Congress never proposed any remedy for the acknowledged deficit, but denounced the President for what he had done or was doing. Some of them said "redeem in 16 to 1 free silver," claiming that the only promise was to redeem the greenbacks "in coin," and last winter they would not allow the President to save fifteen millions of dollars in interest which the American people will have to pay extra because the bonds sold for gold were not permitted to be specified as redeemable in the same kind of money.

On the three bond issues made since Mr. Cleveland became President the Treasury has received about 180 million dollars in gold, including the premium. Suppose none of these bonds had been sold, the wishes of the free silverites and Populists would have been yielded to. What would be the present condition of the Treasury? The government would undoubtedly have paid out gold till every dollar in the Treasury was gone, greenbacks and other currency replacing a portion of it, the rest being spent for public expenses. During the two and a half years the expenses of the government have exceeded its income by more than 120 million dollars, a sum about equal to the gold and greenbacks available when Harrison's term ended and Cleveland took hold. So the revenue deficiency would have stripped the administration down to the last dollar, redemption reserves and all, unless funds were provided in some way other than by customs receipts and internal taxes. After letting go all its gold to redeem greenbacks and ceasing to redeem its notes in that metal eighteen months ago the government would have been obliged to coin the "seigniorage silver" and spend it in order to live from day to day.

The country would have dropped to the 50-cent silver basis in the money panic early in 1893 if it had been given out that the President would put on the law the construction demanded by the silver desperadoes and not redeem the paper money obligations of the government in gold any longer than the then existing stock of gold lasted. We should have been on the 50-cent silver basis ever since then and denounced all over the civilized world as a nation of dishonest debtors, individually and collectively. With smashed credit at home and abroad, caused by the process of scaling down all indebtedness one-half except that expressly made payable in gold by special contracts, times would be desperately hard today, with no prospect of improvement in any direction for many years, and all transactions on the 50-cent dollar basis. Our silver money would then be shipped out of the country as fast as merchants could get hold of it to pay foreign trade balances, they having to send twice as many "dollars" as they now have to send, to be sold for gold in London to pay a stated amount of debt as reckoned in the gold currencies of the Old World.

Our present condition in that case would have been as bad as that of our predecessors some sixty years ago after President Jackson had abolished the National Bank and substituted State shinplaster "money," which went all to pieces.

At the best the national bank notes and the greenbacks would be redeemable in silver dollars worth 50 cents each or less; but the probability is they would not be redeemed even in silver, for the government would not be able to furnish silver dollars as it now furnishes gold. There would be so little silver left in the country not exported to pay balances of trade, and no gold, that times would be terribly hard, and the hard currency contraction would strengthen the tendency to clamor for a restoration of State bank shinplasters of the worst kind of wildcat variety. We then should have to borrow and at double the rate of interest now paid. Our silver miners would have more profit in mining silver then than now, for the reason that the bullion in a silver dollar would be worth at the most only 50 cents.

This is but a faint description of the miserable condition to which fellows of the Peffer and Harvey stamp would reduce the American people if they had the power. And they denounce the President and the Secretary of the Treasury for having kept us out of that terrible slough of despond and desperation. With such aims and objects these charlatans have the impudence to claim for themselves all the brains in the United States that are worth having, and to deny the patriotism of all who do not applaud their mad, reckless schemes for impoverishing the people and dishonoring the Nation.

FREE SILVER NO REMEDY.

The people of the United States are running behind in their business with foreigners fully 200 million dollars per year. The American value of the goods we import from other countries, added to the amounts expended by Americans in foreign travel and owing by them in the shape of interest and dividends to foreign lenders and investors, exceeds by more than 200 millions per year the export value of our produce and other merchandise that is shipped abroad. The difference is much greater than the total value of the annual output from our gold and silver mines, so that if we were to ship out the whole of that product there still would be a deficiency to be met in some other way. The situation is a grave one. How shall the disadvantage be remedied?

It is idle to suppose that the case would be improved by the adoption of free coinage at a 16 to 1 ratio, as proposed by the silverites, with the inevitably resulting silver monometallism and a 50 per cent reduced value of the currency unit. That would not enable us to pay the foreign difference of trade on any more favorable terms. The foreign balance would then have to be paid with our silver money and at the intrinsic value of the cheap metal, for the foreigners could not be induced to take it at any other than its commercial value per ounce. Instead of 200 millions in gold money we should have to pay 400 millions in silver dollars, each worth 50 cents and probably less, since the offering of so much extra silver on the markets of the world naturally would reduce the prices which London dealers would be willing to pay for it. The silver product of the United States, like that of Mexico, would be taken only at its commercial bullion value abroad and no more.

Hence our silver miners would obtain no advantage from the change from the gold to the silver standard. They now are getting the world's price for their bullion. They would get not more than that under silver monometallism in this country. But the people would suffer tremendously by the change of standard. The gold would disappear at once, refusing to circulate by the side of the vastly overvalued silver coins, and then the silver itself would have to be exported at its real value to pay foreign balances of trade just as in Mexico. There would be no possibility of relief by the sale of our bonds and other securities abroad, because the foreigners would not want to buy with their American gold securities to be redeemed only in the debased silver, which they esteem poorly in comparison with gold. The silver would be so scarce here, owing to the fact that each "dollar" of the reduced quantity of money would do but half the work of the dollar of today, that very soon there would be a howl for relief by the issue of fiat paper "money" on the plan proposed by the Populists. This trash would drive out the remaining silver, as silver monometallism would previously drive out the gold, and a couple of years or so, at the present rate of imports in proportion to exports, would leave the people of the United States with no better currency than a mass of irredeemable trash called "paper money." The experience of other nations with this kind of fiat stuff indicates that soon Americans would not be willing to sell their labor for it, and it would be foolish to suppose they could palm it off on the foreigners for the payment of indebtedness or in the purchase of fresh lots of goods.

"Free coinage of silver at 16 to 1" would not meet the requirements. If adopted it would prove to be one of those quack remedies which kill the patient without curing the disease. It would not avail; it would but intensify the trouble.

IT was told in yesterday's paper how a bicyclist going at full speed ran into an unsuspecting pedestrian and knocked him senseless. The reckless rider did not fare much better, for he was dazed for a time and had to be helped home. This accident serves to emphasize the suggestions which have been made lately to the effect that bicycle racing in the parks and on the boulevards and streets be regulated and a speed limit be established. A few bicycle enthusiasts may protest, but the people generally will be pleased. No one wishes to interfere with an innocent amusement or to keep a wheelman from running at the rate of twenty miles an hour if he can, provided he is the only one whose life is endangered thereby. But pedestrians have rights as well as he. They have a right to cross in safety any street he uses, provided they take ordinary precautions. They are not called on to take extraordinary ones, for the street is as much theirs as it is his. The rules which have been adopted as regards horses should be adopted for bicycles. Their owners are not allowed to race them on the streets, and neither should bicyles be allowed to be run at headlong speed. It is hard to fix an exact limit. The wheelman has more control of his wheel than the driver has of his horse, and therefore may be permitted to go somewhat faster, but reckless bicycling should be discouraged by Park Commissioners and by the city authorities.

THE New York Journal of Commerce says Chicago is able to manufacture pig-iron cheaper than Pittsburg, though it has to haul Connelsville coke over 500 miles to do it. The reason for this is that to the making of a casting-house ton of pig-iron there go 1.67 tons of ore and only a ton of coke, so that, ignoring the advantage of proximity to limestone, nearness to the ore ranges may entirely neutralize the advantage of nearness to the coal fields. But the J.-C. says there are other points on the lakes to which the rate of freight on ore is not much higher and that on coke is very much lower, so that "the future of iron and steel production is not with Chicago." The question may resolve itself into one of transportation of raw material and finished product, but that question has not yet been solved to the complete disadvantage of Chicago, and it is too early to claim it will be at some time in the future.

Numerical Strength of Different Religions.

There has been computed, "on the basis of the latest scientific and statistical sources accessible," a suggestive table of the distribution of the people of the globe according to their religions. This table is published in the Deutsche Kirchenzeitung (Berlin). The population of the earth is estimated at 1,500,000,000, distributed as follows: Europe, 381,200,000; Africa, 127,000,000; Asia, 854,000,000; Australia, 4,730,000; America, 138,070,000; total, 1,500,000,000. The leading religions are represented by the following figures: Protestant Christians, 160,000,000; Roman Catholic Christians, 285,000,000; Greek Christians, 105,000,000; total Christians, 500,000,000. Jews, 6,000,000; Mohammedans, 180,000,000; heathens, 812,000,000; total non-Christians, 1,000,000,000.

OWING to circumstances not as all surprising or unexpected John Boyd Thacher's tags will not be ready for delivery to World's Fair exhibitors until next February. Successful competitors for premiums at the Atlanta Exposition will undoubtedly receive their diplomas before that time. The John Boyd Thacher system of making awards has not been adopted at Atlanta.

THERE are indications that Mr. Carlisle is feeling loansome again.

WHEN a few more regiments of Spanish soldiers have been landed in Cuba there is a possibility that the revolutionists may make a flank movement, sail for Spain, capture that country, and dictate terms of peace.

WHAT really hurts our English cousins is the fact that the blawsted Yankee boat can beat.

AN exchange says the English yacht "befouled the Defender." This is not entirely accurate. The English newspapers are doing that.

AS WE understand it Sept. 21 is to be Blue and Grady day at the Atlanta Exposition.

THOU dost not like us, old John Bull.
To thy regard we've lost out pull.
It fills our cup of sorrow full
Thou dost not like us, old John Bull.

MR. FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT has asserted himself at last.

ONE of the latest schemes of the Greater New York advocates is to fill up the East River and let the city spread itself over the newly-made ground. Objections to this will be made by newspapers in Buffalo, Cleveland, and Toronto on the ground that the destruction of that river will defraud the Atlantic Ocean of a part of the watery revenue rightfully belonging to it, thereby lowering its level, drawing more heavily on the St. Lawrence, and necessitating a greater flow of water from the great lakes in order to make up for the deficiency, the inevitable result being the depression of their level and incalculable loss to the commerce of all the lake cities. The scheme must be crushed. It will not do.

THE circumstance pointing most strongly to Durrant's guilt is that the women have begun to bring bouquets to his cell.

MR. CARLISLE'S slippery and elusive surplus is harder to handle than a deficit.

IN A MINOR KEY.

No Occasion for Any.

"You don't need two whole seats," said the man standing up in the aisle. "It seems to me you might have a little accommodation about you."

"Go chase yourself into the next car," responded the sleepy passenger who was lying down on the seat. "This isn't an accommodation train, sir."

A Wayside Philologist.

The crusty janitor motioned them away.

"Don't you see that sign?" he said, pointing to the framed inscription: "Loafers Not Allowed on the Premises."

"If you think we're loafers becus we're tryin' to git some bread an' butter with a little apple sass on it," replied Mosely Wraggs, pulling up his greasy coat collar with a lofty air, "you don't understand the durrivation of the word. We're slicers."

With a parting look of scorn he strode away, followed by Tuffold Knott.

No Civil Rights Bill There.

Traveler (in 1995)—"What's the reason I can't get a meal here, I'd like to know?"

Dignified Proprietor (of first-class restaurant in Central Africa)—"You'll have to go to that little chop-house down the street, sah. We don't entertain white people here, sah."

PERSONALS.

John E. Hudson, President of the Bell Telephone company, is one of the best Greek scholars in America.

In private life Mr. Asquith is said to be impartially disagreeable to every one he meets, while Mr. Chamberlain's manners are charming and he is the most pleasant of hosts.

Mr. A. P. Low, who made many wonderful discoveries in Labrador last year, has just returned to Quebec from another successful exploration in that great and almost unknown peninsula.

James Clark, formerly one of the most noted members of the Quantrell and Jesse James gangs, was recently killed in Colorado. It is said that he was a very gentle and mild-mannered bandit.

Lord Roberts of Kandahar is to have a brass monument at Calcutta while he is yet alive. Eleven old-fashioned brass muzzle-loading cannon have just been sent to India from London by the statute.

The Duke of Cumberland, son of ex-Queen Marie of Hanover, was born without a nose. The one which adorns his face is the result of much ingenuity on the part of the surgeons who attended him as an infant.

Ex-Senator Conger of Michigan, who fifteen years ago was one of the leaders of the Republican party, is a poor man, living in Washington. Two years ago Mrs. Conger died, leaving the ex-Senator an annuity of $100 a month. Mr. Conger is 74 years old.

CURRENT NOTES.

Lord Dunraven seems the least bit disposed to turn it into a sulky race.—Washington Post.

No one ever heard of a man who eats with his knife suffering an attack of appendicitis.—Washington Post.

The new woman may not be able to sharpen her own lead pencil, but she has the paragrapher on the jump just now keeping a point on his.—Yonkers Statesman.

"They say," said the prudent man, "that a man who never drinks, nor smokes, nor stays up late at night, always lives to a great age." "Yes," replied his very blasé friend, with a yawn, "that's his punishment."—Washington Star.

Papa—"Jack, how did you get that lump on your forehead?" Bobby—"Jack hit me with a stick." Papa—"Did you strike him back?" Bobby—"No." Papa—"That was quite right." Bobby—"Because I hit him first."—Harper's Round Table.

"All the animals in?" asked Noah. "Yes." "Is the yellow dog there?" "Yes." "And the cross-eyed goat?" "Yes." "Well, I guess we're all right. If we don't surprise 'em this trip it won't be because we haven't put mascots on board."—Washington Star.

An autograph hunter was very anxious to get the signature of a certain famous but inaccessible professor, but did not know what to do. "Nothing easier," said a friend. "Write him an invitation to tea, and you will promptly receive a note declining it."—Fliegende Blatter Kalender, 1896.

Fuddy—"Why doesn't Snipson try to elevate himself instead of all the time exhorting others to live purer and better lives?" Duddy—"Because there is nothing selfish in Snipson's composition. He is willing that others should reap the rewards which follow exemplary conduct."—Boston Transcript.

The New South Carolina Nullification.

The South Carolina statesmen—heaven save the mark—propose in some way to disfranchise the colored men of that State as a whole and evade the stipulations of the Federal Constitution without expressly violating them. But they may not find this so easy a work as they imagine. It is pointed out by the New York Herald that some years ago this was tried for the purpose of excluding negroes from juries. No statute was passed to that effect, for that would have been a plain violation of the United States Constitution. Negroes were, however, systematically excluded from the jury box by simply omitting to place them on the lists; but the United States Supreme Court held that to be an evasion of the fourteenth amendment not to be countenanced.

This fourteenth amendment provides that "all persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws." The fifteenth amendment declares that "the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

Perhaps when the Constitution mongers of the Palmetto State have finished their discreditable business of denying or abridging the rights of citizens of South Carolina because of race or color the subject may be taken up to the Supreme Court of the United States for determining whether such acts are in violation of the supreme law of the country, and to decide whether the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments are obligatory upon the States, or have passed into desuetude. The United States Court can hold up Congress on a question of taxing property, and perhaps it may possess a similar power when the question is one of protecting human rights. It would at least be a very interesting subject for the angest tribunal in question to discuss.—Sa.

MAN IS THE CENSOR.

HE EXERTS A CHECK UPON FEMININE CAPRICE IN DRESS.

Due to the Fact That the Masculine Eye Judges from the Effect Produced—Is St. Petersburg Men Prefer Black at the Opera—This Taste Is Shared by Frenchmen and Englishmen—White Is Agreeable on Account of Its Simplicity—Plain Gowns Are Generally Preferred.

The influence that men exercise upon women's dress is certainly underestimated. The taste of the husband, the taste of the lover, of the intimate friend, and even of the brother, has always to be deferred and submitted to, and in each and every case is acknowledged to be superior to that possessed by his fair subject. The secret of this is, perhaps, in a measure due to the fact that the masculine eye sees and judges from the effect produced, and a verdict is passed accordingly, whereas the feminine mind is often distracted by the choice of color, and material, trimming, and style offered; and when and where natural good taste does exist it is frequently dominated by the will of another actuated by self-interest, and thus good judgment is for the moment overpowered. Again, the desire to confine expense within a certain limit is another fertile source of sacrifice on the altar of good taste. Still, allowing all this and more, the fact remains uncontrovertible that a man intuitively knows what suits a woman better than she does herself.

Take the question of whether men prefer to see women in black or not. This cannot be answered by a "yes" or "no," as there is much diversity of opinion on this point, and circumstances as well as physique decide it materially. When men assert that women look best in "black"—Frenchmen, Russians, and Englishmen, alike—they say so with a reservation, and do not make the rule absolute. Thus, it is an understood thing that this unwritten dictum refers to public places of amusement. At St. Petersburg a Russian will refuse to take a lady who is not dressed in black for a promenade between the acts at the opera-house, and will leave her to sit in the opera box while he conducts another of the party attired in black in preference, solely on account of her being dressed in better style, according to his taste. Again, a Frenchman will insist on his fair companion exchanging a pretty gray dress for a black one before taking her to join a dinner party at a fashionable restaurant. Most Englishmen follow the same line of thought and consider a woman is less conspicuous in black, and, therefore, that it should be worn in public places, where to be conspicuous would be bad style. Many men entertaining this view as regards the advisability of wearing black under certain circumstances are dead against it for everyday wear, while as regards the deep crape worn by widows many husbands express the hope that their wives should they become widows, will not so array themselves.

On the subject of wearing white men have hardly two opinions, so generally is it approved of; for one thing, its very simplicity commends it to them, and, for another, they pronounce it to be almost universally becoming, poets and painters regarding it as the ideal attire of woman.

Where English women oftener than not acquire the reputation of being badly dressed is from want of appreciation of the harmony of color, and also from inability to select the color or

CENSOR.

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family. If she hear scandal she refrains from spreading it, and always tries to put as good a construction as possible on the words and actions of others.

A true lady realizes that the object of her life is not merely her own happiness, but that she is in duty bound to make those with whom she comes in contact as happy as possible, and therefore she never gives way to peevish discontent with the world, the weather, and things in general, thus making others uncomfortable, as is the want of the ill-bred bores one too frequently meets in society.—Home Notes.

Hints to the Housewife.

A kind friend residing in the potteries—a district noted for the cleanliness of its tiled floors and its well-polished grates—is the authority for the following household advice as to the best method of cleaning a tiled floor on which scrubbing seemed to have no effect, says the Housewife. Tiled floors, even if very much discolored by careless cleaning or very much traffic, may be rendered almost equal to new by the process. First sweep the floor well, then with a piece of flannel spread a thin layer of good soft soap over the tiles. Leave the soap undisturbed for an hour or so, or longer if the floor is in a very bad condition; then wash the tiles well with a flannel cloth dipped in hot water, and wipe dry with a soft clean cloth. If the tiles do not come quite clean on the first trial repeat the process.

Those who, like myself, have an objection to the use of galvanized buckets in household work, on account of the great difficulty experienced in keeping them clean, will find that enamel painted buckets are much more satisfactory in use. These buckets keep smooth and sweet to the last if carefully used, and only require to be washed out occasionally with hot suds to keep them perfectly wholesome and pleasant to use. Many may think that painted buckets are not so durable as the galvanized ones; this may be the case, but, as the writer is now using a small one of the former kind that has been in constant use for two years, at an original cost of sixpence halfpenny, there is not much to grumble at on the score of extravagance.

Soft dusters are of the greatest assistance in household work, yet how seldom are they seen! The material generally sold by drapers for that purpose is anything but soft, yet some housewives must go in the same groove as their mothers and grandmothers did before them and buy thick, unmanageable dusters without any idea of improvement. Cheese-cloth and Turkey red twill have both been recommended by writers on the subject, but the former is not very soft, the latter is rather linty, and both are more expensive than my favorite duster, which is a cheap gingham or zephyr, to be obtained at sales for the low price of twopence, or even, as is the case in my own town, one penny per yard. This makes ideal dusters, soft, lintless, and easy to wash. Do not be persuaded into buying gingham at fourpence or fivepence per yard, as, although more durable, it is not nearly so flexible as the lower-priced ones.

The Two Matches.

One day there was a traveler in the woods in California, in the dry season, when the trades were blowing strong. He had ridden a long way and he was tired and hungry, and dismounted from his horse to smoke a pipe. But when he felt in his pocket he found but two matches. He struck the first and it would not light.

"Here is a pretty state of things," said the traveler. "Dying for a smoke; only one match left, and that certain to miss fire. Was there ever a creature so unfortunate? And yet," thought the traveler, "suppose I light this match and smoke my pipe, and shake out the dottle here in the grass—the grass might catch on fire, for it is dry like tinder, and while I snatch out the flames in front they might evade and run behind me and seize upon yon bush of poison oak; before I could reach it that would have blazed up. Over the bush I see a pine tree hung with moss; that, too, would fly in fire upon the instant to its topmost bough; and the flame of that long torch, how would the trade wind take and brandish that through the inflammable forest! I hear this dull roar in a moment with the joint voice of wind and fire. I see myself gallop for my soul and the fleeing conflagration chase and outflank me through the hills; I see this pleasant forest burn for days, and the cattle roasted, and the springs dried up, and the farmer ruined, and his children cast upon the world. What a world hangs upon this moment!"

With that he struck the match and it missed fire.

"Thank God," said thetraveler, and he put his pipe in his pocket.—R. L. Stevenson in Longman's Magazine.

To Curl Ostrich Feathers.

Every girl knows how frequently ostrich feathers require recurling, and what expensive items they eventually prove, if the operation has to be carried out by a cleaner.

Now the curling can be done perfectly at home with a little care and patience. Get a narrow and sharp ivory, silver, or wooden paperknife—never use anything with a keener edge than this, or it scrapes the fluff off the strands of the feather—take the exereme tip of the plume, and, with your thumb on the top, scrape the knife hard along the under part of the rib, so as to curl it. Then curl the undermost strands on the left side, taking them in bunches of four or five at a time. Do not curl them very tightly, but make them curl over roundly from the center rib of the plume. When you have done this to both sides, take the upper strands that are left, three or four from each side together at a time, and curl them so as to cover the rib all the way up. Then shake your feather in front of a hot fire for a few seconds, and look at it, when you will find many strands standing up quite straight here and there. These require individual curling, and the whole should be carefully arranged to look full and compact.—The Princess.

Education of Children.

Dr. Grace Peckham-Murray of this city, in her admirable paper on "The Relation of Education to the Cerebral Development of the Child," indicated very strongly the responsibility of the parents with the teacher in the matter of a child's education. Lycurgus and Plato, as she cited, took the child from its parents in infancy and gave it to the State. Pestalozzi and Froebel lived with their pupils. Widely diverse as the methods of these great educational leaders were, they agreed in the particular that the intelligent care of the child must be incessant to be of value. Dr. Peckham-Murray found much to wish for in our present knowledge of the brain development of children, but much to hope for in the researches and experiments now carried on to that end. In the discussion which followed this very suggestive paper exception was taken by some of the speakers to the lengths to which kindergarten methods are being carried—a question which more than one present wished the association may at some future session have papers presented upon and hear discussed at great length.—New York Times.

Jerseys Again in Use.

Jerseys are again an established and accepted addition to feminine wardrobes. That well-known English costumer, Redfern, has brought them forward this year in such an attractive form that they promise to be very popular with fashionable women. The Prince of Wales has set the fashion by purchases of several, mostly in black or black and white. These jerseys are hand work, being knitted by the Cornish cottagers, who do the work beautifully and particularly well. The jerseys open on each shoulder and fasten with a few buttons. The yokes are either of a fancy stitch or, if two colors are employed, they are striped alternately. Below the waist the garment is quite plain, ending in a row of purling, which also finishes the sleeves.

The smartest way of wearing them is to tuck the jersey to the skirt by a brooch or buckle and then to turn up the purled edge on the hip, which will simulate a belt. The jerseys are made in any color or combination of colors, and the designs of stripes or spots being a matter of personal taste.

These new bodices are sufficiently chic, warm, light, and durable to recommend themselves to all women who enjoy exercise.

Letter Written by George Sand.

Somebody has discovered somewhere an old letter by George Sand, says Munsey's Magazine, which is well worth copying.

"Guard within yourself," it reads, "that treasure, kindness. Know how to give without hesitation, how to lose without regret, how to acquire without meanness. Know how to replace in your heart by the happiness of those you love the happiness which you yourself might have missed."

In these pessimistic days, when we are all called upon to think of ourselves merely as atoms upon the surface of the globe, and are continually asked to note our origin by a quantity of earth that still clings to us, George Sand is practically unknown except through her mistaken views of life. The great, tender qualities which made her a genius, the living germ of her character, are ignored. She was essentially human, and every distortion of her mind which is pointed out triumphantly by her critics was the result of environment; every one was a child gone wrong—and conspicuously so, on account of the strength of her luxuriant nature. Still at heart she was a great woman no less than a great genius.

WILL BE NO SPLIT.

BOTH WINGS OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY READY TO UNITE.

Whichever Side Is Beaten in County Central Committee Contest Today Will Give Way Gracefully and Accept the Decision of the Majority—Leaders of Each Branch Confident of Success but Prepares to Sustain Defeat—Plans for the Management of the Meeting.

Every inch of ground is being contested for the control of the Republican County Central committee and the interest in the outcome is great, but the County Building leaders, as well as the City Hall people, have made up their minds if defeated to accept the situation gracefully. The Democrats, who are chuckling to themselves and entertaining the belief this contest will be the wedge which will split the Republican party in Cook County, are probably mistaken. A prominent County Building leader had this to say yesterday:

"We do not expect to be defeated, as we believe we have twenty-four members of the committee out of the forty, but if we do it will be all right. We do not want to win except by fair means and if it should develop that we have not a majority on our side it will be all right. This fight will not split the party, at least so far as our side is concerned. We are Republicans."

Majority Will Rule.

The City Hall leaders talk in much the same strain and the meeting of the committee at the Great Northern Hotel this afternoon will not be an excited gathering if the leaders on both sides have anything to do with it. The City Hall wing claims twenty-one members of the committee.

An unpleasant feature of the contest which developed yesterday was the intimation objections might be made to Lloyd J. Smith acting as Chairman of the committee or even serving on the committee. It is not believed this point will be pressed, and it is known some of the county people look upon raising the issue with disfavor. The claim is Mr. Smith was appointed a condemnation Commissioner by Mayor Swift. The Constitution says "no person holding an appointive office or position in any city or county office shall be eligible from any ward in the City of Chicago to act as a member of the General or County Central committee."

The county people hold this clause means a committeeman becomes ineligible so soon as he accepts an office. It seems Mr. Smith, according to the leaders of the county wing, accepted the Commissionership and then resigned. The records show he signed his name but once. If this point is proved the same question will certainly be raised on Mr. Lorimer, but the Congressman claims he has not signed an assessment roll since he was in the water office.

E. J. Magerstadt, Criminal Court Clerk, is the Vice-Chairman and a County Building man. If these technicalities are raised some feeling may be engendered and it is regarded as wisdom for both sides not to refer to such trivial points. Mr. Smith was a Commissioner for only a few days at most. The city people believe all resignations should be sent to the committee.

Both Wings Kept Busy.

There was a great deal of work done by both wings yesterday. Each side lined up its men almost as often as a new rumor was started. Both are confident of success.

Mr. Smith will call the meeting to order, according to the program of the city wing, and will call the roll of the original committee—that is, as the committee was made up by the county convention. The five wards in which there are contests will then be set aside and committeemen whose successors have been elected will send in their resignations together with the credentials of the new men.

The program of the county people will be for Mr. Van Cleave, the Secretary, to call the roll. He will call the roll made up by the Executive committee. It will give the county people the control of the committee. If this is done the city people will challenge the right of each of the new committeemen to seats.

The result of the fight will depend upon who has the majority.

CABLE'S LITERARY BUREAU AT WORK

Issues Its First Address to the Democratic Voters of the State.

The Democratic Literary Bureau, of which "Ben" Cable is the head, has issued its first address to the Democratic voters of the State. Among other things the address says:

We each and all favor the use of silver as money, but we are convinced that the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 by this country alone would result in disaster to the business and commercial interests of the Nation, an opinion in which we are sustained by the most eminent authorities on finance in all parties and in all countries.

All authority must come from the people, and it is our purpose and desire to furnish to each voter in the Democratic party in the State of Illinois facts bearing upon this and other public questions in order that he may become fully informed and be prepared to act intelligently when the time comes for the party in the State to make authoritative declaration as to the issues on which we must go before the people.

We have no quarrel with any man or men, organization or organizations, within the party in this State. We most earnestly desire harmony and party success, and that we believe to be best assured by adhering to the lines of economic reform upon which we went to the people in the last general election, when we appealed to the intelligence of the voters, declared Republican protection a fraud, and won a notable victory. A Democratic Congress then elected repealed the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, passed a tariff law under the operation of which manufacturers are prospering, industries are being extended and new ones projected, labor is being employed, wages increased, prosperity is returning, and the cost of almost every article of necessity and even luxury used by the people has been cheapened, verifying every prediction made by us and justifying us before the Nation.

We can consistently and with pride appeal to the people on this record, and we earnestly protest against adopting as the chief issue between the two great parties a financial experiment which must inevitably lead to dissensions in our ranks, and which carried into legislative enactment could but prove disastrous to the Nation. Rather let us compel the Republicans to again meet us on the proposition that the tariff should be made prohibitive.

INDEPENDENT FIRST WARD CLUB.

Members of the New Organization Elect an Executive Committee.

The Independent Republicans of the First Ward, who have given to their new club the title of the Republican Club of the First Ward, met last night at Freeman's Hall, No. 353 Clark street, for the election of an Executive committee and the discussion of a plan of campaign. The officers previously elected, President Ralph Hamburger and Secretary Abe Bernstein, were present. The following were named as the Executive committee:

Joseph Cuneo,	Sol Tiresheu,
M. J. Schwartz,	William Thurston,
M. Spekter,	John Douglas,
M. Schwarz,	Robert Jordan,
David Freeman,	A. Keppel.

Speeches on the necessity of vigorous action were made by Messrs. Walkenheimer, Jordan, Keppel, Schwartz, and Thurston.

WANT TO HEAR CARLISLE'S VIEWS

Labor Organizations Ask Him to Address Them on Monetary Questions.

Chicago laboringmen want to hear Secretary Carlisle's views on the monetary question. As a result representatives of thirty-eight labor organizations have delegated Henry S. Robbins, President of the Honest Money League, to endeavor to arrange for an address by the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Carlisle, they think, from the fact he is at the head of the financial department of the government, is best qualified to advise whether the government can with safety adopt a policy of free coinage. Mr. Robbins has written Mr. Carlisle, inclosing the communications from the labor unions.

The annual meeting of the Honest Money League will be held at the Palmer House at 8 o'clock this evening for the election of officers. President Robbins will report on the work of the league and ex-Judge Moran, W. T. Baker, Charles A. Ewing of Decatur, and ex-Judge Prendergast will speak.

George S. Willits Is Elected.

George S. Willits was unanimously elected County Central Committeeman from the Twenty-fourth Ward at the meeting held last night at the North Side Turner Hall to elect a successor to John Rhode. Frank Hamlin presided and Oscar Hebel acted as Secretary. Samuel Raymond nominated Mr. Willits and William T. Bull seconded. No other name was proposed and after Mr. Willits' election he made a short speech, which was heartily received.

SOCIETY.

The white and pink blossoms of sweet peas served for the colors of Wellesley College yesterday afternoon. The fourteenth annual reunion of the Western Alumnæ Society was held at the Wellington Hotel, and the blossoms were scattered over the tables and pinned on the corsages of the two score ladies who revere Wellesley as their alma mater. Luncheon was served at 1 o'clock, and after it an adjournment was taken to the parlors, where the program of the day was presented. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Miss May Pitkin, Oak Park.
Vice-Presidents—Mrs. F. S. Tyrrell, Chicago; Miss Venetta Crain, Freeport.
Corresponding Secretary—C. Caryl, Chicago.
Recording Secretary—Miss Alberta Baker, Chicago.
Annalist—Miss Julia Lyman, Chicago.

The program following the luncheon was:

Recitation—James Whitcomb Riley's "Knee Deep in June".....Miss Mildred Lyon
Song—"Still wie die Nicht".....Bohm
Mrs. Fred Bangs.
Recitation—Ella Wheeler Wilcox's "My Ships".....Miss Lyon
Song—"Midnmar".....Schumann
Mrs. Fred Bangs.
Wellesley annals.....Miss May Pitkin

The following alumnæ were present:

Mesdames—	
Hattie A. Johnson,	R. E. Lay,
Mary Z. Fiske,	George Bates,
Cora Banks Pierce,	F. W. C. Hayes,
Martha Foote Crowe,	Hinchcliffe,
Huff,	Fred Bangs.
Nellie Bangs Skelton,	
Misses—	
Lue Warren,	Wilkinson,
Delight Swetser,	May Estelle Cook,
C. Caryl,	Edith Wilkinson,
Lillie E. Swan,	Alberta Baker,
May Pitkin,	Evengeline Sherwood,
Crafts,	Mary M. Sturgis,
Clara M. Perry,	Bacon,
Marion Hoyt,	Margaret Helsinger,
Crouch,	Higgins,
Beatty,	Brawn.

An enjoyable social took place Friday evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Shepard, No. 222 East Sixty-first street. The event was a birthday party to Miss Emily Wright of New Orleans. Besides the host and hostess there were present:

Messrs. and Mesdames—	
L. L. Courtwright,	F. L. Bennett,
C. A. Vuilleumier,	R. G. Wallace,
Prof. A. E. Ruff,	Becker.
Misses—	
Eva Sibley,	Grace Sibley,
Bessie Wallace,	Sophie B. Wright,
Catherine H. Shepard,	Dolly Dement.
Nash,	
Messrs.	
Cecil Page,	James Wallace,
W. L. Shepard Jr.,	Gerstel.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Sanford, No. 6539 Yale avenue, left Sunday for Chattanooga to attend the dedication of the National Military Park at Chickamauga. Mr. Sanford took with him by request of Gen. J. S. Fullerton, Chairman of the commission, the old headquarters flag of Gen. George H. Thomas, "the Rock of Chickamauga."

The marriage of Miss Ida Maude Royington, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Homer H. Royington, No. 610 Washington avenue, to Mr. Homer Gannaway Howard will take place Wednesday evening, Sept. 25. It is to be a quiet wedding, only immediate friends and relatives being present.

Society Notes.

Mr. Howard E. Perry has returned from abroad.

The White City club will hold a business meeting at the Leland Hotel Thursday.

Mrs. Edward B. Weston, No. 3975 Drexel boulevard, has returned from a trip to Denver.

Miss Gertrude A. Smith of Boston is visiting Miss E. F. Thompson, No. 523 Belden avenue.

Mr. Almer Coe left Saturday for the East and will sail for Europe Wednesday on the Majestic.

Dr. Henry T. Byford, who has been spending the summer at Crystal Lake, returned home Sept. 10.

Mrs. George Newell Doggett and daughter, Miss Ethel Doggett, have returned from the Eastern resorts.

Mr. and Mrs. George M. High announce the betrothal of their daughter Coberta to Julian St. John Nolan.

Mrs. Abram Williams and her daughter, Miss Frances J. Williams, have gone to Colorado Springs for the fall and winter months.

Mr. and Mrs. Max Frank expect to be in their new home, No. 4516 Drexel boulevard, in October, when they will be pleased to see their friends.

T. W. Wadsworth and family, who have been spending the summer at the Eastern resorts, will return to their home, No. 407 Erie street, Sept. 25.

Mrs. J. Thorne Clarkson, who has been spending the summer with her daughters in Chicago, left yesterday for the East. She sails shortly for Algiers.

Gen. James W. Latta, Secretary of Internal Affairs for the State of Pennsylvania, is visiting his sister, Mrs. H. W. Nichols, No. 4430 Sidney avenue.

Gen. Arthur C. Ducat, Judge A. N. Waterman and wife, and Col. and Mrs. Charles W. Davis left Saturday night for the Chattanooga, Chickamauga, and Mission Ridge battlefields.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Ward Huse, who were quietly married at Fort Benton, Mont., Wednesday evening, are in the city visiting Mrs. J. J. Groves, No. 357 Lincoln avenue. They are en route to Montreal, Que., where they will remain several weeks. They will be at home at Fort Benton after Oct. 10.

CASE OF POPULIST DISHONESTY.

Effects of the Mortgage Redemption Law in Kansas.

Topeka, Kas., Sept. 14.—Of all the legacies left by the late Populist government of Kansas, the mortgage-redemption law is perhaps the most deplorable. It has impaired the credit of the State; it has frightened capital so that it no longer seeks investment here in large sums; it has given every honest man of modera te surplus a scare that prevents him from lending his money at a reasonable interest, and it has above all shaken the confidence of citizens in the sacredness of contracts. Everybody knows that the Legislature did not go so far as it would have gone, following its policy of repudiation, had it not been restrained by fear of the Supreme Court. The mortgage redemption law extended the time in which mortgages might be redeemed. The first proposition was to permit the mortgagor to pay less than the sum borrowed. The State Real Estate Association has passed a strong resolution in favor of the repeal of the law, and the Legislature will be asked to do something in the way of remedial legislation.

Ex-Gov. Anthony recently said that it would take the State almost a generation to recover from the blighting work of the repudiationists. He cited Mississippi as a State that had once repudiated her debts and had been unable to borrow money since except at exorbitant rates of interest. The magnificent crops of this year would enable many farmers to pay their mortgages—if they had to. But the shiftless ones will put it off, hoping, and many believing, that another extension will be arranged for them by statute.

The Czar's Gift of Arms to the Montenegrins.

Concerning the Czar's recent present of arms to Montenegro—a gift which has excited much comment in European diplomatic circles—the Neue Freie Presse of Vienna remarks: "As the rearming of the Russian army with the new rifles of the M91 pattern will not be completed until the spring of next year, it is improbable that the Czar has seen fit to part with rifles constructed on the most modern principles. Doubtless those so graciously presented to Montenegro consist of the discarded Berdan breech-loaders adapted according to the latest requirements. Nevertheless it is beyond doubt that by this present the Russian Government gives practical effect to its desire to see Montenegro in a state of increased efficiency for war by the time the Russian troops are supplied with new rifles, and it is not to be denied that the simultaneous rearming of that empire and the principality forms a political incident the importance of which must not be underestimated." It is pointed out that Montenegro stood in no great need of any such formidable addition to her military equipment. It appears that, thanks to the generosity of the Austrian and Russian Governments, the little State was already in possession of 30,000 Wermdi and 16,000 Krink rifles, 4,000 Snider and Martini rifles captured from the Turks, together with thirty-three breechloading and thirty-four muzzleloading cannon on the Krupp, Austrian, and Russian systems.

Speed of American Ships.

Apropos of the St. Louis' achievement, it may be remarked that European nations require no speed test of their subsidized steamers which at all compares with the 20-knot exaction of the American law, and that our fourth-class craft are faster than most of the merchant steamers of foreign countries. People who imagine that it is only in swift yachts that America leads the world have something to learn about the facts of modern navigation.—Boston Journal.

MYSTERY IN MURDER.

SLAYING OF THURZA HINSHAW AT BELLEVILLE, ILL.

Clergyman Now on Trial for His Life—Division of Opinion Regarding His Guilt—His Wife Found Dead in Bed with a Bullet Wound Through Her Head—Strange Features Attending the Discovery of the Crime—Truth May Never Be Brought to Light.

Danville, Ill., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—The trial of William E. Hinshaw here was adjourned over today, Mr. Hunt, one of the jurors, having been taken ill.

At 1 o'clock on the morning of Jan. 10, 1895, the people of Belleville, a town of 250 people on the National road, twenty miles west of Indianapolis, were aroused by cries for help. Those early on the scene found the Rev. William E. Hinshaw, pastor of the local church, lying in the road bleeding from almost a score of cuts on his arms and chest and two pistol wounds, one ball striking a rib on his left side, the other striking his left shoulder. He told those who found him to hunt for his wife, as she was shot. Mrs. Hinshaw was found on a rear porch with a pistol wound through her head from right to left. She was unconscious and remained so to the last, though she lived sixteen hours. Her husband said he was awakened by a pistol shot and the exclamation of his wife that she was shot. He jumped out of bed and grasped a man, with whom he engaged in a deadly struggle. His wife commenced a fight with another man. He and his man fought through the house and across the street where the other man came up and shot him. Both then escaped, and when he came to himself he called for help. The story was believed and the country scoured for traces. None could be found nor tracks in the light snow, although the bare-foot tracks of the minister could be seen. The wife was buried, the wounds of the husband healed, and he resumed full pastoral relations, apparently the happiest and most light-hearted man on the circuit. He delighted to mingle with the young people, joke them about their love affairs, and wear the flowers the girls gave him. To many he was a veritable hero, more especially since the tongue of the gossip had set afloat the rumor that he had not told all he knew about the death of his wife.

Rumors Grew Day by Day.

These rumors grew day by day, with an increasing number of believers. The fact that the seventeen razor-cuts and the two pistol shots on his person could have been self-inflicted, that they were not dangerous, that the work was done with the minister's own weapons, were dwelt upon.

It had not been upon his circuit long until the friends of his wife, who was beloved by all, decided to hold memorial services in her honor. The church at Belleville could not hold a third of the people, many of whom came to pay tribute to the memory of the much-loved woman, while others wished to see how the husband would conduct himself. The sermon was by Dr. Sampson Tincher, a neighbor of the Hinshaws. While it contained fitting tributes, it also bore a caustic criticism upon those who were uttering insinuations against the husband.

Dr. Tincher's remarks were the sensation of the hour, but they increased rather than diminished comment, more especially since the husband had preached as usual on this day of his wife's memorial service, the only funeral service he had been able to attend, having been confined to his bed when her body was taken from the house.

That morning he had preached, his text being: "Though he slay me yet will I trust him." In the afternoon the memorial services were held. The following Sunday his text was: "Shall Job serve God for naught?" This sermon was probably his best. There was never a sermon but that he did not refer to his wife and her tragic death. On one occasion, at a funeral of a young wife, he spoke of his own loss at great length. On another occasion he said: "I could forgive the man who murdered my wife did he come to me asking forgiveness, but I could not so easily forgive the man who has said aught against her good name." This statement again caused talk, as it was claimed that not one word had been heard against his wife from any source and thus the first intimation came from him. Days passed with a constantly growing sentiment against him, he apparently unconscious of it.

Hinshaw Was Indicted.

The grand jury convened and he was indicted, arrested, and lodged in jail. From May until the day of the trial he has been confined, while the question of his guilt has been the theme of crossroads stores and neighborhood discussions since. His own people were divided. Many testified to their loyalty by arranging to visit him in jail weekly or oftener, always bringing him baskets full of the best from country homes. Right royally did he receive them in jail. Always with a smile, generally with a joke. A visit was little like calling on a man soon to be tried for his life.

Another faction of his church believed him guilty, took no part in calling on him, and instead was ready to aid the State's Attorneys all they could with evidence. Every act of his was interpreted by his friends to prove his innocence and by his enemies to prove his guilt. When he entered the jail his lips were sealed by order of his counsel. They would not allow him to talk under any circumstances about the case. The day of trial brought hundreds of friends and enemies to town, where they have since remained discussing every phase of the case.

It is a mystery. Who killed Thurza Hinshaw? Whatever may be the action of the jury, acquittal, conviction, or disagreement, the question bids fair never to be settled so that all will accept the result. It has been a theme for fireside talk, has been the subject of prayer, has been investigated by spiritualists, has been argued from both a theoretical and a practical point of view, but the question remains unanswered.

If burglars did the deed there was no reason for it. If Hinshaw did it no motive has been found. If burglars did it they were bungiars. If he did it he was unusually shrewd. If burglars did it they were novices in crime to precipitate a fight when there was no occasion for it, the only result being to arouse the neighbors and make escape more difficult. If Hinshaw did it he has covered his tracks well.

An Array of Exceptions.

The case presents an array of exceptions. They are most wonderful if Hinshaw is innocent. It is an exception that burglars would use the weapons of their victim. It is the exception that they would shoot after they had their booty and had nothing to do but to leave. It is the exception that a woman would first be shot, more especially when, in order to shoot her, they had to reach across her husband, more especially when she was either asleep or lying on her face in a room so dark that no one could be recognized in it.

Mr. Hinshaw's watch, in a pocket of his waistcoat in plain view, was not taken.

The pillow on which the woman slept bears two powder burns about three inches apart as if the revolver was held along the pillow, one burn coming from the flash from the chamber, the other from the flash from the muzzle. She lay long enough on her face for a blood clot to form under the skull over the eye. No furniture was deranged as would be expected after such a fight as Hinshaw described.

There was no sign of a struggle, no blood on the carpet, and the first person who entered the house so soon after the tragedy that the odor of powder smoke was still plain found the doors closed between adjoining rooms through which Hinshaw had fought with the burglar. No burglar was seen by those who looked out upon the street within a few seconds after the shot was fired. No tracks were found in the snow except bare-foot tracks.

The defendant has told different stories of the details of the fight. Medical experts agree that his wounds could have been self-inflicted, while through it all in the days of preparing for the trial and since the trial has commenced Hinshaw has been indifferent, careless, and often laughing in court.

The opening speech of Henry Spaan for the State was taken as conclusive evidence that the guilt of the defendant would be proved. The statements were broad and sweeping and that there would be a woman in the case beyond a doubt was public opinion after the speech was delivered.

All Proved but One.

Every allegation of Mr. Spaan's speech has been proved except the woman feature. The early witnesses saw no traces of burglars. People who looked upon the minister while he was calling for help and struggling to rise saw no burglar. The best of medical testimony was called and asked about the effect of a wound such as that received by the woman. All replied that she could not have walked or talked after receiving the wound. Three able physicians, Dr. Weist of Richmond, Dr. Markle of Winchester, and Dr. Dryden of Clayton, conducted a post-mortem examination at Winchester, where the woman was taken for burial. They made and signed pencil notes of their examination. The typewritten copy of the notes was afterwards prepared, which was signed by Dr. Weist alone. In the first notes the statement was made that the bullet passed one-half inch above the crus cerebri. The typewritten notes said the same at first, but the words "crus cerebri" had been marked out with a pen and the words "corpus callosum" written above. Dr. Dryden on the stand on this point said that the mistake had been made by all the physicians. He emphatically denied that any effort had been made to place the wound as high in the head as possible. The witnesses the State has examined on the probable effect of the wounds have been Dr. W. B. Fletcher, formerly Superintendent of the State Insane Hospital, and Dr. Frank Morrison, an expert on the brain and nervous system. Their statements agreed that she could not have walked or talked.

But in the matter of a woman in the case the State has failed to show anything at all convincing that there had been improper relations between William E. Hinshaw and any woman. For this reason and because so much had been expected on this point the State closed more weakly than had been expected. Friends of the State insist, however, that there will be developments when the State cross-examines the witnesses for the defense.

Defense Has One Theory.

The defense, which opened yesterday, has only one theory, and that is that William E. Hinshaw's story of the affray is correct. It argues that Mrs. Hinshaw awoke, recognized the burglars, and they shot her, she turning over upon her face in terror. A man will also be produced who drove past the Hinshaw house shortly before the tragedy and saw a man standing in the road in front of the house. He did not reply when addressed, but stepped back and drew his hat over his eyes. One witness has already testified to tracks leading around the house to the rear as if some one had tried to enter by various windows and doors. The defense will connect this man with the tracks. Witnesses will also be produced who saw two men run from the scene of the tragedy. The defense will plant itself upon the failure of the State to put a woman in the case, and will prove the happy married life of Mr. and Mrs. Hinshaw. Although no children came to brighten their home in eight years of married life, no one can say they did not live happily together. Theirs was a case of first love. There is absolutely no reason known why William E. Hinshaw should have wished his wife removed. The defense feels secure that the State has failed in its case and that it will furthermore demonstrate by evidence the innocence of the defendant.

The jury is one that does credit to the country. It is composed of reasonable men. No flights of oratory will be able to move it, facts alone can do it. The defense will finish the introduction of evidence by the last of the week. Another week will be consumed in rebuttal and then the case will go to the jury. A week ago, it was believed that conviction would follow. Today, it is believed the jury will disagree. A week hence, it may be the opinion that Hinshaw will be acquitted. Whatever happens, no one will be entirely satisfied. His conviction on circumstantial evidence will not satisfy many people. His acquittal will displease many. A disagreement of the jury will be regarded as against the defendant. It may become another murder mystery. Who killed Thurza Hinshaw?

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prices of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep—Receipts for the Day.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for the dates mentioned:

Receipts—	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep
Monday, Sept. 16.	24,000	500	30,000	17,000
Total last week.	58,543	2,544	95,470	76,074
Shipments—				
Monday, Sept. 16.	3,700	.....	6,500	1,000
Total last week.	19,441	320	28,705	8,648

Today's receipts are estimated at 6,000 cattle, 15,000 hogs, and 18,000 sheep.

Cattle—Choice medium weight native steers and 1,000@1,300-lb Western range cattle ruled steady, while other grades were dull and 5@10c cattle declined 10c, and native butcher stock ruled steady. The market was active and every desirable weight changed hands. Native steers sold at $3.50@5.60, bulk at $4.70@5.40; Western rangers, $2.90@4.40, bulk at $3.00@4.00; Texas steers, $2.00@3.80; native cows and heifers, $1.50@3.70, bulk at $2.10@3.00; bulls, $1.90@3.50; veal calves, $3.00@6.25; stockers and feeders, $2.40@3.90.

Hogs—Trading active and values steady to strong. Heavy sold at $3.85@4.05, bulk at $4.05@4.35; mixed, $3.85@4.00, bulk at $4.00@4.45; light, $3.90@4.00, bulk at $4.05@4.35; pigs, $2.25@4.40.

Sheep—Trade was brisk, but prices ruled 10c lower. Lambs sold at $2.00@4.65, bulk $4.00@4.40; native sheep, $1.00@3.10, bulk $3.00@3.20; Western, $1.75@3.22½. A lot of 498 Montana, averaging 111 lbs, sold at $3.22½, being 25c lower than the high time last week.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 16.—Cattle—Receipts, 6,200 head; shipments, 700 head. Market 10@15c off on general stock; nothing but the upper grades brought full prices. Choice export steers, $5.40@5.75; fair to good shipping steers, $4.50@5.75; coarse heavy, $4.25@4.65; dressed beef and best butcher steers, $3.50@4.80; bulk of sales, $3.75@4.40; steers below 1,000 lbs, $2.80@3.50; bulk of sales, $3.00@3.50; stockers and feeders, $2.25@3.75; cows and heifers, $2.00@3.50; bulk of sales, $2.25@2.85; Texas and Indian steers, $2.50@4.00; bulk of sales, $3.00@3.40; cows and heifers, $2.00@2.60. Hogs—Receipts, 2,000 head; shipments, 1,100 head. Market strong on small supply. Heavy, $4.20@4.50; mixed, $4.00@4.35; light, $4.00@4.40. Sheep—Receipts

TOO LATE TO SWIM.

BATHING SEASON IS DECLARED AT AN END IN LINCOLN PARK.

Commissioners Withdraw Attendants, but Those Who Can Take Care of Themselves in the Water May Take a Dip if They Choose—Cold Weather Is Given as the Reason for This Action—Only a Few Go in the Surf There Yesterday—Animals Will Be Removed to Winter Quarters the Latter Part of the Month.

Swimming has been declared out of season by the Lincoln Park Commissioners. Yesterday hardly a score of people took advantage of their last opportunity to take a plunge in the lake under the direction of the Park Board. Bathers who can swim will not be debarred from going in the surf at the park beach as late as they choose, but there will be no "ring" boys to attend them or expert swimmers to pull them out if they are drowning.

"Commodore" Barrett, Superintendent of beach, baths, and boats, was disconsolate that his occupation was gone until next summer. He reports an average attendance of 200 bathers each day since July 29, or 20,000 during the season. Only one bather was drowned during the season.

The Park Commissioners expect to enlarge the accommodations for bathers next year. The inclosure of 30x90 feet will be enlarged, more attendants will be employed, and another wringer to squeeze the water out of bathing suits will be added.

"It was not necessary to close the season so soon," said Park Superintendent Alexander, "but the bathers began to complain that the water was getting cold, and as we had no apparatus to temper Lake Michigan we concluded to close up. The season will be declared open as soon as the small boy is willing to take to water next summer."

The animals will be put into winter quarters the latter part of this month. It will take two days to do the work. Putting plants into the conservatory will not begin until the last of October. As in other years, only a small part of the flowers are to be preserved for next season. Quantities of geraniums and other plants will be given away in time to escape killing by early frosts.

FOR FINISHING THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

Bids for the Work Will Be Opened Sept. 20.

Bids for finishing and decorating the interior of the new Public Library will be opened in the library directors' room at the City Hall Sept. 20 at 3 o'clock. These bids, which will call for a probable expenditure of $400,000, were advertised for four weeks ago. The contract will include work in mahogany, marble, glass, and mosaic tiling. Proposals are expected from twenty firms, among which are two Eastern concerns. Work on the sidewalk around the new building is nearing completion. This will be the finest in the city, being broader than the regulation width and bordered by curbs. Short granite columns, mounted each with two arc lights, will be placed about the building.

Denies a Rumor About City Employes.

Commissioner of Public Works Kent was asked yesterday regarding the statement that he had appointed thirty tunnel inspectors in anticipation of the work on the three sections of the Northwest Land Tunnel. The assertion was made that the men had been appointed prior to the time that the civil service law became operative and that since that time all of the labor they had performed to earn their daily wages of $3 would be that of a Commissioner. Kent denied the story. "We, hired no men," he said, "except those who are driving the stakes marking out the line of the tunnel. We hired just such men as were needed to do the work that is now being done."

OCTOBER GRAND JURY PANEL DRAWN.

County Commissioners Act on Request of Judge Payne and Pick Their Men.

At the request of Judge Payne the following grand jurors for service at the October term of court were drawn by the County Commissioners yesterday:

W. R. Patterson, Oak Park, by Commissioner Allen.
R. F. Maxwell, No. 468 Fullerton avenue, by Commissioner Martin.
August Hund, No. 401 West North avenue, by Commissioner Cunning.
P. H. Sullivan, No. 386 Mohawk street, by Commissioner Ritter.
C. P. Clyde, No. 285 Ontario street, by Commissioner Ritter.
William Ludewing, No. 674 South Union street, by Commissioner Struckman.
A. R. Hallgren, No. 176 Sedgwick street, by Commissioner Linn.
G. W. Price, Evanston, by Commissioner Munn.
P. Galligan, No. 247 West Congress street, by Commissioner McNichols.
Henry Pfaff, No. 998 West Twelfth street, by Commissioner Kunstman.
H. C. Carter, No. 3436 Dearborn street, by Commissioner Jones.
George J. Cleveland, No. 665 Kenmore avenue, by Commissioner Beer.
Isa W. Frye, Palatine, by Commissioner Struckman.
George D. Froom, La Grange, by Commissioner Unold.
Frank N. Droffen, No. 743 North Fairfield avenue, by Commissioner Burmeister.
S. H. Seaton, La Grange, by Commissioner Unold.
Robert H. Meier, Clyde, by Commissioner Beer.
M. Brennan, No. 364 Dayton street, by Commissioner Healy.
Charles Jabahi, No. 169 Larrabee street, by Commissioner Linn.
L. W. Mason, No. 922 Garfield boulevard, by Commissioner Healy.
William Lowe, No. 3100 Wentworth avenue, by Commissioner Cunning.
Henry Horn, No. 142 Washburne avenue, by Commissioner Kunstman.
M. Friend, No. 1047 Milwaukee avenue, by Commissioner Mack.

WANTS DAMAGES FOR FALSE ARREST.

Attorney F. H. Culver Brings Suit Against Former Prosecutors for $25,000.

A suit for damages for false arrest was begun in the Circuit Court yesterday as a sequel to the arrest of ex-Congressman McShane of Nebraska and Attorney F. H. Culver and others on the charge of defrauding Charles E. Bartlett and L. H. Roach in a real estate trade. The plaintiff in the damage suit is Culver, who sues for $25,000, and who procured a capias for the arrest of the defendants to compel them to give security for their appearance to answer the suit.

The defendants are Bartlett, W. R. Payneas, and Daniel J. Ahern, the constable who arrested Culver and McShane on warrants issued by Justice Hall. Judge Haney issued capiases and fixed the bail of the defendants at $5,000 each. It was said that McShane and Scannell will also begin damage suits.

Scannell began a suit in the Superior Court against Bartlett & Roach for $3,000 to enforce payment of $1,517, said to be due in a real estate deal.

South Africa for Consumptives.

A correspondent writes to the London Standard to warn consumptive patients and their friends against putting too much faith in current reports concerning the rapidity and certainty of the cure effected by the South African climate. He says: "Undoubtedly, the climate of the Karroo, in the Cape Colony, and of the Orange Free State is unsurpassed in the world for the treatment of certain forms of chest disease. It is, however, not sufficiently borne in mind that, under present circumstances, it is suitable only for cases with very slight or very early disease, otherwise healthy, able for abundant outdoor exercise, of an adaptable temperament, and capable of 'roughing it' in more senses than one. Any one who recommends or invites to the country other classes of invalids incurs a grave responsibility which those only who, like myself, have spent a prolonged period in the country and visited the various health resorts can appreciate. In the parts of South Africa suitable for phthisical persons comfortable quarters, good, wholesome well-cooked food, and kindly attention are an unknown combination; up-country hotels, even those advertising for invalids, are primarily bars and saloons, ill-adapted for delicate people. Small 'sanitoria' have been started, but none as yet has arisen in which the invalid is the first consideration, or with sufficient capital to place comfort and good food within reach of the invalid. Modern medicine has plainly indicated that good food and careful attention to hygiene are as essential in the rational treatment of chest diseases as pure air. Until suitable accommodation is provided by some one who understands and has sufficient capital to supply comfort and the needs of invalids, South Africa is unsuitable for delicate-chested persons (except the limited class already indicated), although it possesses so highly suitable a climate in certain parts. It would be well if this were thoroughly understood [certainly, a solemn warning should be given to any one who contemplates seeking health, with or without occupation, in South Africa."

FROM BALTIMORE TO WASHINGTON

Money Secured to Construct a Second Electric Railway.

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 15.—[Special Correspondence.]—The syndicate of New York, Washington, and Baltimore capitalists formed to construct a second electric road between Baltimore and Washington has agreed to take an issue of $750,000 of thirty-year 5 per cent gold bonds, the proceeds from which are to be used in building the line. The company has been chartered in Montgomery County, Md., under the name of the Washington, Sandy Spring and Baltimore Railroad Electric Rapid Transit System.

The line will be in three divisions, including a branch westward to Frederick. Leaving Frederick the line will pass through to Ashton. At Ashton the Frederick Division will end, and the Baltimore, Washington, and Chesapeake Divisions begin.

The road way will be built in a substantial manner. Between Washington, D. C., and White Oaks and between Frederick City and Buckeystown it will be double-tracked. The remainder of the road will be single-tracked, with many long sidings, with a view to handle the heaviest freight, as well as rapid passenger traffic. The road way will be of standard gauge—4 feet 8½ inches—laid with eighty-pound steel T rails on oak ties, with stone ballast.

Four power houses will be built along the line at such distances apart as will insure transmission of sufficient electric power for prompt and speedy movement of all traffic. The power will be electric motors designed for the purpose and such as have been demonstrated to be capable of moving the heaviest freight, and passenger motors capable of speed of from forty to fifty miles an hour.

One feature of the equipment of the road will be the combined freight and passenger cars run by trolley connection. These cars can be utilized by farmers, dairymen, and truckers by loading their products upon them and accompanying them to Baltimore or Washington, where the freight can be sold in bulk at wholesale at the depot or transported to market houses for sale from stalls at retail.

EXONERATED FROM A SERIOUS CHARGE.

Phil Kearney Post of Richmond Did Not Misuse Funds It Collected.

Richmond, Va., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—One item of some importance escaped the newspapers at the grand encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, recently held in Louisville. It was the action taken in the matter of the charge made by Col. Watrous of Wisconsin that Phil Kearney Post of Richmond had misused funds.

Longer than a year ago he published a statement to the effect that the post here had annually sent out circulars asking for money to pay for decorations for the graves of Federal dead in the cemeteries near Richmond. Much of this money, he stated, went into a fund to build a hall here for the post. At the grand encampment in Pittsburg a year ago a special committee was appointed to investigate this matter. The committee sat here several days last spring.

Their report was agreed upon after the members reached Louisville. It completely exonerated the post and declared that the Richmond veterans deserved the thanks of the brethren in the North for the care of the graves of Federal soldiers. The report was adopted by the encampment. The committee seriously considered asking the encampment to deal with the originator of the report about the post.

EVENING CLASSES OF THE Y. M. C. A.

Initial Registration Indicates an Increased Attendance This Fall.

Evening classes under the management of the Y. M. C. A. began last night at the Central department, No. 153 La Salle street, and at the West Side department, No. 542 West Monroe street. Officers of the association are confident of a large attendance for the fall and winter. The opening reception on the West Side was held last Thursday, and applications indicate an attendance of 200. It is announced that the class in electricity will have the use of the laboratory and apparatus of the Chicago Academy. Manual training is to be undertaken as an experiment.

At the Central department registration of students began Sept. 2, and Walter M. Woods, educational director, expects to have more than 1,000 names on the roll. Specialists and practical experts compose the faculty.

Strong Black Coffee Ruinous to French Women.

London Graphic: A writer in an evening paper has recently given an alarming account of the havoc played with the health of the French people especially the French women, by the use of coffee. In England the correlative vice is, of course, tea drinking—or rather the consumption of the black and Stygian decoction which commonly passes for the harmless infusion of the soothing leaf. And just as the British washerwoman is notorious for her love of tea so her Parisian sister is insatiable in her consumption of the small cup of strong black coffee, technically termed petit noir. "Little Black" is it appears, the direct and frequent cause of physical and mental conditions not easily to be distinguished from the results of chronic alcoholism. Indeed, alcohol, the universal scapegoat, has had to bear the burden of the sins of tea and coffee as well as its own—which seems superfluous, as well as unjust. If, however, it be true that caféine reduces its victims to a condition of delirium tremens or something very like it, the protest of the Parisian doctors which it has elicited comes none too soon. No doubt it is very gratifying to the hard worked blanchisseuse de fin to invigorate herself for her exhausting labors by the stimulating but insidious "Little Black." But the price she has to pay is too high and "Little Black" is a creditor who never fails to demand his own with usury. It will not, however, be easy for the government to accept the suggestion of the writer from whom we quote and invoke the aid of legislation to exorcise "Little Black."

* * *

The twenty-sixth national convention of Insurance Commissioners of the United States begins at Mackinac Island today. Bradford K. Durfee, Insurance Commissioner of Illinois, is the President and Frederick L. Cutting, Deputy Commissioner of the Massachusetts Insurance Department, is Secretary. Mr. Durfee has already gone to Mackinac, where he is to preside at the meeting, and Supt. Pierce of New York and Consulting Actuary F. H. Whiting will be among the Eastern men present. The chief topic in life insurance will be the one which the National Association has been struggling with for many years, the fixing of a new legal standard of valuation for policies. President Durfee has prepared his speech to be delivered today, going over the whole range of matters of interest in insurance since the last meeting. The meeting is likely to last for two or three days.

* * *

Another meeting of the committee to which was referred the question of the Minnesota standard policy will be called this week. It is not certain whether a delegation from the managers in Chicago will go to St. Paul to confer with the Insurance Commissioner and Attorney-General. There are some of the managers who believe the best thing the insurance men could do would be to wait until after the law goes into effect, which will be Oct. 1, and to then make a test case of the law. The opinion of the attorneys for the underwriters is said to be on this line. The meeting of the committee will be called by Chairman Smith for some day this week, and at this it will be determined as to the future action to be pursued.

* * *

Findlay, O., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—The Circuit Court this evening rendered a decision in the celebrated Insurance case of T. and W. P. Carnahan against the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance company, wherein the plaintiffs received a verdict for $75,000. The insurance company carried the case to the Circuit Court on error, and the latter court reverses the case and sends it back for a new trial.

* * *

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—The details of the vast volume of the business done by the life and accident insurance companies doing business in Pennsylvania are given in the annual report of Insurance Commissioner James H. Lambert. The report is up to Dec. 31, 1894.

During the year 1894 the companies of this State issued 4,673 policies, insuring $11,636,303 upon the lives of residents of this State. Companies of other States issued 751,180 policies in this State, insuring $165,452,269, making an aggregate by all the companies of 755,817 policies insuring $177,-153,572. The total losses paid by all life companies in this State during the year 1894 were $8,353,083.05, of which home companies paid $1,276,753.06 and companies of other States $7,-081,329.99.

The insurance in force at the end of the year 1894 upon lives of residents of Pennsylvania, including industrial policies of small amounts, aggregates 1,433,562 policies, insuring $610,886,794, of which 34,367 policies, insuring $22,209,677, were in companies of this State, and 1,399,225 policies insuring $518,677,117, in companies of other States. The entire income of assessment life companies of this State for the year ending Dec. 31, 1894, was $1,579,054.24; the expenditures were $1,393,794.91, of which $752,689.45 was used in the payment of death losses and returned to members and $611,105.46 to the general expenses of management.

The assessment life companies of other States licensed to do business in this State and reporting to this department show in 1894 a total income of $19,589,935,93 and expenditures amounting to $18,318,418.84.36; from these expenditures $15,210,036.36 went to payment of death losses and returned to members and $5,000,267.99 to the general expenses of management. The assessment accident companies reporting to this department show in 1894 a total income of $1,811,420.01 and expenditures amounting to $1,255,901.09.

Commissioner Lambert says: "The Pennsylvania statutes bearing upon insurance are presumably made for the protection of the public, but are ridiculously weak and inefficient in many particulars. They seem rather to encourage than to restrict methods which are full of danger."

Some of the companies, not content with a really satisfactory financial position, with their large net assets, their large surplus and the large amount of business done, do not hesitate to publish in their advertisements still larger figures. These companies seem to ignore the statements which are filed with the several insurance departments and publish amounts that are absolutely at variance with them. The Commissioner also refers to the fact that the assessment companies are doing business on the same plan as level premium companies, and that their policies fail to state honestly how much the insured shall really be compelled to pay.

* * *

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals Monday affirmed the judgment of the trial court in favor of Nancy K. Florida against the Ætna Life Insurance company. The suit was on the policies on her husband's life, aggregating $15,000. Alonzo K. Florida took poison April 17, 1893, and the Ætna company refused to pay the policies on the ground that Florida contemplated suicide at the time he took out the insurance.

The defendant, in its recital of errors, averred that Judge Priest, in explaining to the jury the Missouri law about suicide and insurance, defined the word contemplate to mean intent. Judge Thayer, who wrote the opinion of the Appellate Court, discussed this objection, and said in conclusion:

"Upon the whole, therefore, we conclude that the statute should be construed to mean that here after it shall be no defense to a suit upon a life insurance policy that the insured committed suicide unless it shall be proven to the satisfaction of the court or jury that the insured intended or had resolved to commit suicide at the time when he made his application for the policy. This, as we understand the charge, was the view that was entertained by the trial court and substantially expressed in its instructions, and in thus declaring the law no error was committed."

Insurance Notes.

Charles Nelson Bishop, city manager of the Northern of London, has gone to Colorado for two weeks.

W. H. McIntyre, a local agent in Colorado Springs, Colo., was in Chicago yesterday on his return from the East.

The Yorkshire Fire and Life of England may conclude to do a limited fire business in the United States. It will not make a deposit, but will conduct its business by correspondence.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

The Circuit and Superior Courts opened yesterday and the County Building presented a scene of activity. Fourteen of the Judges opened court, and without ceremony the two new Chancellors in the Circuit Court, Judges Johnson and Haney, took their seats upon the chancery bench. Two of the old Chancellors, Judges Tuley and Tuthill, were absent. Judge Tuthill will return Monday and begin work upon his law calendar, but it is not known when Judge Tuley will resume work. Judges Horton and Smith were also absent, and Judge Baker, who has been in the Criminal Court nearly all summer, is now taking a vacation and will not be back until Sept. 30. The Judges who were at work yesterday were: Judge Windes, who, in his old court-room on the second floor, returned to the law side of the Circuit Court; and Judges Dunne, Burke, Goggin, Clifford, Adams, Chetlain, Stein, Brentano, Gibbons, and Haney.

* * *

A verdict was rendered yesterday in the condemnation suit of the Northwestern Elevated railroad company against the John T. Davis estate, the jury awarding to the owners of the property to be taken the sum of $59,363. The property involved consists of seventeen lots belonging to the Davis estate on Bissell street, between Garfield avenue and Webster. Before the trial began the railway company offered a settlement for $52,000, which was refused by the estate. Witnesses for the property-owners testified that it was worth as much as $180,000, but the jury took a different view of the matter. The trial consumed three weeks, and in connection with the verdict the jury passed a complimentary resolution thanking him for hurrying the case and enabling them to return to their business. During the trial Judge Gibbons had held court at night on several occasions in order to facilitate matters.

Superior and Circuit Courts—Judgments.

Judge Chetlain—2208—Ernest Thiel vs. North Chicago St. R. R. Co.; on findg., $175 and sat.

2051—Agnes Dunhart vs. Lawrence E. McGann and J. H. Murphy; on ver., $500 [ex parte].

Judge Goggin—9967—J. E. Smith vs. J. C. Grant Packing Powder Co.; on findg., $650 and sat.

Judge Windes—5449—M. H. Shanahy, use of Anton Holpuch, vs. Bogue & Co. and Harry W. Christian; on motion pltff., $67.05.

Judge Dunne—17419—Olas & Griffin vs. James E. Moore, by W. J. and Wm. J. Moore; on ver., $184 [ex parte].

Judge Adams—17348—Johannes Gelert vs. Carl M. Koedt; on ver., $442.85 [ex parte].

Judge Burke—3839—John Bonsch vs. Herman and Augusta Scheeh; on ver., $537.

Decrees.

Judge Brentano—2012—Johnson et al. vs. Beard et al.; dec. of sale.—2360—Chicago Gaslight Co. vs. Reinhold Grubbe; dec. dist.—483—Wieczorek vs. Adamski; decree.

Judge Gibbons—117082—Vance et al. vs. Babcock et al.; dec. sale.—8075—Koehler et al. vs. Larsen et al.; same.—143887—Northwestern Mutual Fire Insurance Co. vs. Thomas et al.; same.—4595—American Trust and Savings Bank et al. vs. Ringgold et al.; def. dec.

Court Calls for Today.

Judge Gibbons—Room 421—Nos. 5094, 2030, 2954, 1091, 1752.

Judge Brentano—Nos. 891, 103, 883, 1152, 144.

Judge Haney—Contested motions and exceptions to Master's reports.

Judge Stein—9:30 a. m.—First call: Nos. 101 to 200 inclusive and Nos. 276, 281, 291, 296, 298, 299, 372, 373, 467, 474, 477, 478, 480, 572, 574, and No. 261 on trial.

Judge Gorgle—Nos. 117, 214, 215, 216, 318, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, and No. 107 on trial.

Judge Chetlain—Nos. 76, 297, 302, 303, 395, 396, 402, 403, 504, 506, 507, 508, 511, 604, 605, 606, 607, 614, 616, 617, and No. 298 on trial.

Judge Adams—Nos. 2000, 2030, 2090, 5147, 4763, 2550, 3053, 3849, 15915, 5105, 5174, 5212.

Judge Clifford—Trial call: Nos. 4469, 4535, 4545, 4563, 4577, 4602, and 4329 on trial.

Judge Burke—Nos. 8474, 8496, 8514, 8578, 8605, 8670, 8679, 8688, and No. 8284 on trial.

Judge Dunne—Nos. 13632, 13634, 3201, 4140, 12812, 12613, 4180, 4159, 4033.

Judge Windes—First call: Nos. 151 to 250 inclusive and Nos. 1044, 1045, 1046, 1047, 1035, 1145, 1172, 1181, 1190, 1200½, 1291, 1300, 1316, 1327, 1336.

Judge Carter—County Court—10 a. m.—No. 78, Winnetka Island, Dunbar et al. vs. Gardner. The call will be for trial and include the first twenty cases on the first day.

Judge Fishburn—County Court, Room 335—10 a. m.—Nos. 11400, 11850, 11930, 11962, 12000, 12035, 12062, 12072, 12079, 12080, 12081, 12105, 12114, 12706.

Judge Kohlsaat—Probate Court—General business.

Judge Payne—Criminal Court—Call not extended.

Judge Hutchinson—Branch No. 3—Call not extended.

Judge Neely—Branch No. 4—Nos. 1583, 1591, 1592, 1593, 1597, 1598, 1602, 1603, 1604, 1606.

Judge Showalter—United States Circuit Court—In chambers.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Around the Lakes.

GLADSTONE, Mich., Sept. 16.—The schooner Burton ran aground this morning near Masonville, but was released by the tug Gray.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., Sept. 16.—The government dredge Saginaw arrived this afternoon to work on the sand bar in the channel for the rest of the season.

HOUGHTON, Mich., Sept. 16.—The miners' union at Ishpeming today voted to allow the union shovel operators to return to work. They will work on opposite shifts from the non-union men now working, and there will be no further difficulty in handling ore at the mines.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Sept. 16.—The Canadian steamer City of London cleared from here today for Little Current, Georgian Bay, with 1260 men, fourteen teams, and supplies and equipments for three logging camps. The firm of W. & A. McArthur company, limited, are the operators.

ESCANABA, Mich., Sept. 16.—The steamer Wetmore left here Saturday night, but returned today on account of the breaking of the main steam pipe. The consort, the schooner Brunette, was let go about eighteen miles below Poverty Island at 4 o'clock Sunday morning, and it is thought she continued down the lake.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 16.—The schooner Wall, which formed one of the St. Louis' consorts which were cast adrift Sunday night, was discovered on the beach on the south shore today about seven miles up the lake. Tugs were unable to get near the stranded vessel on account of the heavy sea. A stiff southwesterly wind is blowing, but the schooner is in no immediate danger, as she rests on a sandy bottom. The wind is moderating tonight, and the Wall will probably be released tomorrow. The steamer Langell and tow were obliged to run back to port on account of the high sea. They are in shelter under the breakwater.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 16.—The steamer Wilhelm collided with the whaleback steamer Washburn about a mile abreast of Port Huron last night. There was a misunderstanding between the Captains in exchanging passing signals, the Washburn failing to answer the Wilhelm's signal until within two lengths of her. The Wilhelm is now awaiting orders from its owner. It was struck on the bluff of the starboard bow by the Washburn, and everything is crushed in for a space of ten feet about a foot above the waterline, but it is not leaking. The Washburn passed on its way, not being materially damaged. The damage to the Wilhelm will amount to $2,000.

Freights and Charters.

CHICAGO—A fair business was done in grain freights yesterday at 2 cents for corn to Buffalo and 1½ cents to Port Huron for large cargoes. Charters: To Buffalo—Helena, Pickands, corn; Maroa, corn, at 1¾ cents. To Port Huron—George Farwell, Dobbins, Blaine, corn.

CLEVELAND, O.—Ore tonnage is wanted, but rates hold steady at $1.25 and 80 cents, and shippers say that the top notch has been reached. There has been little inquiry for grain carriers at Duluth for the last few days, and no charters were reported. Two spot boats were chartered at Marquette today at $1. There is no change in Lake Superior coal rates and Milwaukee is firmly established at 65 cents. Charters: Ore—Christie, Sonsmith, Drake, Escanaba, Ohio ports, 90 cents; Josephine, Drake, Escanaba, 90 cents; Iowa, Parker, Two Harbors to Cleveland, $1.25; Iron King, Iron Queen, Duluth to Ohio ports, $1.25. Coal—Cumberland, Bruce, 17, 40, 12, Sept. 5 [A. Schmidt to M. C. Arnholt]..... 3,000
Fairport, Milwaukee, 65 cents; Edwards, Golden Age, Toledo to Duluth, 40 cents. Premises No. 9552 State-st., 50x184, Aug. 27 [J. A. Walker to J. H. Schubach]..... 8,000
Jackson-av., n e cor 54th-st., 88½x120, Sept. 14 [J. M. Caldwell to T. Kearns]..... 28,000

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS WERE ISSUED by the Building Department yesterday:

R. Chilvers, 2-story and basement brick store, 24x80, Avenue A, near Seventy-fourth-st., between Houston and Exchange-aves., South Chicago..... $ 3,000
W. Hugh, 2-story and basement brick flats, 1899 Polk-st..... 3,000
Anna Lindeen, 2-story frame flats, 1250 Stella-st..... 2,000
C. A. Dickinson, 2-story frame residence, 562 Berry-av..... 2,000
R. A. Deutsche, 2-story and basement brick flats, 35 Eline-st..... 6,000
M. Johnson, also windbound fleet, 3-story and basement brick stores and flats, 54 Gault-pl..... 5,800
J. W. McCown, two 3-story and basement brick stores and flats, 2841-43 Wallace-st..... 10,000
Board of Education, 3-story and basement brick addition to Wentworth School, north of Thirty-fourth and Sangamon-sts..... 50,000
Paul Schneider, 3-story and basement brick store and flats, 945 Girard-st..... 5,000
H. Hoff, 3-story and basement brick flats, 177 Perry-av..... 4,500
Stephan P. Hicks, seven 2-story and basement brick residences, 24 to 36 Sacramento-av..... 28,000

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS FOR WATER works and electric plants—The City of Garrett, De Kalb County, Indiana, desires to put in a water-works and electric light plant and has adopted plans an specifications therefor.

Owing to the city being already indebted to the statutory limit the Council has adopted the following plans and specifications therefor.

The city has about $19,000 in cash, derived from the sale of bonds. This amount will be paid on said plants as a part payment. The balance of cost of plants will be paid in mortgage bonds at par bearing six (6) per cent interest from date of issue and secured by mortgage on the plants.

Detailed information will be given by the undersigned on application. All bids must be based upon plans adopted by the Council and must be on file with the undersigned on or before 9 o'clock a. m., Thursday, October 24th, 1895.

All proposals must be made upon blanks furnished by the Clerk or Engineer.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check in the sum of $5,000 made payable to Bernard Hunsel, City Treasurer, as a guarantee for prompt execution of contract. The checks of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them after bids have been acted upon by Council and to the successful bidder as soon as he has entered into and signed contract, which shall be drawn in accordance with plans and specifications.

If a successful bidder fails to make and sign contract within ten (10) days from time the contract is awarded to him, his check shall be forfeited, to become the property of the City of Garrett.

The Council reserves the right to reject any or all bids, and may waive any informality that may be for the best interest of the City of Garrett, Indiana.

Plans and specifications can be had upon application to G. L. McKibben, Engineer, City Hall Building, Van Wert, Ohio, or to the undersigned.

W. C. MARTIN, Clerk of the City of Garrett.
Sept. 12, 1895.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY. Warden vs. Warden et al. Coal Washing company et al. In chancery. Gen. No. 143,113. Notice is hereby given that the Chicago Title and Trust company will receive bids for the plant of the U. S. Coal Washing company, in pursuance of an order of court entered September 16, 1895, will receive sealed bids for the one-half interest of the receiver in the plant of the U. S. Coal Washing company at Carterville, Illinois. All bids must be accompanied by a certified check for 10 per cent of the amount of the bid. All bids must be received on or before October 14, 1895. All bids will be reported to the Circuit Court of Cook County, as provided in order authorizing the receiver to advertise for bids.

Chicago Title and Trust Company.
By BENJAMIN LEMAN,
2d Vice-President.
Chicago, September 16, 1895.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

IMPORTANT SPECIAL SALE—
HIGH-CLASS HORSES
AT
CHICAGO HORSE, HARNESS, AND CARRIAGE EXCHANGE,
1629 TO 1657 WABASH-AV.
SATURDAY, SEPT. 21, 1895,
at
2 o'clock p. m.,
and in the forenoon of evening at 8 o'clock.
Embracing large consignments of strictly choice and carefully selected
Cobs,
Coachers,
Hackneys,
Single business horses,
Educated saddlers,
Single and double drivers
for street, park, and speed purposes.

Exhibition of horses to be sold the following day will be given in the arena, 1629 Wabash-av., on Friday evening, from 7 to 11 o'clock p. m., to which the public are invited.

A special invitation extended to ladies and every gentleman to make their comfort and convenience.

Matched pairs of high-action, thoroughly broken coach horses a specialty.

THE EXCHANGE
sells entire outfits—horses, harness, and the latest styles and manufactures of new and second-hand vehicles.

STORAGE FOR CARRIAGES.
STABLING FOR HORSES.
Consignments respectfully solicited.

TWO COMBINATION SADDLE HORSES FOR sale; one is a coal black, the other dapple gray; both have been used by ladies; one can trot in harness better than 2:50; they both can be tried in harness or under the saddle before purchasing; fearless of cars or elevated roads; they will be sold cheap. Barn, 2725 Calumet-av.

PRIVATE SALE—HANDSOME HIGH STEPPING combination cob; all saddle gaits, trots in harness, young, sound, tough, and hardy; safe for family or business; going away; will sell; also handsome surrey, ladies' elegant phaeton, top buggy, and harness. Barn rear 525 Dearborn-av.

BIG BARGAIN—GENTLEMAN WILL SELL HIS fine family and road horse, Frank Nutwood, by Nutwood; very handsome and sound; lady can drive; city broke; price $100; must be sold to-day. 520 Dearborn-av.

PASTURE HORSES AT SPRING BROOK STOCK farm. CROSSMAN, 416 Randolph-st. Tel. 913 W

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

SPECIAL CUT FOR THIRTY DAYS—
A fine line of bicycles of all descriptions; come direct to the factory and look them over and get factory prices; good bargains in second-hand wheels. NUTWOOD BICYCLES MFG. CO.,
253-255 South Canal-st.
Two blocks south of Union Depot. Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—TO RENT—WHEEL IN GOOD ORDER for several months; must be reasonable. G. C. FREUND, 360 100 Washington-st.

ROOFING.

FORD'S A B C ROOFING WILL LAST 50 YEARS on any building. Old roofs repaired with it by The Ford Roofing Co., 172 Washington-st., Chicago.

GRAVEL ROOFING, ALL KINDS. ROOFS REPAIRED. Estimates free. F. M. PEASE 355 Dearborn-st.

CLOTHING.

A. S., 474 N. CLARK-ST., 2D FLOOR, PAYS THE highest price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

UNDERTAKING.

POSTLEWAIT—219 OGDEN-AV.—HIGH CLASS undertaking; city and all suburbs. Telephone West 239.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

SPOT CASH PAID FOR DIAMONDS, OLD GOLD and watches. JOHN M. SMYTH & CO., 363 Columbus Building.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., SEPT. 16.—[SPECIAL.]—The Secretary of State today licensed the incorporation of the following companies:

The Douglas club of Englewood, at Chicago; without capital stock; social; incorporators, R. F. Worsley, Frank Bruce, Frederick Maxfield, Lloyd Gilman, Walter Bell, N. Peros.

The East Forty-third Street Express company, at Chicago; without capital stock; charitable expressage; incorporators, W. G. Clucas, T. D. Kidd, H. Hart.

The Riverside Gas Light and Heat company, at Riverside; capital stock, $100,000; to manufacture gas; incorporators, L. J. Highland, J. E. Sutherland, J. D. Odonn.

The Keller-McKinnon Manufacturing company, at Chicago; capital stock, $50,000; to manufacture enamel wares; incorporators, Herman D. Keller, Alexander MacKinnon, Arthur R. Gammage.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THE FOLLOWING REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS filed for record Monday, Sept. 16, 1895:

115th-pl., 450 e of Prairie-av., n f, 25x201, April 15 [S. W. Thomas to J. Hackbart]..$ 3,100
Michigan-av., 105 n of 109th-st., e f, 99x 120, Sept. 30 [E. Doerrman et al. to S. E. Van Vlissingen]..... 2,500
73d-st., bet Center and Ada-sts., s f, 25x124, Sept. 13 [M. in C. to Equitable L. and L. Assn.]..... 2,728
Center-av., 250 n of 74th-st., w f, 25x124.4, Sept. 13 [M. in C. to same]..... 2,904
Carpenter-st., 126 n of 64th, e f, 48x124, Sept. 13 [J. F. Lavin to F. Schreiner]..... 2,300
Dearborn-pl., 231 s of Garfield-blvd., e f, 24 x100, July 29 [M. L. Russell to G. W. Cummings]..... 4,700
May-st., bet 632 and 636, w f, 27x124¾, Sept. 10 [M. in C. to Garden City Equitable L. and B. Assn.]..... 1,625
Carpenter-st., 50 n of 52d, e f, 25x 124 8-10, Aug. 10 [A. F. Periett to J. McNicholas]..... 1,500
W. Huron-st., 144 w of Union-st., n f, 24x111, Sept. 13 [T. Sullivan to C. Greske]..... 2,950
Sawyer-av., 75 s of W. 18th-st., e f, 25x125, Sept. 14 [J. Kelly to P. M. Walsh]..... 1,400
S. 41st-av., 125 s of 14th-st., e f, 24x126, Sept. 13 [A. Falvey to R. Cooper]..... 1,500
Jeffery-av., 100 w of N. 42d-av., s f, 50x 150, Aug. 13 [M. in C. to Commonwealth L. and B. A.]..... 1,207
Evanston-av., 35 n of Hollywood, w f, 60x 190, Sept. 14 [M. in C. to Blabols to J. J. Dolan]..... 2,000
Oakley-av., 109 s of Wilson-av., e f, 25x 124.1, Sept. 12 [L. H. Walker to F. P. Seybt]..... 2,500
108th-st., 462 w of State, n f, 125.06, with other property, Aug. 31 [L. Nubling to C. Roth]..... 12,000
Lots 2 and 3, block 6, Norwood Park, July 14, 1893 [T. N. Faithorn to A. E. Bolkcom]..... 3,500
Same property, July 20 [A. E. Bolkcom to Dewitt C. Buttes]..... 2,800
Clybourn-av., 125 s e of Terra Cotta-st., s e f, 25x125, Aug. 31 [A. Hermann to E. Polet]..... 1,000
Iowa-st., 200 e of N. 45th-av., n f, 100x125, Sept. 14 [M. D. Birge to M. A. Birge]..... 4,500
Rice-st., 200 e of N. 48th-av., s f, 25x125, and other property, June 8 [M. D. Birge to M. A. Birge]..... 1,500
Groveland-av., 50 n of 37th-st., e f, 25x125, Aug. 15 [W. Kent to L. Handvill]..... 7,500
Groveland-av., 75 s of 37st-st., n e f, 25x 110, Aug. 15 [E. T. Kent to L. Handvill]..... 7,500
Irving-av., bet Polk and Taylor-sts., e f, 25 x125, Sept. 14 [L. Smith to H. Bebbert]..... 3,950
Emerald-st., 104 w of N. 43d-av., s f, 50x 124, July 8 [M. D. Birge to M. A. Birge]..... 1,200
W. Indiana-st., 17, 40, 12, Sept. 5 [A. Schmidt to M. C. Arnholt]..... 3,000
Premises No. 9552 State-st., 50x184, Aug. 27 [J. A. Walker to J. H. Schubach]..... 8,000
Jackson-av., n e cor 54th-st., 88½x120, Sept. 14 [J. M. Caldwell to T. Kearns]..... 28,000

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C. A. Dickinson, 2-story frame residence, 562 Berry-av..... 2,000
R. A. Deutsche, 2-story and basement brick flats, 35 Eline-st..... 6,000
M. Johnson, also windbound fleet, 3-story and basement brick stores and flats, 54 Gault-pl

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Boys.

BOY—BRIGHT—18 OR OLDER, TO SWEEP OUT, dust stock, and be generally useful; some experience in glass house preferred. Non-parell Glass Co., 168 Van Buren-st.

BOY IN SUBURBS; GERMAN, ABOUT 18 YEARS old, to take care of horse and cow and do general work in house; references required. Address S 299, Tribune office.

BOY—OFFICE; MUST WHITE A GOOD HAND and bring references; good chance for advancement. Address S 296, Tribune office.

BOY—TO LEARN REAL ESTATE BUSINESS; NO salary to commence. W. A. PHIDMORE, 115 Dearborn-st.

BOY—TO RUN ERRANDS AND LEARN BUSINESS; to be active and have good references; $5. Address S 297, Tribune office.

BOY—BRIGHT, INTELLIGENT, OF GOOD APPEARANCE, for wholesale house. Address P 335, Tribune office.

Trades.

CUT-GLASS CUTTER—WRITE AT ONCE TO WM. ELDER'S SONS, Louisville, Ky.

FINISHERS AND BENCH HANDS, APPLY Manager Pullman Car Works, Pullman, Ill.

FOREMAN—GOOD ARCHITECTURAL ROOM 164 La Salle-st

MOLDER—INTELLIGENT MAN, COMPETENT TO do all classes of picture frame and moulding gilding; to be familiar with every detail of manufacture; to such a man steady employment will be given, if satisfactory; an opportunity offered to share in the profits; references required as to ability, character, and experience. Address J D 59, Tribune office.

BLACKSMITH—MEN ACCUSTOMED TO CAR work. Apply Manager Pullman Car Works, Pullman, Ill.

BRICKLAYERS FOR STOVE AND FURNITURE REPAIRING. 209 State-st.

CHAIR CARVERS—APPLY JOS. SMITH & CO., New England Building, Cleveland, O.

CLOCKMAKER—FIRST-CLASS. 244 W. Madison-st.

Stenographers.

MALE STENOGRAPHER AND OPERATOR ON Smith Premier or Remington; salary $12 per week; references required. Room 410, 160 Adams-st.

STENOGRAPHER — YOUNG MAN; GOOD LONG hand writer. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 152.

Miscellaneous.

A LEADING LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY EXpects to put business of the position of manager of the Chicago office to a competent and experienced man who must show evidence of a successful career and the highest references. Address, in strict confidence and with full particulars to insure attention, S 282, Tribune office.

GENTLEMAN—ACQUAINTED AMONG RETAIL dealers. Address P 368, Tribune office.

GENTLEMEN AND LADIES—INTELLIGENT; OF good address. Address P 366, Tribune office.

LABORERS—FOR GOOD LABORERS; SWEDES and Irish men preferred; $2 per day. Apply from 8 to 9 at Charles Hotel, 15 S Clark-st.

MAN—ENERGETIC, WITH LIBERAL CULTURE and matured character to represent good, reliable firm in Illinois; references as to ability, etc., required. Address P 337, Tribune office.

MEN AND WOMEN—FOR CITY WORK; NEW PUBlication of great merit; new plan; profitable business guaranteed. J. S. Goodman Pub. Co., 40, 142 Dearborn-st.

MEN—TO LEARN BARBER TRADE; NEW method used Chicago Barber School, 54 Wabash-av.; send for catalogue.

PHYSICIAN—EXPERIENCED, OF GOOD STANDing — to take charge of the medical department of a medical corporation; will be required to invest at least $2,500 in the company; good salary and participation in the profits; no quacks need apply. Address, with references No. 1, LORD & THOMAS, 45 Randolph-st., Chicago.

PROMOTER WANTED. CALL AND SEE SAMPLE. CULVER, 317, 84 La Salle-st.

STUDIO DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO INstructions for those beginning or desiring to study; one week only half tuition required until August 1; terms reasonable. This unusual opportunity for exclusively instruction is excel. Studio open evenings after this week. R. 27 Studio Bldg., 101-123 N. State.

SIGN WRITER—FIRST-CLASS; NO OTHER NEED apply; good wages and steady position for right man. Cottage Grove, basement.

WINDOW-DRESSER — EXPERIENCED WINDOW dresser for dry goods and millinery house; permanent position and fair salary to right man. Call at Everett House, Madison-st., Sept. 18, 9 a. m.

WINDOW TRIMMER—AN EXPERIENCED TRIMmer can hear of a right party who can trim artistically with fine silks. CHARLES A. STEVENS & BROS., 111 State-st.

6 FLAG FINISHERS, PORTER, COACHMAN, chambermaid. 24 Adams. Room 34.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BILL CLERK — WHOLESALE HOUSE; EXPERIenced good penman. Address P 352, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER—EXPERIENCED LADY. MERCANtile Bond Association, 209 Dearborn-st.

BOOKKEEPER — SOUTH WATER-ST. BRING reference. Room 509, 100 Washington-st.

CLERK—A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED LADY wanted; advertising coocking clerk; one who has had experience preferred; only those with experience and salary expected. S 286, Tribune.

OFFER HELP—MUST HAVE ABILITIES; WELL recommended; good penman. 309, 100 Washington-st.

Domestics.

COOK, LAUNDRESS, AND WAITRESS—FOR same family; ref. required. 208 Cass-st. MISS MEITMEIER.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS—FIRST-CLASS; GOOD place and good wages; German preferred. 5222 Vincennes-av.

COOK—COMPETENT; GERMAN PREFERRED. 4133 Drexel-blvd.

COOK—GERMAN—AT ONCE; PRIVATE; 6; NO washing. 545 N. Clark.

GIRL—1433 W. 12TH-ST., 2D FLAT; FAMILY OF 2 adults; steam heat and gas range.

GIRL—TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON; SMALL FAMily. 584 Dearborn-av.

GIRL—GERMAN OR SCANDINAVIAN, WITH REFerences, for second work. 3061 Lake-av.

GIRLS—40 HOTEL GIRLS, 25 RESTAURANT girls, 200 housework girls, 30 cooks, 20 second girls, 10 laundresses; work a week before you pay employment fee; no money required. 130 N. Clark. Chicago Free Employment company.

GIRLS—FIRST AND SECOND GIRLS, LAUNDRESses, cooks, pantry, general housework; free; dining-hall waiter. 24 Adams, Room 34.

HOUSEWORK—GOOD, COMPETENT GIRL FOR second work; small house with all conveniences; two adults and 4-year girl. Call, with references, at 4104 Lake-av., in afternoon.

HOUSEWORK—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; German or Swedish preferred. 3806 Wabash-av.

HOUSEWORK—588½ E. DIVISION-ST., GERMAN girl for general housework; good wages; references.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL TO DO GENERAL WORK; must be good cook and laundress; only 3 in family. Apply 948 E. Indiana-st., 1st flat.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; neat, competent; good cook. 1562 Maple-av., Evanston.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. 564 Fullerton-av.

HOUSEWORK—GERMAN GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 631 N. Park-av., 1st flat.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. References. 5535 Monroe-av., first flat.

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CIVILIZATION'S EVILS

PROF. PETRIE SAYS WE CANNOT MAKE OTHERS LIKE OURSELVES.

He Condemns All Attempts to Spread Our Civilization Among Inferior Races—Things We May Teach Them to Their Profit—The Tory Policy of Blarney and Bribery in Ireland—Mr. Sala's Loss of Health and Sad Reverses—Lord Dufferin Wishes to Retire.

London, Sept. 14.—[New York Sun Cable.]—World-wide discussion will certainly be aroused by the remarkable paper read Thursday at the meeting of the British Association by Prof. Flinders Petrie, the eminent anthropologist and Egyptologist. He condemned, almost without reservation, all attempts to spread civilization among the inferior races of the world. His criticism was applied even to such so-called elementary forms of education as reading and writing. He contended that the greatest problems awaiting solution are the conditions and rate of assimilation of the races, or what period and kind of life is needed for climatic or other causes to have effect on the constitution and structure. What are the causes of permanence of type and what relative powers of absorption has one race over another?

The professor asks for an anthropological museum or storehouse on a large scale. He insists that the civilization of any race is not a system that can be changed at will, and continues:

"We may despotically force a bald and senseless imitation of our ways on another people, but we shall only destroy their life without implanting any vitality in its place. No change is legitimate or beneficial to the real character of a people except what flows from conviction and natural growth of mind, and if the imposition of a foreign system is injurious how miserable is the forcing of a system such as ours, which is the most complex, unnatural, and artificial that has been known, a system developed in a cold country, amid one of the hardest, least sympathetic, most self-denying and calculating of all the peoples of the world. Such a system, the product of such extreme conditions, we attempt to force on the least developed races and expect from them implicit subservience to our illogical law and our inconsistent morality.

"The result is death. We make a death house and call it civilization. Scarcely a single race can bear the burden, and then we talk complacently about the mysterious decay of savages before white men."

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As an illustration of his theories the professor referred to the Europeanized Egyptian, whom he describes as in most cases the mere blotting paper of civilization, absorbing what is most superficial and undesirable. He asserted that the Egyptian who has had reading and writing thrust on him is in every case he met with half-witted, silly, or incapable of taking care of himself. His intellect and health were undermined and crippled by the forcing of education. He continued:

"The general impression in England is that reading, writing, and arithmetic are elements of education. They might be so to us, but they assuredly are not so to other races. The exquisite art and noble architecture of Mycenæ, the undying song of Homer, the extensive trade of the bronze age, all belong to people who never read or wrote. Some of my best friends in Egypt are happily ignorant of such accomplishments, and assuredly I never encourage them to any such useless waste of their brains. The great essentials of valuable character, moderation, justice, sympathy, politeness, and consideration, quick observation, shrewdness, a keen sense of the uses and properties of things, all these are qualities on which I value my Egyptian friends, and such qualities are what should be evolved by any education worth the name. No brain, however humble, will be worse for such education, which is hourly in use, while in the practical life of a simple community the accomplishments of reading and writing are not needed perhaps for a week or a month at a time.

"The keenest interest is taken by some races, probably by all, in geography, modes of government, social systems, and in most countries the elements of hygiene and improvements in dwellings and in the arts of life may be taught with the best results. There is, therefore, a wide field for the education of even the lowest races without throwing a great strain on their mental powers." Prof. Petrie made no direct attack upon modern missionary effort, but the bearing of his remarks is so obvious in this direction that a storm of controversy will be excited.

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Mr. Timothy Healy and his friends and Mr. John Redmond and the patriots who acknowledge his leadership are in sore distress of mind, and it looks as though they will have to unburden their sorrows in more manifestoes. The trouble is caused by the conviction, steadily increasing since Earl Cadogan accepted the Viceroyalty of Ireland, that the Tory policy in that country is to be one of blarney and bribery, and there is beginning to arise the fear that Irishmen will take the gifts the gods send them and allow their patriotism to slumber or maybe die. Earl Cadogan is a rich, powerful nobleman, fond of the glitter and trappings of state, with a wife whom nothing pleases better than to play the Queen. Mr. Gerald Balfour, the Chief Secretary, believes that lavish expenditure on public works and the extension of parochial self-government would prove a palatable alternative for home rule. The work of corrupting the national virtue is already proceeding. Lord Cadogan is actually spending thousands of pounds in Dublin on all sorts of gewgaws instead of sending to London for what he wants. He has invested money in Irish horses, and in his self-denying ardor has actually had several suits of clothes made in Sackville street. The Castle is being swept and garnished by Irish workmen and Irish artists, and to crown his Lordship's villainy he has bought new furniture in Dublin for the viceregal lodge in Phœnix Park.

Countess Cadogan and her daughters are deeply involved in the conspiracy. As far as is known they have not gone to the supreme lengths of shunning the services of Dublin dressmakers, but they have purchased much lingerie there, and must now have a prodigious stock of Irish lace and linen.

Mr. Gerald Balfour, on his part, is sedulously touring the country with his titled wife, and of course scattering money as he goes. There is no fishing village that has asked for a pier to be built at government expense to whom a harsh refusal has been returned. They have been sent away with soft words and with the conviction that if the Chief Secretary can persuade his harder-hearted colleagues, the job shall be done.

The question now agitating the patriotic mind is, shall this policy of conciliation be allowed to pursue its insidious course unchecked or shall the country by occult, but well-known means, be thrown into disorder and be convulsed by agrarian crime? Autumn is still with us, yet even now there is ominous talk in ultra-patriotic quarters of unpreventable trouble during the coming winter. Sound-brained Nationalists are not to be found among these prophets of evil and will lend no hand at fulfilling their sinister predictions. They believe in getting as much out of the enemy as possible and have large-hearted faith in the incorruptibility of the nation which never has been turned from its patriotic course by bullets or bayonets, much less by sugar plums.

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General sympathy is felt for Mr. George Augustus Sala, who has been lying at Brighton for months, grievously sick, and has now become a bankrupt. A couple of years ago Mr. Sala, to all appearances, was happy and prosperous, with a young and devoted wife, plenty of work, and undiminished capacity to do it. Today he is a mental and physical wreck. It is understood that his financial troubles are due to unfortunate investments and not to wild speculation, as has been unchastely suggested, and mainly to the failure of a weekly newspaper in which most of the savings of his lifetime were swallowed up. Mr. Sala made the mistake of supposing that the magic of his name, almost alone, would be sufficient to make the paper a success, and he was unable to realize that his style and methods had become old-fashioned. He clung desperately to the paper, lacked the courage to stop, and finally became a ruined man. Few except his intimate friends knew how badly fortune was using him until a month or so ago, when the sale of his library took place, and then no room was left for doubt, for Mr. Sala's books and literary curios were a part of himself, and only the direst straits could have induced him to part with them.

A good many people wondered why Sir Edward Lawson, the millionaire proprietor of the Daily Telegraph and Mr. Sala's friend and lifelong employer, did not save the veteran writer's cherished possessions from being scattered to the four corners of the world, but doubtless sufficient explanation would be forthcoming to anybody entitled to ask for it. Meanwhile, it is pleasant to note that the proprietor of the Daily Telegraph has placed Mr. Sala on a pension of $5,000 a year.

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It seems probable that this year will witness the retirement of Lord Dufferin from the embassy at Paris and diplomatic service altogether. He is said to be longing for a quiet life, with leisure to look after his Irish estates and set a good example to other noblemen in Ireland. Beyond a doubt he is tired of Paris and its petty annoyances and hard work. The Paris embassy is considered the most important British diplomatic service, and usually only an experienced diplomat is appointed to it. According to current rumor Lord Salisbury is going to break through this practice in order to provide for one of the peers who were left out in the cold through Mr. Chamberlain's greed at the time the Cabinet was formed. Among those who are foremost in running for this coveted stake is Earl Camperdown, a Liberal-Unionist of the Duke of Devonshire color, and no lover of Mr. Chamberlain, as the latter knows. The Earl is not a man of any conspicuous ability, but everybody supposed he would have been in the government, and he made a tremendous row over his exclusion.

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A striking illustration is afforded this fruit season of the lack of resources of the British farmer, of whose woes so much has been heard. There has been a prodigious glut of plums, with the result that the price for fine fruit has fallen to twopence a pound, which is phenomenally low here and does not pay the cost of gathering and freightage. The growers simply eat down, waited, and allowed the fruit to fall and rot. If instead of this they had hustled around and dried the fruit they could in a month or two have got a sixpence a pound with no fear of a glutted market. England pays annually a sum equal to $2,250,000 for this kind of dried fruit, imported mainly from France. The fact struck some shrewd Americans a few years ago, and they brought over and tried to sell a simple sort of a fruit dryer, but the venture has not been a success, thanks to the ridiculous conservatism of English farmers. The thing was outlandish; worse still, it was foreign, and it was looked at askance, to the great profit of those very foreigners whom John Bull affects to despise.

OUR WAR VETERANS PASSING AWAY.

The Final Muster-Out of the Grand Union Army.

Philadelphia Press: The report of the Adjutant-General of the Grand Army of the Republic at Louisville this week shows that there were 357,639 names on the muster-roll of that organization the 30th of last June. As the membership reported for June 30, 1894, was 371,555 there has been a loss in membership in one year of 13,916. This is not so large a loss as was given for the previous twelve months, which was 25,678, but as a steady decline has been shown in the last five reports this feature of the Grand Army reports has doubtless become permanent. The organization reached its largest membership in 1890, when 409,489 names were on the muster-rolls. For twenty-four years it had grown steadily, and then the recession began, which will continue until the last member is mustered on the eternal camping ground.

It is true that only a little over half the loss of membership in the last year came from deaths, but the steady increase of these gives indubitable proof that the army that fought to save the Union is disappearing at a constantly accelerated pace. The number of deaths in the Grand Army during each of the ten last years and the percentage to membership is as follows:

Loss by deaths for each year ending		Per ct.
March 31, 1886	3,020	0.83
March 31, 1887	3,406	0.95
March 31, 1888	4,483	1.18
June 30, 1889	4,696	1.18
June 30, 1890	5,476	1.33
June 30, 1891	5,965	1.46
June 30, 1892	6,404	1.61
June 30, 1893	7,002	1.78
June 30, 1894	7,383	1.97
June 30, 1895	7,368	1.96

It will be noticed that the number of deaths steadily increases, and that the percentage stood still only one year, in 1889, and that was due to a rapid increase in the number of members. In view of this increase in deaths it becomes an interesting question when the army will finally disappear. The best attainable information shows that about one-half of the men recruited for the Union armies still survive. The number of men enlisted during the war is supposed to have been a little in excess of 2,000,000, and as 400,000 of these died in the service and after discharge, but before the war ended, and 600,000 have died during the last thirty years, there are probably now about 1,000,000 men surviving who took part in the war. The average age of the ex-soldiers in 1865 was about 26 years, which would make the average age of the veterans now about 56 years.

A rough estimate has been made showing that with the normal death rate occurring among the army veterans there ought to be between 200,000 and 300,000 surviving to take part in the semi-centennial of the close of the War of the Rebellion in 1915, and of that 40,000 will probably be alive to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence in 1926. The following table prepared by Pension Commissioner Lochren and intended to show the future diminution in the pension list will throw some light on this question:

Year.	Pensions.	Year.	Pensions.
1890	1,099,537	1910	535,255
1891	1,078,755	1915	367,180
1892	1,057,287	1920	215,172
1893	1,034,968	1925	99,196
1894	1,011,794	1930	31,645
1895	987,815	1935	5,382
1900	854,461	1940	293
1905	701,413		

As the pension list includes a large number of women, whose average duration of life is longer than that of men, this table is not a trustworthy guide as to veteran survivors. It is probable that there may be a few survivors beyond 1940. The last Revolutionary pensioner died at Saratoga in 1867, aged 101 years, and eighty-four years after the close of the Revolutionary war. Any one of the veterans of the War of the Rebellion should survive an equal number of years after his term of service had expired in 1865 he would be living in 1949 to witness the almost incalculable growth in prosperity and power which in all human probability will have taken place by that time in a country whose life he risked his own life to save.

Electricity and the Mails.

New York Evening Post: It has recently been pointed out that already the telephone is used by actual count ten times as much as the telegraph, the annual figures being put now at about 75,000,000 telegrams and 750,000,000 telephone talks. The long distance telephone system is paralleling the older telegraph lines all over the country and in the cities the average of use of the telegraph, owing to rapid transit, messenger service, special delivery letters, and above all, the telephone, has dropped over one-half, now only a message per head per year. A suggestion lately put forward by Mr. P. B. Delany, an inventor and electrician of high standing, is the subject just now of warm discussion in electrical circles. Having in mind the statistics quoted above, Mr. Delany announces his firm conviction that it is time to get out of the telegraph its full working value, and that it ought now to be used for the carriage of the mails, not in the physical sense, but literally all the same. He believes that 40,000 or 50,000 letters of about fifty words each between Chicago and New York could every day be profitably sent over a couple of copper wires at a rate of 12 or 15 cents apiece. Thousands of such letters now pay 12 cents in the mail to insure the saving of half an hour after a journey of twenty-four hours, whereas by Mr. Delany's plan correspondence between the two such metropolitan centers could easily be interchanged in an hour and the documents be delivered in clean typewriter print. The plan is based necessarily on "machine telegraphy," which has been on trial before and not gone very far; but the growth of the great cities and the undoubted desire for swifter, cheaper intercommunication of private and public news, give more plausibility to Mr. Delany's arguments than they have had hitherto. His idea is to give the public a low-priced telegraphic mail on the same lines that Rowland Hill first started his universal postal service, and his contention is that the function of railways is to handle passengers and freight, but not anything so intangible as correspondence and news.

Mulct Law Does Not Bar Free Lunches.

Des Moines, Ia., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—Judge Spurrier of the District Court this morning held the Iowa mulct law does not give City Councils power to exclude free lunches. The ordinance forbidding free lunches was passed at the request of the restaurant men.

IN "DRY" NEW YORK.

THE SUNDAY GROG QUESTION IN THE METROPOLIS.

How Demagogues "Trust the People"—Gov. Hill and the Democrats Passed Those Sunday Closing Laws and Now They and Their Supporters Blame Commissioner Roosevelt for Enforcing Them—Why They Were Passed—Simply to Please Tammany Blackmailers.

New York Post (Dem.): It is evident that the element of humor is not to be lacking in the New York State campaign this year. The two great parties, under the sagacious and broad-minded leadership of Dave Hill and Tom Platt, are rapidly getting into position on the issues, and when maneuvering of that kind is in progress the gayety of nations is always perceptibly enhanced. It has been plain for months past that the chief issue of this year's campaign was to be the excise question. The rigid enforcement of the present laws against Sunday selling in this city has forced this issue to the front. It is presented in a very simple light, and to any mind save that of the practical politician its meaning is easily grasped. We have at present laws which are regarded by a large proportion of voters as illiberal. These laws were enacted by Democratic legislators and approved by Democratic Governors, and were never enforced, save spasmodically and for purposes of blackmail by Democratic local authorities. A reform Police Board is at present enforcing them rigorously and honestly on the ground that it has no choice in the matter, but must do its sworn duty without regard to the quality of the laws.

Now there is a very simple way in which to meet this situation. All that either political party has to do is to come out squarely in favor of local option, that is, the passage of a law which will give the inhabitants of every city and town the right to regulate their own excise matters. That is the very essence of popular government, rule of the majority. The antics of the practical politicians in the presence of this fundamental principle of democratic government are most amusing. They profess on all occasions that the one absorbing object of their political lives is to "get close to the people." Nothing so alarms them as the question: "What, are you afraid to trust the people?" There is not a man of them who will not turn pale at the mere suspicion that he cannot give a satisfactory answer to that terrifying inquiry. He would much rather be caught cheating his neighbor or defrauding the public treasury than pinned into an attitude of "distrust of the people." Yet when the politicians are confronted with the solution of the excise question, which simply proposes to trust the people with it, they "row up der hands," as the boys say, turn their backs upon the people, and begin to shove upon each other the responsibility of the present situation without any serious attempt to remedy it.

The first indication we have had of Republican ability to grapple with the issue was in the recent Republican League convention. They had it squarely presented to them in a resolution which one of their own Assemblymen from this city, Mr. Conkling, offered for adoption. His resolution was a direct proposition to "trust the people" with it. What did the convention do with it? They first listened to the advice of one of the party's profoundest tariff thinkers, an itinerant New York Tribune editor [Horr, who fought Harvey], who said that the party "once tried the thing" in Michigan and "it just made us sick"—the people voted against the party on it. The moral of this is obvious. You do not want to "trust the people" except when you are sure they are on your side. When they go the other way they just make you sick. The convention was so alarmed at this possible result of trusting the people here this year that they squelched Mr. Conkling's resolution and adopted in its stead one which declared unfaltering belief in the American Sunday and an irrepressible determination to fight for the "preservation of all those conditions and principles calculated to bring peace, prosperity, and happiness to the masses of the people." As a "solution" of the excise question that is a masterpiece.

What the Democrats will do with the issue is not yet clear. Senator Hill has sounded a "keynote" which may be made the platform of the party, but there is an obvious and natural reluctance to accept his leadership in view of the adverse majority of 156,000 which it resulted in a year ago. As everybody knows, Hill, when Governor, was more directly responsible for the present Sunday liquor laws than any other man in the State. He supervised their construction and secured their enactment in pursuance of his regular policy of getting for Tammany Hall the kind of laws which it desired. He is overwhelmed now with indignation about the assaults which are made upon "personal liberty" under these laws, is dead against all "puritanical Sunday laws," including these, and cannot sufficiently express his contempt for Gov. Morton's refusal to call a special session of the Legislature to repeal Gov. Hill's unjust laws. As for his personal feelings, Hill is very moving about those. "I personally desire," he says, "to observe Sunday as a day of rest, preferring attendance upon religious services instead of recreation, and wish that all others might take the same view of their duty to themselves and to society."

When Billy Sheehan, Croker, Gilroy, and the rest of the old Hill gang read that, they will realize what a sacrifice they have exacted from their leader in the past when they have kept him away from "attendance upon religious services" in order to assist them in arranging the details of practical politics, in that famous room behind the Hoffman House café or in some other secluded spot. The amount of duty to himself and to society which they have so thoughtlessly prevented the Senator from performing on his Sundays in town is beyond computation. His love for the American Sunday is plainly as deep and abiding as Platt's. The laws which he helped concoct, and which he signed as Governor, making the American Sunday one of the chief sources of Tammany blackmail, were undoubtedly inspired by a desire to force the liquor-dealers of the State to do their duty to themselves and to society by going to church rather than attempting to pay the price of keeping their saloons open. Mr. Hill's personal attitude should be made a part of the Democratic State platform. He is cautiously in favor of local option as the solution of the trouble which his own laws have got the State into, but he is far less eloquent on that than he is on Sunday observance, and his party is not likely to be so deeply moved by it.

IN PRAISE OF MAYOR STRONG.

Important Reforms in New York City as Seen by a Democratic Paper.

New York Post (Dem.): The Police Board, for the first time in the history of the city, has enforced the law requiring an examination of the qualifications of election inspectors for the duties which they are appointed to perform. They have found that of those selected by Tammany for the work more than a quarter were unfit, through sheer ignorance, for the performance of their duties. They have found that of those selected by the Republican County committee precisely one-quarter were similarly unfit.

The Board of Elections have reported the exact figures of the Republican inspectors' examination as follows: Out of 2,782 nominated, 2,079 qualified, 262 failed utterly, 330 failed to appear, 101 filed declinations, and 10 had their time extended.]

Here we have for the first time a demonstration of what every intelligent voter knew from experience to be the fact, that our elections have been for years in the hands of men who, in many instances, were both ignorant and dishonest. It is a demonstration also that these ignorant and dishonest men belong to both parties, and confirmation is thus furnished of the belief, also of long standing, that in the business of cheating at the polls these representatives of both parties were in the habit of working harmoniously together. The Police Board, by freeing the election machinery of these pests, has performed a service for honest elections which has not been equaled since the courts sent a lot of Paddy Divvers, Barney Martins, and other Tammany leaders' workers to prison for cheating at the polls. This is a specimen of the new order of government which we must abandon if Tammany is to be restored to power.

With all its shortcomings Mayor Strong's administration has taken the city away from the control of its worst elements and has put its offices, so far as he was able to do so, into the hands of reputable men. There are no thieves or murderers in charge of any department now, no thugs on the police bench, no dealers in blackmail in charge of the Police Department. If the people of the city are not entirely satisfied with the progress which has been made that constitutes a very poor reason for returning to the old order of things. If the Mayor, as some persons think, has gone too far in rewarding with office the various political organizations which contributed their support to his election, it is very evident from the wrathful denunciations of some of those organizations that he has refused to go as far as they wished him to. If they part company with him now because he has been too good a public servant to suit their taste, they must go directly to Tammany, and fight for its restoration, and their departure on these terms cannot fail to impress all reputable citizens with the necessity of upholding the Mayor's hands.

The municipal or county offices to be filled are not of first consequence perhaps, though they are greatly in need of honest and capable incumbents, but the eight judicial offices are of the highest importance, and if Tammany fails to get control of them the gain to the city will be immense. The moral effect of a second defeat for Tammany will be tremendous; it will so discourage its followers that disintegration will be almost inevitable. Every effort should be made to secure it, and the moving force in the struggle should be the determination to shake from every branch of the municipal service the clutches of criminals and rascals.

MR. FRED GEBHARD IN COURT.

Appears as a Temperance Advocate and Denounces a Saloonkeeper.

Bar Harbor, Me., Sept. 14.—[New York World Special.]—Society has been greatly interested this week by the appearance of Fred Gebhard in the quaint local police court as a temperance advocate and reformer of Bar Harbor's liquor traffic.

Mr. Gebhard is really serious in this his latest advocacy, and in open court before a crowd of wondering rustics he announced that the Bar Harbor liquor dealer was unfit to be a citizen of any community, and that he proposed to take a hand in punishing him. Furthermore, he treated his auditors to a picture of his own youth, told them how thoroughly he had reformed and pointed to the every-day scenes of drunkenness and debauchery which the score of rumholes had produced in lovely Bar Harbor.

The events which led to this incident were as follows: In Mr. Gebhard's employ are two very young coachmen to whom he is much attached. These boys, with one of his servants, lodge at the boarding-house of Patrick Herlihy, a well-to-do saloonkeeper.

One day recently while Mr. Gebhard was out driving the trio filled with Bar Harbor spirits, indulged in a free-for-all fight at Green Court, his summer home, and the cottagers called the police. When Freddie came home he was indignant, and discharged the servant. The coachmen he took to Herlihy's place and paid their board bills to the extent of $90 and found them a temperate lodging house. In the bill were charges entitled "sundries," which Herlihy subsequently acknowledged in an itemized bill were for liquors.

On this written statement Herlihy was brought into court upon complaint of Mr. Gebhard, and the Court fined Herlihy $50 and costs and sentenced him to jail for thirty days.

Between Herlihy and his accuser a hot battle of words waged in the courthouse, and Mr. Gebhard dramatically announced that he would see that Herlihy spent a term in jail for getting his coachmen drunk.

Boss Control.

The New York Evening Post contends strongly and ably that bosses have not been able to control national conventions very much in recent years. It shows that Quay and Platt were determined to defeat Harrison's renomination in 1892, but could not do it. It was the plan of bosses to secure Gen. Grant's nomination for a third term, but they failed. Tammany Hall couldn't prevent Tilden's nomination in 1876, Cleveland's in 1884, and aided by Hill, Cleveland's in 1892. The delegates of the two parties, or rather the friends of the different candidates, make all the capital they can against a candidate who relies too much upon the manipulation of some boss. Furthermore, representatives of special interests, when these stand apart from public interests, cannot do a candidate better service than not to let the fact be known. Commodore Vanderbilt's friendship for William H. Seward was forcibly used by Horace Greeley at Chicago in 1860 to prejudice delegates against the corporation influence that would rule the party if Seward were nominated and elected.

Bodies of Osceola Miners All Found.

Calumet, Mich., Sept. 16.—This morning the bodies of Malstrom and Walter Dahl were discovered in the eighteenth lead of the Osceola mine No. 4 and brought to the surface. This ends the final chapter in the Osceola mine horror, as the two bodies found today make up the full quota of those who lost their lives in the fire.

The Burnet House, Cincinnati,
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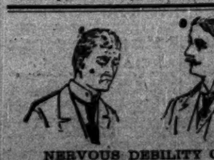

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CITY OFFICE.
The Dean will be at the city office of the University, Room 310 Western Union Bldg., cor. Clark and Jackson streets, daily from Sept. 9th until Oct. 1st, from twelve to one o'clock, to meet parents and students who desire to make inquiries in regard to the Academy. He will be at his office in Morgan Park in the afternoon.
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